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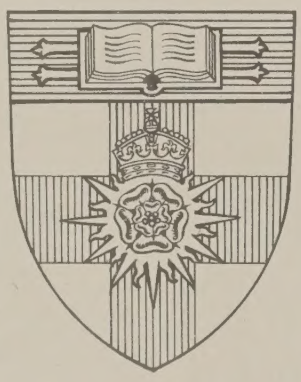

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES.

— (*41.*) —

METROPOLITAN POLICE (ROYAL COMMISSION)—*continued.*

POLICE (METROPOLIS); POLICE (DUBLIN; POLICE (SCOTLAND).

Session

29 *January* 1908——21 *December* 1908.

VOL. LI.

1908.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1908.

FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FORTY-FIRST VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

DUTIES OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE (ROYAL COMMISSION):

[Cd. 4261.] Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission upon the Duties of Metropolitan Police; with Appendices and Index. Vol. III. p. 1

POLICE (METROPOLIS):

[Cd. 3771.] Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the Year 1906. 765

[Cd. 4308.] Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the Year 1907. 845

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:

[Cd. 4094.] Statistical Tables of the Dublin Metropolitan Police for the Year 1907. 927

POLICE (SCOTLAND):

[Cd. 4020.] Fiftieth Annual Report of His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, for the Year ended 31st December 1907. 969

ROYAL COMMISSION UPON THE DUTIES OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

ROYAL COMMISSION UPON THE DUTIES OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES AND INDEX.

Vol. III.

(Qs. 31290—53001.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1908.

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ROYAL COMMISSION UPON THE DUTIES OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

COPY OF ROYAL WARRANT.

Whitehall, May 28, 1906.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Commission under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect:—

EDWARD, R. & I.

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith; To Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Alfred Lyttelton, one of Our Counsel Learned in the Law, and Our Trusty and Well-beloved Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esquire, one of Our Counsel Learned in the Law; David Brynmor Jones, Esquire, one of Our Counsel Learned in the Law; Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law; and Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law; Greeting!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into and report upon the duties of the Metropolitan Police in dealing with cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets, and the manner in which those duties are discharged, with power to make recommendations thereon:

Now know Ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said Alfred Lyttelton (Chairman); Rufus Daniel Isaacs; David Brynmor Jones; Charles Algernon Whitmore; and Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, to be Our Commissioners for the purpose of the said Inquiry:

And for the better effecting the purpose of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever:

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment:

334. 1250.—Wt. T.L. 193. 8/08.—Wy. & S.

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time if you shall judge it expedient so to do.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Twenty-sixth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and six, in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

H. J. GLADSTONE.

COPY OF ROYAL WARRANT APPOINTING CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD R. & I.

Edward the Seventh by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir David Brynmor Jones, Knight, one of Our Counsel Learned in the Law. Greeting!

Whereas by Warrant under our Royal Sign Manuel bearing dates the Twenty-sixth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and six, We were pleased to appoint Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the duties of the Metropolitan Police in dealing with cases of drunkenness, disorder and solicitation in the streets, and to authorise Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Alfred Lyttelton, one of Our Counsel Learned in the Law, to act as Chairman of the Commission:

And Whereas the Chairmanship of the Commission is now vacant by the resignation of the said Alfred Lyttelton:

Now Know Ye that We reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability have authorised and appointed, and by these Presents authorise and appoint you the said Sir David Brynmor Jones to be Chairman of the said Commission in the room of the said Alfred Lyttelton resigned.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's the Sixth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and six, in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

H. J. GLADSTONE

CHAPTER 6

An Act to facilitate the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to hold an Inquiry respecting the Duties of the Metropolitan Police in dealing with cases of Drunkenness, Disorder, and Solicitation in the Streets. A.D. 1906

[22nd June, 1906]

WHEREAS a Commission has been issued by His Majesty whereby the Right Honourable Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esquire, M.P., Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esquire, K.C., M.P., David Brynmor Jones, Esquire, K.C., M.P., and Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esquire (herein-after referred to as "the Commissioners"), have been authorised and directed to inquire into and report upon the duties of the Metropolitan Police in dealing with cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets, and the manner in which those duties are discharged with power to make recommendations thereon:

And whereas it is desirable to make provision for the more effective conduct by the Commissioners of any inquiry which they may be authorised to make:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Powers of Commissioners.

1.—(1) The Commissioners shall have all such powers, rights, and privileges as are vested in the High Court, or in any judge thereof, on the occasion of any action, in respect of the following matters:—

(i) The enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, affirmation, or otherwise; and

(ii) The compelling the production of documents; and

(iii) The punishing persons guilty of contempt;

and a summons signed by one or more of the Commissioners may be substituted for and shall be equivalent to any formal process capable of being issued in any action for enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents.

(2) A warrant of committal to prison issued for the purpose of enforcing the powers conferred by this section shall be signed by one or more of the Commissioners, and shall specify the prison to which the offender is to be committed, but shall not authorise the imprisonment of an offender for a period exceeding three months.

(3) Every person who on examination on oath or affirmation before the Commissioners wilfully gives false evidence shall be liable to the penalties for perjury.

(4) Any person may appear before the Commissioners by counsel or solicitor, if authorised to do so by the Commissioners.

Indemnity to witnesses.

2.—(1) A person examined as a witness by the Commissioners shall not be excused from answering any question put to him, or from producing any document, on the ground that the answer thereto or production thereof may criminate or tend to criminate him.

(2) Every person examined as a witness, who, in the opinion of the Commissioners, makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined, shall be entitled to receive a certificate signed by the Commissioners, stating that the witness has, on his examination, made a full and true disclosure as aforesaid.

A.D. 1906.

(3) If any criminal proceeding is at any time thereafter instituted against any such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been so examined, the court having cognizance of the case shall, on his application, and on proof of the certificate, stay the proceeding.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to the case of proceedings for having given false evidence before the Commissioners, or of having procured, or attempted or conspired to procure, the giving of such evidence.

Short Title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Metropolitan Police (Commission) Act, 1906.

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No. of Sitting for Evidence.	Date.	Case inquired into.	Witness Examined.
1	17th July, 1906	General Evidence	Sir Edward Richard Henry.
2	23rd July, 1906	Gerothwohl and Lavalette's Case.	Dr. M. A. Gerothwohl. Mr. C. H. Denyer. Mr. H. Withrington Mr. E. R. Pearce. Mr. G. L. Denman. Mr. H. Lavalette. Mr. W. S. Sherrington. Dr. Ivor Davis. Dr. H G. Walker. P.C. Aveley Isaacson.
3	25th July, 1906	Gerothwohl and Lavalette's Case.	P.C. Aveley Isaacson. P.C. Charles Wallington. P.C. Thomas Divers. Mr. T. D. Bolton. M.P. P.C. Ernest W. Wellbelove. Inspector W. Berry.
4	30th July, 1906	Gerothwohl and Lavalette's Case.	Inspector W. Berry. Major E. F. Wodehouse. S.D. Inspector J. Smith. Superintendent Mann. S.D. Inspector F. Mackay. Dr. Alexander Mitchell. Mr. C. E. Timmings.
		Madame D'Angely's Case	Madame M. L. Hardie. Mr. W. Booth. Detective Inspector Sexton. Inspector K. Cooper. Sergeant P. McIntyre. Mons. C. U. Beaubé.
5	31st July 1906	Madame D'Angely's Case	P.C. Horace Page. P.C. Nelson Sims. P.C. Frederick Lucas. Inspector K. Cooper. S.D. Inspector F. McKay. Miss H. Blackburn. Mr. Wm. Gaze.
6	16th October, 1906	Gerothwohl and Lavalette's Case Clinch's Case Altfuldisch's Case	Sir E. R. Henry. Mr. James Clinch. Mr. R. D. Yelverton. Mr. Ferdinand Altfuldisch. Mr. Ernest Cockle. Mr. Theodore Ruppert. Mr. H. Reuscher. S.D. Inspector F. McKay.

No. of Sitting for Evidence.	Date.	Case inquired into.	Witness Examined.
7	17th October, 1906	Altfuldisch's Case	S.D. Inspector F. McKay. Inspector W. Manning.
		Clinch's Case	Mr. F. D'Angelis. Mr. Angelo Delicates.
		Altfuldisch's Case	Sergeant Crayfourd. P. C. Allen Miles. Inspector Remfry. Mr. F. Altfuldisch.
		Clinch's Case	Mr. J. Clinch.
8	18th October, 1906	General Evidence	Mr. W. A. Coote.
		Clinch's Case	Dr. J. Sinclair. Mr. S. J. Sandy.
		Platt's Case	Mr. A. F. Platt.
		Clinch's Case	Dr. R. L. Caunter. P.C. Walter Gibbard. Miss Freya Lehmann. Sergeant W. Lane. Inspector F. Gadd. S.D. Inspector W. Briggs.
9	22nd October, 1906	Dubery's Case	Mr. A. J. Dubery. Mr. H. T. Nicholson. Dr. A. S. Woodwark. Mr. E. H. Line. Superintendent T. Cole.
		Platt's Case	Mr. A. F. Platt. Mrs. K. Platt.
10	23rd October, 1906	Mrs. Braham's Case	Mrs. Louise Braham. Mr. Philip Braham. P.C. Walter Atkinson. P.C. Albert Allen. Inspector W. Billson.
11	24th October, 1906	Mrs. Braham's Case	Sergeant W. Childs. P.C. Samuel Gribble. P.C. Harry Varney. Chief Inspector J. Taylor Superintendent C. Doyle.
		Andrews' Case	Mr. W. H Andrews. Mrs. A. Chapman. Mrs. A. Webster. Mr. R. Dobson. Mrs. Eliza Lowis. Mr. G. Obeney. Mr. R. Hughes. Mrs. Ellen Gibbs. Mr. C. Sparkes. Mrs. Susan Withey. Mr. T. Bletcher. Mr. F. J. Lang. Mr. A. Offord. Mr. G. Reynolds. Mr. F. Bassett. Miss Mary Barrett. Mrs. M. E. Bassett. Mr. J. A. Smith.

No. of Sitting for Evidence.	Date.	Case inquired into.	Witness Examined.
12	25th October, 1906 -	Andrews' Case - - - -	P.C. Frank Dawson. P.C. Alfred Stevenson. P.C. Wm. Peck. P.C. Alfred Payne. Sergeant Wm. Hollands. Sergeant Wm. Roberts. P.C. Charles Irwin. P.C. John Swait. P.C. Herbert Bartram. P.C. Thomas Williams. P.C. Hugh West. P.C. William Manning. Sergeant Robinson. P.C. John Fraser. P.C. Harry Lane. P.C. Alfred Percival. P.C. Daniel Lynch. Inspector G. Allison.
13	26th October, 1906 -	Platt's Case - - - -	Mr. A. F. Platt
14	20th November, 1906 -	Maurer's Case - -	Mr. W. Maurer. Mr. G Schuhmann. Mr. F. Burton. Mr. A. Brant. S.D. Inspector F. Mackay. Inspector W. Manning. P.C. George Fleet.
15	21st November, 1906 -	Wilson's Case - - -	Mr. G. Wilson. Miss E. Hicks. Mr. C. H. Capp. Mr. Charles Hopkins. Mr. James Cooper.
16	22nd November, 1906 -	Wells' Case - - - -	Mr. Edward Wells. Mr. H. Carter. Mr. R. Hill.
		Mullins' Case - - -	Mr. George Mullins.
		Baker's Case - - - -	Mr. James Baker. Mr. S. Porter.
17	28th November, 1906 -	Wells' Case - - - -	Mr. Edward Wells. Mr. T. W. Young. Mr. G. E. Dawson. S.D.I. Sidney Smith. P. C. Thomas Dunham. Sergeant R. Hawes.
18	29th November, 1906 -	Mullins' Case - - -	Mr. George Mullins. P.C. John Morgan.
		Complaint of P. J. Ryan -	Mr. P. J. Ryan.
		Mullins' Case - - -	Miss K. Mullins. Mrs. Mullins. Dr. G. N. Henry. Inspector T. Wheeler.
19	3rd December, 1906 -	Mullins' Case - - -	Inspector T. Wheeler. P.C. Charles Hunt. P.C. Alfred Saunders. Mr. G. Sims. Mr. F. Sims. S.-D. Inspector Spencer.

No. of Sitting for Evidence,	Date.	Case inquired into.	Witness Examined.
20	4th December, 1906 -	Wilson's Case - - -	Dectective-Sergt. W. Burrell.
		Baker's Case - - - -	P.C. Wm. Pittuck.
			Mr. J. Walton.
			Inspector Mason.
			P.C. John Hillier.
			P.C. Henry Price.
		Harding's Case (also known as Tresadern's Case).	Mr Arthur Tresadern alias Harding.
21	5th December, 1906 -	Harding's Case - - -	Mr. F. Smith.
			Mr. Arthur Tresadern, alias Harding.
			Mr. Wm. Andrews.
			Mr. Wm. Williams.
			Mr. John Miller.
22		Mrs. X.'s Case (in camera) -	Mrs. X.
24*	7th December, 1906 -	Mrs. X.'s Case - - -	P.C. Arthur Cole.
			Sergeant P. Shepherd.
			P.C. Henry Keeble.
25*	10th December, 1906 -	Mrs. X.'s Case - - -	Sergeant H. Mead.
			Inspector J. Remfry.
			S.D. Inspector F. Mackay.
			P.C. Arthur Cole.
23	6th December, 1906 -	Harding's Case, otherwise Tresadern's Case.	Inspector Wensley.
			P.C. Michael Cann.
			Mr. Wm. Southey.
			Mr. H. J. Gellender.
			Mr. F. Rayner.
			P.C. John Filbee.
			P.C. Edwin Ashford.
			P.C. Thomas Deller.
			Inspector A. Wright.
26	13th December, 1906 -	Emms' and Norrey's Case -	Mr. Edward Emms.
			Mr. J. Norrey.
			Mrs. E. Baker.
			Mrs. M. A. Gibbons.
			Mrs. E. Bloom.
			Dr. P. J. Clark.
			P.C. Harry Jeffery.
27	14th December, 1906 -	Wells' Case - - - -	Mr. J. Miller.
			Mr. W. Hume.
			Mr. C. Matley.
			Mr. H. Preston.
		Emms' and Norrey's Case -	Mrs. M. Allen.
			P.C. Harry Jeffery.
28	19th December, 1906 -	Emms' and Norrey's Case -	Mr. J. W. Ward.
			Mr. T. J. Ward.
			Mr. J. Norrey.
			P.C. William Death.
			P.C. Ernest Payne.
			P.C. John Wood.
			Mr. G. Kemp.
			Mrs. M. A. Hoy.

* *Note as to the numbers of the sittings* :—The evidence taken at the 23rd and 24-25th sittings is transposed in the Minutes of Evidence so as to draw the parts of Mrs. X.'s Case together. The result is that between 22 and 26 the proceedings are not printed in strict order of date.

No. of Sitting for Evidence.	Date.	Case inquired into.	Witness Examined.
29	28th January, 1907	Riley's Case	Mr. James Riley. Mr. E. Sweeney. P.C. Alfred Mizen. P.C. Thomas Kemp.
30	29th January, 1907	Riley's Case	P.C. John Stokes. Dr. C. G. Grant. S.D. Inspector Sanders.
		Emms and Norrey's Case	Mr. G. Measures. P.C. William Clark. P.C. Samuel White. P.C. Thomas Hawker. Inspector McMillan. Sergeant A. Anderson.
31	30th January, 1907	Emms and Norrey's Case	Sergeant A. Anderson. P.C. Arthur Greenfield. P.C. Isaac Penney. P.C. Joseph H. Philips.
		Platt's Case	Mr. A. F. Platt.
32	31st January, 1907	Platt's Case	Mr. A. F. Platt.
33	1st February, 1907	Platt's Case	Mr. A. F. Platt. Sergeant W. Powell. P.C. Arthur Soer.
34	19th February, 1907	Higgs' Complaint	——
35	20th February, 1907	Gamble's Case, otherwise Pearce's Case.	Mr. George Gamble. Mrs. E. Griffiths.
36	21st February, 1907	Gamble's Case	Mrs. E. Griffiths Mr. J. Wiltshire. Dr. W. B. Billinghurst.
37	28th February, 1907	Gamble's Case	Mrs. A. Franks. Mr. I. Rubenstein. Mr. J. Hartnett. Mr. G. Brager. Mr. W. Hughes. Mr. George Gamble.
38	4th March, 1907	Gamble's Case	Mr. W. Fewell. Mr. G. Plumb. S.D. Inspector Hewison. Dr. R. S. Woods. Mr. C. Sayers.
39	5th March, 1907	Gamble's Case	Sergeant A. Anderson. Sergeant C. Duffin. Sergeant T. Sheedy. P.C. Edwin Ashford. Sergeant A. Doyle. Miss Lily James.
40	26th March, 1907	Platt's Case	P.C. Arthur Soer. P.C. Andrew B. Gunn. P.C. William Gale. Inspector F. Knell. S.D. Inspector F. Spencer.
41	27th March, 1907	General Evidence	Major G. Golbourne Tarry. Mr. L. Dunning.

No. of Sitting for Evidence.	Date.	Case inquired into.	Witness Examined.
42	10th April, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Mr. J. V. Stevenson. Miss C. E. Matson. Mr. W. J. Taylor. Mr. S. Cohen. Miss L. Colson.
43	11th April, 1907 - -	Platt's Case - - -	Superintendent H. Noviss. Inspector J. Dale. Mr. J. Forbes.
44	12th April, 1907 - -	Platt's Case - - -	Sergeant C. Hancox. Sergeant S. Bex. P. C. Henry Cass. Sergeant J. Laing.
45	17th April, 1907 - -	Platt's Case - - -	Detective-Sergeant Leach. S.D. Inspector W. Briggs. Detective-Sergeant G. Wright. Mr. C. R. Fisher.
46	19th April, 1907 - -	Platt's Case - - - -	Mr. C. R. Fisher. Mr. J. W. Fisher.
47	1st May, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Sir A. De Rutzen. Mr. A. C. Plowden.
48	4th May, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Mr. H. Smith. Mr. E. Baggallay. Mr. A. R. Cluer. Sir R. D. M. Littler, C.B., K.C.
49	7th May, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Mr. E. C. D'Eyncourt. Mr. H. C. Bennett. Miss E. C. Knight. Staff-Captain Harriett Hillyar. Miss E. MacDougall.
50	8th May, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Mr. G. P. Taylor. Rev. F. B. Meyer.
51	13th May, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Col. Sir C. E. H. Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., M.P. Mr. C. J. Vollhardt.
52	31st May, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Mr. E. N. F. Fenwick. Mr. H. Titterton.
53	1st June, 1907 - -	*In camera — evidence not published.*	——
54	4th June, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Sir F. Fulton, K.C. Sir M. D. Chalmers, K.C.B. C.S.I. Mr. C. E. Troup C.B.
55	6th June, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Captain J. W. N. Bower. Mr. C. E. Troup. Mr. C. T. Dent.
56	11th June, 1907 - -	Mr. Y.'s Case (in camera) -	Mr. Y. Mr. Z.
57	13th June, 1907 - -	Mr. Y.'s Case - - - General Evidence - - -	Mr. S. Savill. Mr. C. T. Dent. Dr. H. N. Hardy.

No. of Sitting for Evidence.	Date.	Case inquired into.	Witness Examined.
58	18th June, 1907 - -	Mr. Y.'s Case - - -	P.C. Walter J. Earle. P.C. Patrick Caladine. P.C. William H. J. Wood. Sergeant R. Lougton. Inspector A. Bex.
59	21st June, 1907 - -	Platt's Case - - - - -	Mr. P. McCarthy. Mr. J. E. Lloyd. Mr. H. Chapman. Mr. H. Jones. Mr. G. Deed.
60	9th July, 1907 - -	*In camera — evidence not published.*	——
61	11th July, 1907 - -	*In camera — evidence not published.*	——
62	26th July, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Right Hon. T. Shaw, K.C., M.P. Sir E. R. Henry.
63	31st July, 1907 - -	General Evidence - - -	Sir E. R. Henry. Mr. J. Timewell.
64	1st August, 1907 -	General Evidence - - -	Sir E. R. Henry.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 31*st January* 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).
J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Assistant Secretary*).

Alfred Francis Platt, recalled.

A. F. Platt.
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31290. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You handed in a list of names to the Commissioners upon the 18th October, and that is referred to at page 180, question 7263. Would you look at that list. (*List handed to witness.*) In the G Division you mentioned three names. Leach —is that right?—Quite right.

31291. Laing?—Quite true.

31292. And what is the third name?—Cass.

31293. Who was Cass?—A plain clothes uniform man.

31294. What had you to do with him?—I only knew that my agents gave him money.

31295. Often?—Yes, often.

31296. Does his name appear in any of the books that you have produced?—I do not think so.

31297. Did you ever see Cass yourself?—I have seen him at a distance.

31298. So as to be able to pick him out?—I daresay I should be able to tell him.

31299. Do you see him in Court?—I could tell him better if I saw him on the move.

31300. We cannot march the whole of the Police Force about. You must try and shoot him sitting?—I could call him to mind better if I saw him on the move.

31301. Could you tell him sitting?—I would not be so positive as I should be if I saw him on the move.

31302. Try a sitting shot first?—I would not be positive seeing him sitting.

31303. You would not know him well enough?—No.

(*Chairman.*) It is not easy you know.

31304. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I am not saying it is easy or difficult, Sir. (*To the witness.*) You cannot pick him out?—No.

(*Chairman.*) I meant by saying it is not easy, that the Court is not very light, and it is not easy to see from the witness box.

(*Witness.*) I do not know I should be so positive from the features, but if I saw him on the move as I saw him I should be perhaps more sure of him.

31305-6. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Would you like to walk round the Court and try to identify him?—I have had a fairly good look. I would not try to pick him out by his features.

31307. How often did you see him on the move?—Four or five times, I might say.

31308. Was he one of the officers employed to detect street bookmakers?—I believe so.

31309. A very active officer indeed?—That I could not say.

31310. He arrested an enormous number of street bookmakers, and had them convicted?—I could not say.

31311. More than any other officer in the Division?—I could not say.

31312. But according to you he was bribed?—Yes.

31313. What was the amount of Cass's bribe?—(*After considering.*) I would not be positive as to the amounts that he had.

31314. Try and tell us. You have told us about Leach and Laing. Tell us about Cass?—I could not say, because his was not so very often. I think he was only given it when he was out on that particular duty.

31315. But what was the amount given to him at a time. That is what I want to know?—I could not be positive.

31316. Do you know anything at all about it?—I only know that he received it from my agent.

31317. And your agent would charge you with it, no doubt?—Yes, no doubt.

31318. And charging you with it it would be entered in your book?—Not always. It has not always been necessary to have it entered in the book.

31319. How would it be recorded in the accounts that you and your partner had to make up between you?—It is quite possible he was seen at a distance, and someone went after him.

31320. That is no sort of answer to my question at all. How would the payments to Cass be recorded in your accounts?—It is quite possible I was close by at the time. There was a payment made—perhaps in the next street or anything of that.

31321. Supposing it was so, you made accounts of those things?—Yes, but not in any book. I should not have a book on me at the time.

31322. You have told us that with regard to Leach a recorded entry of 10s. was one that you were close by and saw paid yourself?—Yes.

31323. And that was recorded in a book, although you were close by and saw it yourself?

31324. How would the payments to Cass be recorded in your books?—It may have been worked out on a list of expenses that would be torn up.

31325. In your books?—There is no other item that has been put down in the books that the agents have paid away. It has only been at odd times when I have not been there that such entries have been made.

31326. You have told us, and I have reminded you, that at a time when you were there and the 10s. was paid to Leach, according to you it was recorded?—It was not entered at that moment; it was entered that day.

31327. It does not matter when it was entered, how were the payments to Cass entered in your accounts?—I do not know that any were entered at all—from recollection.

31328. Do you suggest that under any account at all in those books that you have produced any mention of Cass is included?—I do not think there is any in those books.

31329. Neither by the name of Cass nor under any other heading?—No, not to my knowledge.

31330. Then the accounts must be imperfect to that

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extent?—No, I cannot say they would be imperfect because it is quite possible they would be made on a list of expenses.

31331. On that same list which you have before you you have entered some names of police officers to whom you have paid money in the W Division?—Yes.

31332. What are their names?—Hancock and Betts.

31333. Do you know how Betts' name is spelt?—I should think that is how it is spelt—Betts. I am not sure whether it is Betts or Bex.

31334. Bex or Becks?—Bex I think it is.

31335. Or Betts?—Yes.

31336. Any other name there?—No.

31337. Only those two?—That is all.

31338. Who was Hancock?—A C.I.D. man.

31339. What rank?—I could not say at that time; it is so many years back.

31340. When was it that the payment to Hancock was made?—1895 or 1896.

31341. Do you mean 1895 or 1905?—1895 or 1896.

31342. Just let me read you the questions and answers in response to which you wrote down those names. At page 180 these are the questions put by the chairman:—"Will you write down the names of the constables and hand in to us, and we will consider whether we will ask you to state their names publicly? For the present I will pass from that. I have taken these names, and at present they will not be made public, but you will understand that we do not give any undertaking in the matter? (A.) If it has got to come out, I do not mind it coming out, but I want you to consider the first case first. (Q.) We are not giving any undertaking that the names may not come out in public? (A.) I do not mind, or else I should not have put them down. (Q.) If you do not mind, shall I read them out now? (A.) Not until the finish. I do not want them made public at the present time. (Q.) We will now pass from the G Division to another division. I think there is another division in which you carry on your business, is there not? (A.) I have done so. (Q.) Which is that? (A.) The W Division. (Q.) What district is represented by the W Division? (A.) I am not positive whether the W Division extends to Tooting or not. I do not know whether that is W or V. It is the V Division there in the first instance. (Q.) How long have you carried on business in that division? (A.) Five or six years. (Q.) Did you pay money to constables in that division? (A.) Yes. (Q.) Were you carrying on business in the W Division at the same time as in the L Division? This is all between 1897 and the present time? (A.) Yes. (Q.) We had better have the years in which you carried on business in the W Division?" (A.) From 1897 to 1902 or 1903. (Q.) Did you make payments to police-constables in that division as well? (A.) No, not to police-constables, but to detectives at that time, because we were not afraid of constables then. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Members of the C.I.D. (*Chairman.*) Do you remember their names? (A.) Yes. (Q.) Will you write them down, please? (A.) Yes. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You have no objection to giving these in public, have you? (A.) Yes, I have an objection to giving them in public at the present time. (*Chairman.*) Of the W Division? (A.) Yes, I am against that. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You would sooner not give those in public at the present time? (A.) No. (*Chairman.*) Then will you put them down? What amounts did you pay there, do you allege? (A.) Something similar." So that "something similar" means 48s. a week then. "Do you carry on business also, or have you carried on business also, in the V Division? (A.) I think it is V. (Q.) The W Division and the V Division are the same division, are they? The names you have given us are the names of two officers to whom you allege you paid bribes? (A.) Yes. At the present time one is at Scotland Yard and the other is at Bow Street. (Q.) I want you, in answering the next question, to deal with quite different years. Take the last four years. That would be part of 1906, 1905, 1904, and 1903. About how much do you say that you have spent upon bribing the police during the four years? Can you give me any idea? (A.) A matter of £200 a year." That is all that relates to the date. Now Hancock, you say, was in 1896 and 1897?—1895 and 1896.

31343. And that was a time when the C.I.D. men had to do with betting?—Yes.

31344. Have you paid Hancock nothing since 1896?—Since about 1896, yes.

31345. Nothing since then?—No.

31346. Bex or Betts, who was he?—A C.I.D. man.

31347. What have you paid him?—Different sums of money. It is so far to go back. I could not say exactly what amounts.

31348. How far have you got to go back to the last payment to Bex or Betts?—About the same period as Hancock.

31349. And nothing paid to him since?—No.

31350. So that on the 18th October, 1906, you solemnly wrote those names of officers whom you alleged you had bribed in 1895 and 1896 for the information of the Commission?—I was taking the ten years period that was asked for.

31351. You were just within the time as to 1896 and just out of it as to 1895?—Put it about that time.

31352. That was the very last payment you made?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Where is the reference to the ten years period?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) There is some reference to it just at the beginning—question 7097:—"I want you to go back to 1886, when you first started this kind of business in Lambeth. When did you first have anything to do with any policeman at all? (A.) The first day I started." Then question 7102: "(Q.) Do you remember the names of any of the constables that you have bribed in this way in 1886, 1887, 1888, and so on? (A.) Yes. If you ask me that question there are several of them on pension, and several of them are dead. They are pensioned off at the present time. (Q.) At what time did you carry on this kind of business in Lambeth? (A.) I have never left it off. (Q.) Did anything take place in 1903 that altered your arrangements at all? (A.) Yes. (Q.) What was that?" Then he speaks of 1903. My recollection is, sir, that in putting a question from the chair you said, "Limit your evidence to the last ten years," when the witness was going further back.

31353. (*Chairman.*) I do not find that, but I have a recollection of something of the kind being said, and I suppose it is from that observation that you get your idea of the ten years period?—I suppose so, sir. I could not recollect that.

31354. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) We know from your evidence yesterday that you were betting in Tooting in 1904 through an agent?—Yes.

31355. And also in 1905, were you not?—Yes, I suppose that would be about the period.

31356. Though you were betting in that division, which is the V and W Division that you mentioned, you have mentioned no name of any officer that you paid any bribe to since 1896?—That is so.

31357. Does that mean you have paid no bribes to any officer since 1896 in that division?—That is quite true.

31358. Do you think you could carry your memory back to the ten years period and recognise Hancock?—Yes.

31359. You think you could?—Yes.

31360. From seeing him where—ten years ago?—I have seen him very often since.

31361. Where have you seen him very often since?—He has passed my house many scores of times since 1896.

31362. Have you been betting in the Bow Street Division since 1896?—Yes.

31363. Has Hancock been at Bow Street during that time?—Not at the time I was betting there.

31364. When did you last see Hancock?—He was drinking in the same saloon bar that I was in, a matter of five or six months ago.

31365. You would be quite able to recognise him?—Oh, yes, I know him.

31366. Have you seen him in Court to-day?—Yes.

31367. Will you point him out?—That is him (*pointing*).

31368. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) What is your name?

(*The Officer.*) Hancock.

31369. So you know him quite well?—Yes.

31370. That is the man you say you bribed for the last time in 1896?—Yes.

31371. Did you do that yourself?—I think I left change on the counter, whatever my change was, the last time.

31372. Left the change on the counter?—what do you mean by that?—If I remember the circumstance I changed a sovereign and called for some drinks and left him to pick it up.

31373. Where?—At the Fountain public-house, Tooting.

31374. In 1896?—About the time that I am speaking of. It is a long way back.

31375. You fixed the time?—Just about that time.

31376. What time of the year do you remember it was?—In the summer months.

31377. In the summer of 1896?—Yes.

31378. How much change did you leave there for the officer to pick up?—I could not be positive.

31379. About. Was it a large part of the sovereign or a small part of it?—Between 10s. and 15s., I should think.

31380. Did you see the officer pick it up?—Oh, yes.

31381. Were you doing your own betting at that time?—Part, and I had some assistance as well.

31382. But Hancock knew you as the man who was carrying on the betting?—Yes.

31383. Otherwise there would be no object in your paying him the money?—No.

31384. How often did you bribe Hancock as far back as 1896 or 1895?—Two or three times, I should think.

31385. Only two or three times?—That is all.

31386. How long were you betting? You were betting in both those years 1895 and 1896, and you only bribed Hancock two or three times?—Yes, I think about that time he got shifted. I think that is the reason why.

31387. He was there, according to you, in 1895 and 1896, and you only bribed him two or three times?—That is all.

31388. What benefit did you get in return for those two or three bribes?—I got left alone fairly well.

31389. You did—the whole two years?—Yes.

31390. Now with regard to Bex or Betts, when did you see him last?—(*After considering.*) About twelve months ago, I should think.

31391. Have you seen him between 1896 and twelve months ago?—Once or twice, I should think.

31392. You know him quite well by sight?—Yes.

31393. Can you pick him out in Court to-day?—Yes.

31394. Will you point him out?—There he is, just in front of Hancock (*pointing*).

31395. Is that the one?—Yes.

31396. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) (*To the officer pointed out.*) How do you spell your name?

(*The Officer.*) Bex.

31397. How often did you bribe Bex?—(*After considering.*) Five or six times, I should think.

31398. In those two years?—No, he did not cover such a long period. I think he got shifted to Croydon, if I remember rightly.

31399. When were your payments to Bex made?—I would not be positive to what years.

31400. When was the last time that you made any payment to Bex?—I could not say.

31401. You must try, Mr. Platt?—I could not say.

31402. Was it before 1896 or since 1896, or in 1896?—It would be about 1896, I should think.

31403. For the last time?—Yes.

31404. So that he was outside your ten years' period?—You are fixing the date of the ten years' period.

31405. That was the last time that you gave any bribe to Bex, as you say?—Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Where do you get the ten years' period from?

(*Chairman.*) I have asked as to how this ten years' period came to be mentioned, and I do not find anything in the notes about it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is not really very material, but I cannot find it in the notes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Perhaps it was my bad arithmetic, and I thought 1886 was the ten years' period. It really is a twenty years' period.

(*Witness.*) I really think the question arose in taking me from when I first began betting, and when I first began giving bribes.

31406. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You began betting in 1886?—Yes.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) Mr. Platt used the phrase himself

31407. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That is so; but, at any rate, taking your own phrase, it is outside your ten years' period?—Yes.

31408. How often do you say you bribed Bex?—Five or six times, I should think.

31409. How much at a time?—Half a sovereign.

31410. Over what period did those payments extend?—Only a few months, if I remember correctly.

31411. Only a few months?—I should think so.

31412. Those payments, you say, were made all in a few months?—Yes, to the best of my recollection.

31413. If I caught an answer of yours a very few minutes ago correctly, you said the payments to Bex extended over a longer period. What did you mean by that?—Perhaps two or three months longer than Hancock.

31414. But Hancock you bribed both in 1895 and 1896, as I understand you?—I am not positive of that.

31415. But still that was what you said?—In that period.

31416. Whereas with regard to Bex you say the bribes were all within a few months?—Yes.

31417. How is that over a longer period than Hancock?—I meant from the time and the company I had been in with them. If I remember correctly, I believe Bex was shifted before Hancock.

31418. Then why were your payments to Bex over a longer period than the payments to Hancock?—I mean for the time that he was there.

31419. I do not follow. Can you give any other explanation of your answer that your payments to Bex were over a longer period than your payments to Hancock?—If you are taking the time literally from 1895 and 1896, and during the time that I was there, he was only there a few months, if I remember rightly.

31420. I have asked you for an explanation, and is that all you have to say about it?—That is all I can say from my recollection.

31421. Where were your payments to Bex made?—In the Old Castle public-house.

31422. All of them in the Old Castle public-house?—No. The King's Head or the King's Arms.

31423. They were in public-houses?—Yes.

31424. How long have you been betting in Tooting altogether from first to last?—I could not say.

31425. Were you ever convicted of betting there?—No.

31426. Were any of your men convicted?—No.

31427. Never?—No.

31428. Did you do your betting personally at all?—I did in 1895 and 1896.

31429. The whole of it?—No. I cannot say the whole of it. Some period of the time.

31430. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Tell us who did the rest?—Men who had nicknames. Of course, I have not been in touch with them since, so I could not say.

31431. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) In other words we are dependent on your statement for saying that none of your men were convicted?—Yes. I do not think there would be many convictions proved in Tooting in those years as regards betting.

31432. You produced a new book I understand to the Commission. Will you look at that. (*Book marked "A. P. 7" handed to the witness.*) When did you produce it for the first time?—Yesterday.

31433. Why did you not produce it before?—I did not know I had it.

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31434. Where did you find it?—Amongst some old novels.

31435. When?—Some time on Tuesday evening.

31435. (*Chairman.*) Last Tuesday evening?—Yes.

31437. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Whose handwriting is that book in?—Mine.

31438. Entirely?—Yes. I believe so. I do not know if there are any odd bits in it.

31439. That is to say it related to the period during which the Fishers were working for you?—Yes, during some part of the period. Here is another note I have seen. I did not have a proper look through it.

31440. What is that note that you are calling attention to?—A note of moneys given to an officer. That would be the date it was given.

31441. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is the same Laing as in the other book?—Yes.

31442. Is there any other?—I do not know. I was looking through that to see if it was in my handwriting.

31443. There is a payment to Laing on this page. Is there any other payment on this page which relates to the police to your knowledge?—No.

31444. That entry is June 22nd, and I understand the year to be 1906?—Yes.

31445. (*Chairman.*) I thought you were going through the book to see if it was all in your handwriting?—I was, and I came across this.

31446. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I have a copy of that book. I saw it last night?—A copy of everything that is in that book?

31447. Yes. I want to know from you whose handwriting the whole of the entries are in.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) This entry referred to is an entry of June 22nd, and there is a payment of 10s. to Laing.

31448. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Do not tear out pages?—I was tearing out what was not in my handwriting.

31449. (*Chairman.*) No, do not tear anything out. I want you to go over it now simply to see if it is all in your handwriting?—It is not all in my writing. I have come across one that is not.

31450. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Down to that last page upon which the name Laing occurs under the date of June 22nd, is it in your handwriting from the beginning?—Yes, I think it is. I think everything is up to that.

31451. (*Chairman.*) "Down to the entry relating to June 22nd is in my handwriting"?—Yes, Sir.

31452. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You remember yesterday that I put to you two dates with regard to your betting transactions with the Fishers, namely, that they began on the 7th May, and that on the 23rd June your brother-in-law ceased to be a partner. You remember that question being put to you?—I remember the question being put to me, but I could not answer you as to the time or anything of that sort.

31453. Can you answer me now that you have the book before? Is not that the date on which your brother-in-law ceased to be a partner—June 23rd?—I could not say.

31454. Do not those entries stop on June 22nd?—Yes.

31455. Was that book a book used by you for settling accounts with your brother-in-law?—No, I cannot say that it was.

31456. I suggest to you that it was a book used by you for settling your accounts with your brother-in-law, and that you ceased to use it on the 22nd, and used it for the last time on the 22nd June?—No, the settling of accounts was always done by those books nightly.

31457. For what purpose was that book kept if not for settling accounts?—This book was kept for things I have got in it, for people who betted and did not pay, and for little extra expenses.

31458. You see all the expenses put down there—"Bob"—that is Robert Fisher?—Yes.

31460. "Bill"—that is William Fisher?—Yes.

31460. "Scouts," and so on?—Those only covered some expenses, not all.

31461. Why did you have a book which covered some expenses, and not all?—I carried the money in my pocket, and I always let my pocket be the tell tale, and what I was deficient I pnew I must have spent or otherwise given out.

31462. I put it to you again that that book ceasing as it does on the 22nd June was used by you as a settlement book with your partner?—No.

31463. As I understand you you started out in the morning with so much in your pocket. Is that it?—At times, yes.

31464. At all times?—Something or nothing—we will put it that way.

31465. When you came home at night you would make up your accounts?—No.

31466. When did you make up your accounts in this book?—It is very seldom that I had to refer to that book. I had a motive for putting one or two things in that book at that time.

31467. What was the motive?—One of the things was perhaps tallying the papers up or putting down, as I say, bets that people had not paid, or commission that some people had received for what moneys they brought through the week. There would be some instances of that.

31468. When did you make the entries in that book?—Perhaps at the time of making up the papers, or perhaps the following morning, or perhaps the same evening.

31469. I will go through it with you in details, but I want you to tell us what the object of keeping that book was?—Perhaps knowing a punter who had a big win to-day and who owed us a bit, I should say "Stop so much." I think you will see one or two names occur regularly.

31470. You said something about using your pocket as a tell tale?—Yes.

31471. What did you mean by that?—If I was speculating to-day I know what money I would start with, and perhaps I should leave my partner for so many hours, and I should have so much in my pocket. What was left represented the difference in what I had spent.

31472. For which you had to account to your partner?—No, that was a simple reckoning up we would have nine times out of ten.

31473. And when you made up your accounts, if there was a deficiency you say you knew you had spent it?—Yes.

31474. And you would put down as far as you could remember how you had spent it?—There was never a need for that; we accepted one another's word.

31475. Did you put down how you spent it?—No, I cannot say I did. I can tell you if I look through the book.

31476. I will take you through the book in detail, but I want to know first did you put down how you had spent it?—No, I cannot say that I did.

31477. Before I go in detail through the book, do you find an entry, under the date of the 12th June, "Russell 10s."?—I rather think it is 15s.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I think it is 15s.

(*Witness.*) I think I can remember the occasion that the 15s. was put in for.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The 12th June. I think you are looking at the wrong entry.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There is an entry of the 12th June, "Russell 15s."

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, it is 15s.

(*Chairman.*) There is no doubt it is 15s.

31478. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The amount is immaterial, but no doubt it is 15s. Who is Russell?—A man who made a bet.

31479. What is his other name?—I could not tell you. I only know him as Russell.

31480. Is it not Jack?—No. This Russell is the man who sent a telegram on the day that this was entered, or the day before, with three horses' names on from Brighton, and it came to the Sutton Arms, Sutton Street.

31481. It is not Jack by any chance?—No, I could not tell you his Christian name.

31482. Why is the 15s. struck through like that?—Because the man paid it two days afterwards, or when he returned from Brighton.

31483. (*Chairman.*) Is that the telegram that you

refer to that you handed to the Secretary?—Yes, it is the telegram.

(*Secretary.*) It came out of the book marked "A. P. 5."

(*Witness.*) It is the first time the man had ever betted on the nod, and I had occasion to remember it. That is the first time he betted without paying his money.

31484. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You say that is the telegram?—That is the telegram. (*Telegram put in, and marked "A. P. 8."*)

31485. Just look at your book again. The entry is June 12th?—This entry is June 12th.

31486. Now look at the date on the telegram?—Is that on a Sunday or Monday?

31487. No, it is the 4th June?—Then that would be the day he paid it. He was in Brighton all that time in between. There are three horses at 5s. each. The man may have been at Brighton the remainder of the time, and he paid that sum of 15s. then.

31488. Do I understand from you that that entry "Russell 15s." meant that Russell owed you 15s. or paid you 15s.?—Paid 15s. I should think it was, or was owing 15s., and I scratched it through.

31489. Have you any previous entry showing that Russell owed you 15s.?—Not that I know of. I think that was the first time he ever betted with me without paying the money.

31490. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The telegram mentions three horses' names, and 5s.?—That is 5s. on each, and that would account for the 15s.

31491. (*Chairman.*) What I understand you to say is that on the 4th June, or whatever the date on the telegram is, you received a telegram from a person who signed his name as Russell giving you the names of three horses?—Yes.

31492. And, contrary to your usual practice, you treated it as a valid bet?—Yes. He sent it to the landlord, and that is the landlord's Christian name.

31493. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is addressed to "Sid, Sutton Arms, Great Sutton Street, Clerkenwell. Vincula, Morgendale, and Radium, 5s.—Russell"?—Yes.

31494. (*Chairman.*) The telegram is not addressed to you directly, but to "Sid, Sutton Arms"?—Yes.

31495. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) How did you get the telegram?—It is handed over to us by the landlord.

31496. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) So that the entry you make is made on the 12th June, and the amount is 15s., and it is struck through?—Yes.

31497. What is the meaning of it being struck through?—Perhaps I had entered him up as not paid that day, and perhaps it was paid that day.

31498. The 12th June is the entry. The telegram, if that is the telegram, is the 4th June?—Yes.

31499. Eight days before?—Yes.

31500. So that you must have entered it up on the 12th June the first time?—No; I think, as far as my recollection will carry me, I thought it would be only a matter of two or three days him being away, and I did not trouble as far as that is concerned.

31501. (*Chairman.*) I take it that Russell had not won with regard to any of the horses?—No; I take that to be so to the best of my memory. I could not be exactly positive, but that would be the entry, and that would be the telegram relating to the 15s.

31502. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Had you any transactions with Russell before?—Very seldom.

31503. Had you any money of Russell's in hand?—No, none whatever. We had no transactions with him because the Fishers had been a little time paying him some money, and he knew they were virtually on the rocks.

31504. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Who was on the rocks?—The Fisher brothers.

31505. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) And you trusted this man to the extent of putting on 15s. for him?—£15 if he wanted it, because he was worth the money.

31506. And he trusted you, or the Fishers, who were virtually on the rocks, to the extent of the amount he would win if he won?—He knew there was some money behind the Fishers when he had that bet with us. I do not believe he had been betting with the Fishers for some months previous.

31507. What does the striking through of the 15s. mean?—That I had perhaps accounted for it, or was paid for it that day and accounted for it.

31508. To whom?—Perhaps in the moneys I had in my pocket.

31509. Accounted to whom for it?—That particular entry would be perhaps accounted for to—may I look at the entry? (*After examining the entry.*) I should think in this particular instance that I had paid some money out which totalled £1 3s. 9d., and I received moneys, and I was showing the balance of that perhaps on this occasion to my brother-in-law, or taking Bob's money—I would not be positive. Why I totalled some of these items in is that I found they were allowing people to bet—Ah, I know what it was. We started another brother at work, and before he had gone into the street where he had been in the habit of betting we had to find so much money.

31510. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Another brother Fisher?—Yes. If you give me one of the books I will hand you the list I saw before.

31511. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) What I want to know is—I do not know whether this is an answer to it or not—why there is a line drawn through the 15s.?—I had struck all moneys out that I had received, but I did not strike anything out that I paid out. This was a sort of odd and even book I kept to tally with people who had so much to come from the Fisher brothers, and I allowed them to bet up to half the sum that they had to come and paid them the balance.

31512. (*Chairman.*) I think that you said that you now remember that a brother was started?—Yes.

31513. Bearing that fact in mind, can you explain the whole of the entry now?—From what I can make out of it here I should think that we had the two brothers, because I know that they were on the rocks when we took them over, and previous to us taking them over they had two pitches going. I found the expenses were so heavy that I asked them what they were going to do, and it was proposed that one brother should go back on the pitch that they vacated if we would find the money, and I think this is some of the items that I have put down, in the way that people had so much to come and worked out a bit, and made it a sort of odds and evens book, and I could not swear to every item that I wanted it for.

31514. (*Chairman.*) You said that you wanted to look at another book?—(*Seven books handed to the witness, who examined them.*) There is another loose sheet, I think, in one of these books. (*Loose sheet handed to witness, and marked "A. P. 9."*)

31515. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) What do you want to say about that?—This is one of the lists that the Fishers made out. They were owing on this pitch £14 15s. 11d.

31516. When you took it over?—When my partner and myself took it over.

31517. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Have you told us whose handwriting that is in?—I should say that is Robert Fisher's.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Is that sheet dated?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) No.

31518. (*Chairman.*) You were looking at that in order to refresh your memory, so as to be able to explain what you meant by the item "Russell 15s.," with a stroke through the 15s.?—There might be some entries in that book relating to something off this. I would not be positive, but that is how I tried to account for some of those entries. As I say, I would not be positive.

31519. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) My question is simply with regard to that one item on the 12th June, "Russell 15s." struck through. I want to know why the 15s. is struck through?—Because he paid me.

31520. That is what it indicates?—Yes.

31521. Just look at the 15th June. Do you find Russell again?—Yes.

31522. 15s. not struck through?—Yes, it is.

31523. Struck through is it?—Yes.

31524. Let me see it. (*Book handed to the learned Counsel.*) Quite right, it is struck through. So that is another item of Russell?—That he paid

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31525. That is what it means is it—that he paid?—That would mean that.

31526. There are a great many other items in that book struck through in the same way. Is not that so?—Yes.

31527. What does it mean in the other cases?—That they had paid.

31528. You are quite clear about that?—Yes, I am going by the names.

31529. Now look at June 7th, Leach 10s., with the item struck through?—Yes.

31530. What does that mean?—That means it was paid.

31531. That Leach had paid you?—That was struck out of the list of expenses and the moneys that were owing on that day.

31532. Does that mean that Leach paid you like Russell and the others?—No, that meant that we did not count that in the expenses as we did the others.

31533. That means something quite different to the items of Russell and the others like Russell?—Yes. You will find there are only two items struck out here.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) May I have the exhibit on which the witness wrote down Leach's name as one of the officers in the division.

(*Chairman.*) It seems to me that in settling with an agent whether the agent has paid 10s., say to Leach, or whether Russell has paid him 15s., in each case it might be in making up the account it might be struck out as being a matter taken into account in arriving at the total.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I have pointed out what the contents of this book are, and the object of my doing so is that it brings us back to this, that we are absolutely dependent on this man's word as to what the meaning of those entries is. That is the object of my putting the questions.

(*Witness.*) I think I have given as fair an answer as I can give to that. I did not have a look at the book.

31534. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Would you look at the book. You see the name above Russell—"Stevens"—and then a man named Hoffman is under Russell?—Yes, you see that very often.

31535. Who and what is Stevens?—That would be a bet he owed and paid.

31536. That is struck through, and that means that he paid?—Yes.

31537. Then you find Hoffmann?—Yes, he paid that day.

31538. Was he a person who owed a bet?—Yes.

31539. That is also struck through. Then there is another name underneath it on the 12th June. Does that also mean that he had paid?—Yes.

31540. Then all those four names mean bets paid?—Yes, that would be one of the things that I found, that they were letting people bet who were not paying at the time.

31541. Look at June 7th. Who is Nelham 1s.?—That would be a man we would allow a little commission to. That would be the list of expenses worked out there.

31542. That is June 7th. Just above that entry there is an entry with a name struck through and the amount?—Yes.

31543. Was that for a bet?—Yes.

31544. A bet that was paid?—I think that was the potman of the Sutton Arms public-house, and I think we allowed him 1s. for the little favour he did us; and it is struck through.

31545. You did *not* claim it?—No.

31546. Now look at the entry above the one that is struck through. What does that mean?—I would not be certain whether that was 1s. bet or 1s. commission.

31547. Look at the one above that?—That was commission.

31548. (*Chairman.*) How is that entered?—Fleet 6s.

31549. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Does that mean commission which you would have to pay?—Yes.

31550. Was it paid in cash? Yes.

31551. Why was not that struck through?—Perhaps one of the Fishers had paid that.

31552. I do not quite understand that, because if you are striking through what is paid, why should you not strike through Fleet as having been paid? According to what you have told us, you struck out Leach because you paid Leach, and you struck out Nelham because you were not going to pay him—you treated it as paid. There is a payment of 6s. to Fleet for commission?—I was just thinking whether it would be commission, or whether it was a bet he left and settled the next day or at the end of the week.

31553. (*Chairman.*) Why do you strike out some entries and not strike out others?—Perhaps there was no occasion at the time to strike them out.

31554. Do you mean disposed of for the purposes of account, or what do you mean by striking them out?—Perhaps owing that way.

31555. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I find on the same page on June 7th another entry just opposite Leach—Stevens 10s.?—I would not be positive of that.

31556. Is not that Stevens?—I could not understand it myself. It is Stevens.

31557. Underneath it is 10s. struck through?—Yes.

31558. Who was Stevens?—I cannot say.

31559. I have come across the name several times?—Yes—he was a punter.

31560. Do you think that is a bet which he paid?—I could not trust my memory as to that.

31561. Who is Crow?—A punter.

31562. Who is E. and B.?—He is a punter. You can see the others are bets.

31563. There is an entry E. & B. or S. & B. 7s. 6d. What does that mean?—That is a bet.

31564. E. & B. would be a bet, Crow is a bet, Nelham is a bet, and Symes is a bet?—A bet.

31565. Fleet?—I should say that was a bet that day.

31566. All the entries so far which I have gone through on that page, on June 7th, except Leach, are bets.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) And Leach is written in the middle of them.

31567. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Can you explain why Leach should come in a series of entries each one of which is a bet, if it was a payment to Leach?—I could not say, only in calling through the items that one of the Fishers was accounting for——

31568. Do not those entries to which we have been calling attention on the left-hand side of that column mean that is money which you have to receive?—Yes, it would be that.

31569. And you find Leach 10s. in the entries in the money which you have to receive?—This is all in my handwriting.

31570. That is particularly why I am calling attention to it. It is all in your handwriting. We have been through each one of the entries and every one of the entries there, except Leach's, for the moment, is a bet that is made. When a bet is paid I understand you to say it is struck through. Is that right?—Yes.

31571. Then those were bets which had been made for which you had not had the money when it was not struck through?—I never had a punter of the name of Leach. If you look right through the book you will find there is not a punter of the name of Leach.

31572. (*Chairman.*) Is all the writing on this page in your handwriting?—I am dealing now with the entries on June 7th. Are all the entries on that page in regard to June 7th in your handwriting?—Yes.

31573. Was there anybody present when you made, according to your recollection, the entries in the book?—I should say so.

31574. You do not recollect whether there was anybody present?—Bar these two books and the book which has unfortunately been destroyed I do not think I ever made an entry unless it was in the presence of the Fisher Brothers or my brother-in-law.

31575. This was literally a note-book, as I understand it, which you carried in your pocket?—An odd and even sort of book, I term it.

31576. On the same page, with reference to the same

date. I see these words, "Bob, £16 12s. 6d.; Bill, £3 15s. 6d."?—Yes.

31577. "Frank, 14s. 6d."?—Yes.

31578. Then comes the total, £21 2s. 6d. That is on the right-hand side of the entry?—Yes.

31579. Then on the left-hand side are the entries with regard to which Mr. Rufus Isaacs has been asking you questions, beginning with Fleet, and going down to the entry Leach, and so on?—Yes.

31580. What do those larger sums mean? Why have you entered them?—They would be moneys I had received from the Fishers and Frank.

31581. On that day?—Yes.

31582. So that if you were sitting down in a room and they paid you the amounts you would put them down in the book?—I may not have received the money, but that was the money I was to have taken.

31583. Do you mean Bob, on that day, the 7th June, would have to account for £16 12s. 6d.?—Yes.

31584. Bill for £3 15s. 6d.?—Yes.

31585. And Frank 14s. 6d.?—Yes.

31586. The total then was £21 2s. 6d.?—That is it.

31587. How do these smaller sums come to be entered on the left-hand side?—That would be the money that would have to be accounted for.

31588. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) To whom?—To me.

31589. (*Chairman.*) Fleet, 6s. Do you mean Bill or Bob said, "Fleet owes us 6s.; he has not paid"?—Yes, that is right.

31590. And the same about Symes?—Yes.

31591. Then there is Nelham. That is struck through?—Yes.

31592. Do you mean by that that that item is got rid of or allowed?—Yes, that is done with.

31593. That means you have nothing more to say to Bill or Bob about that payment?—No.

31594. Then you come to Leach, 10s.?—Yes. That would be 10s. Leach received that day.

31595. If Bill or Bob said, "We have paid 10s. to Leach" you would strike Leach through?—That is what I mean.

31596. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Stevens, 10s., is struck through. That you have told us was a bet?—Yes.

31597. All the other entries you have told us (I do not want to go through them again) are for bets—for money which had come to you?—That is it.

31598. I do not understand why you should put "Leach, 10s.," if that was a payment made by Fisher to Leach of 10s., in the same series of items of moneys which are to come to you?—Perhaps when he called out the name I put it in.

31599. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When you wrote down what is on this page, were either of the Fishers present?—They might have been.

31600. When did you write these down?—In some instances it would be in the presence of them.

31601. Would it have been when you went round to see them?—We were never away from one another. We made up our papers together.

31602. Did you make up this page from some other paper?—We might make it out on a bit of rough paper. I do not think that would be so in that instance.

31603. I see you do not add this up?—No.

31604. Why did you not add this up?—Because of the loose way I had of doing my business. I do not think I have added any of them up.

31605. Yes, you have added the amounts that you say they owed you, or they paid you. Now comes £21 2s. 6d. These other items are put down without any addition. I do not understand why you put them down at all?—Simply perhaps to keep it in hand if the bet is not paid.

31606. These are all written down at the same time?—Yes.

31607. And all written down from information that one of the Fishers gave you?—Yes.

31608. It is a record of their dealings or of his dealings?—Yes.

31609. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Are you sure you never had a bet with a man called Leach?—I think I am rather positive of that. I do not remember the name being entered up. I never entered up anything in the paying out book. I always left it to Fisher brothers.

31610. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) For aught you know, the Fishers may have had bets with a man called Leach?—I think I should remember the name.

31611. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You said just now there was one name, Nelham?—Yes.

31612. That is 1s. which Nelham owed you?—Yes.

31613. That is struck out?—Yes—did not claim it.

31614. Fisher had taken that bet?—He had taken a paper for that bet I should say.

31615. Then the other one, Crow, 1s. That was 1s. owing to you?—Owing to the Fisher brothers.

31616. And which, as you did not strike it out, was still owing to you?—Unless he is lower down.

31617. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) When it is paid it is struck out?—Yes.

31618. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It means it is a bet which he has to pay if it is not struck through?—It might be a bet paid, or 1s. lent to the man because he might borrow a shilling.

31619. Whether it is a 1s. bet or 1s. loan, it means it is something which has to come to you from that man?—Yes.

31620. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) And not anything which has to go from you to them?—No.

31621. (*Chairman.*) I understand these entries are put down for the purpose of your settling with the Fishers?—No, for the purpose of them settling with me.

31622. That is the same thing.

31623. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) When you struck through an entry, that means it no longer is coming to you, but has been settled?—Yes.

31624. That is what the meaning of striking through "Stevens 10s." is?—Yes.

31625. Then Nelham is struck through altogether. That is struck through because he has not paid it, and because you mean to take the whole entry out?—Yes.

31626. When you first entered Nelham it was 1s. to be received?—That is right.

31627. Then afterwards I suppose by some arrangement it was agreed that it was not to be claimed from him, and you put the pencil right through the entry?—Yes.

31628. When you entered Stevens you entered 10s., which was money to be received for a bet?—Yes.

31629. When you paid it you struck it through with a pencil?—Yes.

31630. By the look of it that seems to stand exactly in the same position as Leach's entry, does it not?—Yes; but I know what those items are. I know how they are accounted for through the Fishers.

31631. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean that the Fishers had mentioned those men's names to you, and you took them down?—The Fishers that day, or the previous evening, must have given Leach 10s.

31632. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Would not Fisher, if that is the case, give you 10s. less the next day when he was accounting for the money?—It is just according to what time I would meet him in the afternoon when he had not accounted for the money.

31633. That is what is bothering me about it. I should like you to explain it if you can. It is important. Look at it for yourself. I want to understand it. On the right hand side, as you have told the Chairman, you have got an entry of what had to come to you from the Fishers?—Yes.

31634. That is the total amount of money that they had to hand to you?—Yes, I should say that was the money that was handed to me—say it was on the table.

31635. If he had spent 10s. out of that by giving it to Leach it would not be money on the table?—No.

31636. Therefore the money which he had received in the course of the betting would have been 10s. less by what he had given to Leach, would it not?—Leach was given 10s. that day, and it was put down and struck out almost immediately, I should think; that is my firm opinion.

31637. (*Chairman.*) Had you got all the slips with you when you made this kind of settlement. Did they bring the slips to you?—Yes.

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31638. They also brought money?—Yes.

31639. If you added up the amounts mentioned in the slips you would find the total amount in respect of which bets had been made by punters with you or with the Fishers?—Yes.

31640. Does the total that you have on the right hand side mean the total amount of the money that they had received in the course of the day?—I should say the total of the money.

31641. On the table?—On the table.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He said it was money on the table.

31642. (*Chairman.*) Supposing they produced fifty slips, and you added up the figures on the slips, the total might be larger than the amount on the table?—Quite possible.

31643. Is that the sort of thing that did happen?—It can happen very often that the slips total up more than the money.

31644. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) If these were bets owing then there would be to that extent more than the money that was on the table?—Yes.

31645. (*Chairman.*) There would also be 10s. deficiency because of a payment made in the course of the day by the Fishers to Leach?—Yes.

31646. That is your suggestion?—That is right.

31647. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Then it would not be on the table?—No—it would be less.

(*Chairman.*) The money on the table would be less than the money on the slips.

31648. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not see how you are to find out, if that is the case, whether the man has paid the bet or not?—We know it is a bet, and we know the men we are doing it with.

31649. Have you any recollection yourself of that entry of the 10s. paid to Leach. Is anything definite and clear in your mind as to why that entry was made in the middle of that column succeeded and preceded by bets which were owing to you? Have you any recollection of why it was done, or of how it came to be done in that way?—No, no more than I have Bill there with nothing.

31650. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) How long have you known Leach to know his name?—Since last May.

31651. Do you know his Christian name at all?—No, I cannot say as ever I heard.

31652. Or his initials?—No, I cannot say as ever I heard.

31653. Do you know how to spell his name?—I cannot say that I do.

31654. How have you spelt it there?—L-e-a-c-h.

31655. What was your belief as to how he spelt his name?—I could not say particularly.

31656. When you were writing of this particular Leach who is referred to in that entry there, how did you spell his name?—L-e-a-c-h.

31657. Always?—I do not know if it is in the book anywhere else.

31658. But that is how you spelt this man's name?—Yes.

31659. When you were speaking of Leach you meant this police officer?—I should say so.

31660. Will you look at "A. P. 6? (*"A. P. 6" was handed to the witness.*) Is that the same man?—Yes.

31661. The name is spelt L-e-e-c-h?—Quite true.

31662. Why did you spell that name differently to the one in your book and the one here?—I think you will find I have spelt it more often L-e-e-c-h than I have L-e-a-c-h.

31663. So far as I am aware Leach's name occurs only once in all these books that you have produced. It occurs only in slip "A. P. 6," and once in that book, and it occurs on this list which you wrote for the information of the Commissioners. Those are the only three instances in which I know the name of Leach occurring in any document that is before the Commissioners. Why did you spell in "A. P. 6" the name Leach differently to what you did in the pocket-book, and to what you did on the list which you wrote for the Commission?—I could not give you any account of it.

31664. While we are upon that look at "A. P. 6." That has got on the back of it a betting slip?—Yes.

31665. With the names of three horses—"Red Warrior," "Vrill," and "Sweet Florence"?—Yes. There are five horses.

31666. I think there are only four names?—"Red Warrior," "Sweet Florence," "Vrill," "Narrateur," and "The Page."

31667. Do you know what meeting that referred to?—No, I could not say from memory.

31668. Was it Gatwick for "Narrateur" and Haydock Park for the other three—"Red Warrior," "Vrill," and "Sweet Florence"?—I could not say.

31669. I want to get at the date, if I can. Can you tell me the date?—No, I cannot.

31670. Now look at the other side—"Lookers, 4s. 6d., "Yam"—what is Yam?—A nickname.

31671. Who is it?—A punter.

31672. "Yam, 5s." Would he receive 5s.?—That would be 5s. commission for what moneys he had bet during the week.

31673. Nelham, 1s.?—That would be the potman at the public-house.

31674. (*Chairman.*) For his services?—Yes.

31675. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) "Major, 3s."?—3s. commission.

31676. "Lookers." That is lookers-out, Bill and Bob?—Yes.

31677. "Leech, 10s."?—Yes.

31678. "Police, 4s." That is entered out £6 14s. 6d. Is that right?—There may be a mistake in adding it up.

31679. Yes, but still, that is what you have got there?—That is what I have got down.

31680. Are those moneys that you are accounting for to somebody?—No.

31681. What did you put those items down for and total them up for?—To let the brothers Fisher see what our expenses meant, independent of anything that was spent by the partner and myself. This would be the Saturday's settling.

31682. What is the 15s. below that?—I could not tell you that, as I have nothing to show it. It is perhaps something accounted for. I could not say what the 15s. was for.

31683. If that is what it was for, why did you make two items of "Leech" and "Police"?—That is distinctive. "Police" meant the police that were on the beat.

31684. That is a document which comes out of your possession?—Yes.

31685. And not of the Fishers' possession?—Yes, this was in the Fishers' possession.

31686. How does it come back into your possession?—I suppose I put it in one of the books.

31687. You say that document was prepared by you to let the Fishers see what the expenses were?—This document was made out in the presence of the Fishers and my brother-in-law.

31688. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) By you?—Yes.

31689. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) To let them see what the expenses were?—Yes.

31690. Who paid the lookers?—The Fishers.

31691. Who paid Yam?—That would be a query, perhaps—who paid Yam? Perhaps my brother-in-law or I would. I would not say in every instance, but in most instances it would be the Fishers.

31692. Who would pay Nelham?—I should say the Fishers.

31693. Who would pay Major?—He would very likely pay himself, or the Fishers would pay him.

31694. Who would pay the lookers?—The Fishers.

31695. Bill and Bob knew what they got?—If there was a deficiency perhaps we should have to pay it out.

31696. Who would pay Leech?—The Fishers.

31697. "Ins and outs"—who would pay that?—I should say on this particular occasion the Fishers.

31698. So that every item in that list which you say was prepared for their information was an item of payment made by the Fishers themselves?—I made lists in the presence of the Fishers, and I take this to be one of them. This was coming out of Saturday's

takings. I take it these items on this piece of paper are Saturday's takings.

31699. You say that was prepared for the information of the Fishers?—To let them see the expenses. Instead of being verbal, it was put down.

31700. Information which they had before that list was written out at all?—Yes, but perhaps could not account for the money.

31701. Information which you could not have known unless you were informed by the Fishers?—That is so.

31702. Yet you prepared it for the information of the Fishers?—Yes.

31703. I suggest to you you prepared it for the purposes of settling with your brother-in-law?—No, that was always done in the presence of the Fishers.

31704. And your brother-in-law?—In nine cases out of ten.

31705. That was the one you have told us?—Quite possible. If you are on the date, I could not tell the date.

31706. You told us that was prepared in the presence of your brother-in-law?—No doubt it was. Most of them were done so.

31707. Just look at that betting slip. "Narrateur" was running at Gatwick on Saturday the 19th May, 1906?—I take it to be on a Saturday, because that is on the list.

31708. "Red Warrior" was running at Haydock Park on the same day?—You have the book there.

31709. "Vrill" was running in a race the same day, "Sweet Florence" was running at some meeting on the same day, and "The Page" was also running at Gatwick on the same day. Have you any doubt that that relates to Saturday, the 19th May?—You have Ruff's Guide. That is always good to stand on.

31710. You rely on Ruff's Guide a good deal, do you not?—Yes.

31711. And you have in the morning some paper which you patronise which gives a list of probable starters for the day?—Every paper that publishes racing news.

31712. Every respectable paper?—Yes.

31713. Among the horses running at Haydock Park on the 19th May was there a horse called "Leech"?—Not that I know of.

31714. Look at the right-hand middle column at the top of the page. (*Ruff's Guide was handed to the witness.*)?—Yes, I see it.

31715. "Leech"?—Yes.

31716. That is a mere coincidence?—It may be, in your mind.

31717. On that slip prepared that day relating to horses at that very racing meeting there is a horse called "Leech"?—I should like to know how many people would back it in England. What price did it start at? Is it quoted?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I expect it is included in the 20 to 1 others; it says "20 others," which I take to mean that.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

31718. That is how Leech is spelt on that occasion, and there are about two other occasions when you are referring to this May you spell it L-e-a-c-h. Leach (eliminating Leech) occurs only once in all the books you have put in, and that was the book which contains the one entry we have been dealing with?—Yes.

31719. Now I want to call your attention to the date of the 22nd June in the same book, A.P. 7. Do you find there a list of names?—Yes.

31720. "Ex—look out—spent 1s."?—That is not "look out."

31721. "Look—o"?—No.

31722. What is it?—Laing 10s.

31723. I think we are not looking at the same place. June 22nd is at the top. "Bill £8 10s., S. and B. 16s." Who are S. and B.?—The men we allowed to bet.

31724. "Ex," and then "look-o. 2s., spent 1s."?—Right.

31725. Then "Bob £16 4s. 6d.—£8 10s.—£24 14s. 6d." Then "ex—Laing 10s."?—Yes.

31726. "Spent 5s. 6d.—ex 9s. 6d."?—Yes.

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31727. "Hoffman 1s." Who is Hoffman?—That man's name often occurs in the book—he had a bet. We allowed him to have a bet on the nod.

31728. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) A backer?—A backer.

31729. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) "Stevens 2s."?—Quite right.

31730. Who is Stevens?—I take it it is Jack Stevens; I do not think there is any other Stevens.

31731. Who is Jack Stevens?—A backer of horses.

31732. "Symes 1s." Who is that?—A backer, I should say.

31733. All those names are in the same column as "Laing 10s."?—Yes.

31734. Just let me see the book. (*The book was handed to the learned Counsel.*) Let me call your attention to the fact that Laing is at the top of the list, and that is the last page in which there is any entry in your handwriting?—It is the biggest item, and I suppose it was the first one mentioned. It cannot be the first. "Bob" is the first on the page. The money is handed over, and under "ex" the other entries go on. I start with Bob first.

31735. There are spaces of two lines—intervals—in several places. That is the only entry of the name of Laing written in full in the book at all.

31736. (*Chairman.*) Have you any answer to give to that?—No, I take it it is so.

31737. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The only other entry of "Laing" is in "A. P. 1."

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) How many entries are there in all?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Two in all—one in this book and one in "A. P. 1."

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The one in "A. P. 1" is "L—g," is it not?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes. You say "L—g" is Laing, do you?—Yes.

31738. That is in a list of items owing. Who is Stevens?—A punter, I should say.

31739. "Hoffman" 1s."?—Yes.

31740. "Symes" 1s."?—Yes.

31741. Those are all punters?—Yes.

31742. Then comes the word "expenses"?—Quite right.

31743. "Darby 9s. 6d." Who is Darby?—That is Queries.

31744. What would Queries be?—They would be perhaps in making up a paper we should make it 6d. short or 2d. short, and punters are very exact in asking for their last ½d., so there would be a deficiency of 9s. 6d. in the money, which we should put under the name of "Query."

31745. "L—g" (which you say is Laing) 10s.—spent 5s. 6d."?—Yes.

31746. You add all those up together?—Yes.

31747. Including Stevens, Hoffman, and Symes?—Yes.

31748. Then comes an entry of 6s. in your handwriting?—Yes.

31749. £1 15s. adding the whole thing together?—Yes.

31750. Was that for the purpose of accounting to somebody?—No—only to account between the Fishers and ourselves.

31751. Take the right-hand page, and tell me what are those names? What do they relate to?—These relate to bets that were paid.

31752. Near the bottom of the page do you find a name that looks like either "Larry" or "Laing"?—"Sidney"—if that is the one second from the bottom.

31753. No—"Larry"?—"Jerry."

31754. Do you say that is "S-d-n-y"?—Sidney that would be, son of the proprietor of the public-house.

31755. It looks a little like "Laing," does it not, to a person who does not know what it means?—No, I do not know that. Knowing the man's handwriting, I can detect it at once. I think you notice the same name occurs very often in that book.

31756. A person might be in some difficulty as to

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what that was, and put the first letter and the last?—Not to a man who is always writing.

31757. Had you a punter called "Larry"?—Not to my knowledge; I do not think so; I do not think the name is in the book.

31758. (*Chairman.*) No punter of the name of Larry?—Not to my knowledge.

31759. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Look again at the right-hand page and tell me if those are bets?—Paying out bets.

31760. Do you find one of the backers there, Laing, near the bottom of the page?—Yes, I should say so.

31761. Quite clear?—Yes.

31762. So that you had a punter called Laing?—May have done that particular day. I do not know whether you will find him in the book any other time.

31763. You do not find this one in any other book at the time?—You do not find any other name spelt the way that is that day.

31764. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) These were all punters?—All punters. You do not see the sum of 10s. written in the same way in the list of punters as it is in the list of expenses.

31765. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Do you know how the police officer Laing spells his name?—I cannot say.

31766. Did you ever know how the police officer Laing spelt his name?—No.

31767. Do you know now that in fact he spells his name "L-a-i-n-g"?—I do not.

31768. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Would you allow me, Sir, to put a question on a matter of identification on another point? (*To the witness.*) You remember I asked you yesterday whether you had paid the fine of one Thomas Farrington?—Yes.

31769. And I put to you a statement of John Lewis, a police-constable, who said that you made inquiries of him with regard to Farrington's fine?—So you said yesterday.

31770. Is *that* John Lewis (*pointing*)?—I don't know him, but I can bring a witness here who paid the fine for Farrington on that occasion.

31771. Did you make inquiries—that is the point?

(*Chairman.*) How are we to take that, Mr. Muir? Do you say that is John Lewis who you have pointed to?

31772. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, ex-Police-constable Lewis, who made the report which appears on page 36 of the bundle of documents which was before you yesterday, dated the 10th December, 1903. (*To the witness.*) You say you do not know this man?—I don't know him. You were positive in saying that I paid the fine. I have not a witness in attendance, but I can have him here. Mr. Muir asked me positively if I paid the fine to Lewis.

31773. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Oh, no?—I believe that is what you asked me.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No; you were asked whether you paid the fine for Farrington, and you were asked whether you had a conversation with Lewis with reference to the time at which Farrington's fine would have to be paid. That was the question.

31774. (*Chairman.*) What did you say to that?—The answer to that is this. It was Manchester November Handicap day, and I believe it was the day that Switchcap won, therefore I should be longer in the streets betting than I would on an ordinary betting day. I have not looked up Ruff's Guide for it, and I am only standing on my memory as far as that is concerned, but I believe that was the day that Farrington's fine was paid.

31775. (*Chairman.*) You may refresh your memory, if you like, by looking at the Guide?—It would not be in that book—that would only have the year.

31776. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Look at the book which you produced for the first time yesterday. (*Exhibit "A. P. 7" handed to the witness.*) Will you look at a page or two after the date of the 22nd June? When was that entry made?—I could not say.

31777. About what time was it made?

(*Chairman.*) How do you identify the entry?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I can only do so by referring to the contents of the entry itself, but I want to know, if possible, when the entry was made. What year is it? You see it is made between the entries of the 22nd June and the 2nd July.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is that the one relating to Limerick?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

(*Witness.*) I should say this was done about two or three days within this date.

31778. That relates to a bet between J. Watts and Dick McCarthy?—Yes.

31779. Who is J. Watts?—This Jack Watts.

31780. Yes?—I believe he was some public-house friend, to the best of my recollection.

31781. That is a Jack Watts, is it?—Yes, this is a Jack Watts.

31782. Is it the same Jack Watts we were talking about yesterday?—I believe it is.

31783. So that you were in communication with him as lately as June or July, 1906?—I do not know about communication. I think, if I remember the circumstances of this being entered, it was in some public-house.

31784. It might have been anywhere, but my question relates to the date. When was it made, and when were you in communication with Jack Watts with regard to that bet?—I have not seen him since this bet was made.

31785. That is the very last time you saw him, was it?—Yes.

31786. (*Chairman.*) Was he present when the entry was made?—Yes. I think I have seen him once since. It would be near about the time. Perhaps it would be in respect of this bet that I saw him.

31787. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The very last time that you saw him?—Yes.

31788. Let me call your attention to this fact, that in that book there is no entry at all relating to "Coppers"?—I do not suppose it was needful.

31789. Do you accept that as being a fact?—If there is no entry, I should take it for granted that it was not needful. I had this book for odds and ends purposes.

31790. You will find dates running on if you will turn to the first page of it; there are two dates, the 25th and 29th May?—Yes.

31791. On the next page you will find the 26th May?—Yes.

31792. Then you go on on pages 3, 4 and 5 with no dates at all?—That would show that I was using the books for odds and ends purposes.

31793. Just answer my question. There are no dates at all on pages 3, 4 and 5. Is that right?—Yes, I don't see any dates.

31794. Then on the sixth page the 7th June?—The 6th June is the first date I have got here.

31795. Now the dates run continuously going on page after page, 7th, 8th and 9th?—Yes.

31796. In 1906 the 10th was a Sunday, and there is no 10th here. The 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th—a Sunday and no date there. Then the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. There is a fortnight of consecutive dates, and you say you were paying Leach 10s. a week and Laing 10s. a week, besides other moneys to policemen. How much was Cass getting a week?—I would not say positively.

31797. About?—I would not say positively, because I know he was not out so very often.

31798. Let me point out to you that throughout that fortnight there are no entries of what you allege you paid to the police—Leach 10s. and Laing 10s.?—Yes.

31799. A fortnight continuous entries, and nothing about "coppers" or police at all?—I say it was not needful.

31800. Why was it needful in some instances and not in others?—I cannot say that. I had a purpose in it, no doubt, as far as this book is concerned, and in the books which are here which are the entries of the Fishers and the slips. The generality of the expenses were reckoned up on the slips. We took a slip on a beat that Leach was on; it was destroyed the same night or within five minutes of it being made out.

31801. Have you got any other explanation to make

with regard to there being no entry there of the 10s. a week to Leach and the 10s. to Laing?—Not in this book, no.

31802. On the question of the date when you ceased to trade with the Fishers, do you find entries in another handwriting beginning the 2nd July?—They are not in another handwriting. It is my handwriting.

31803. You told us that that book was not all in your handwriting?—Up to this date, and then when I was going to tear this out you told me not to tear anything out of the book, so that very likely it escaped my looking. This is my handwriting.

31804. Is that book all in your handwriting?—No, not all in my handwriting, because this is the thing you asked me about.

31805. That bet about Jack Watts and Dick McCarthy?—Yes.

31806. Whose handwriting is that in?—I could not say positively.

31807. There is no date on that?—No.

31808. With that exception is the whole of the book in your handwriting?—As far as I can see I should say it is.

31809. Those entries beginning the 2nd July—are they in your handwriting?—Yes.

31810. And the 3rd July, and so on?—Yes.

31811. And I notice that your dates there are most particularly entered. You enter not only the day of the month and the month, but the day of the week as well?—Yes.

31812. Monday, Tuesday, and so on?—Yes.

31813. Was that the starting of a new business with somebody else?—(*No answer.*)

31814. Who are Alf and Frank?—(*After considering*) I cannot say offhand.

31815. Really. This is since you closed your business with the Fishers. Who are Alf and Frank?—Evidently someone who I was personally taking money from.

31816. Let me point out to you that the 30th June, the day upon which it is suggested to you that your business relations with the Fishers ceased, was a Saturday?—Yes.

31817. Therefore the 2nd July was the Monday?—Yes.

31818. Up to the last entry in that book your entries are all about "Bob" and "Bill." Those are the two Fishers?—Yes.

31819. On the 2nd July you begin with Alf and Frank. Who were Alf and Frank?—(*After considering*) As to the reason I have entered it I cannot call any further names to mind.

31820. Do you want more time to think of the names?—I cannot possibly think who I meant for them.

31821. Just look. The 2nd July, 3rd July, 4th July, 5th July, 6th July—Alf and Frank every day. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) 1906?

31822. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) 1906?—I really cannot recall the further names to mind.

31823. You know, Mr. Platt, with your memory I suggest to you that if you say you cannot remember who those persons are you will not be believed?—Now, there you are asking me to do something. You are telling me I have had a bother on the 30th June, and you don't know under what circumstances I entered that in my book, and you don't know whether I was in health when I entered that in that book.

31824. I suggest to you that if you tell this Commission that you don't know who Frank and Alf were that you made those entries about the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th July you will not be believed?—I don't know. I should tell you at once.

31825. (*Chairman.*) You have given your answer definitely on that point; you do not know?—Yes. Who Alf and Frank are I cannot possibly say.

31826. On that card that has been put in evidence the word "Frank" occurs?—You will find there is the name of Frank in some of the books earlier, but that Frank would be no relation to this Frank here.

31827. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) How do you know?—Because I know that this Frank that I have here was up in training either in the Yeomanry or the Militia a week or so previously to the finishing up of the 30th June.

31828. You do remember the date of the 30th June now, do you?—Through your telling me.

31829. You remember it now through my telling you?—You tell me it is the 30th June. I don't know. I am going by your word that it is the 30th June.

31830. Where were you betting on Monday, the 2nd July, and the following days in that week?—I think I was in Covent Garden Market more than I was anywhere else.

31831. Do those entries relate to bets in the Covent Garden Market?—It is quite possible. I should say from the way I have put this down they did relate to betting.

31832. "Frank" is not a bet, and "Alf" is not a bet?—I should say that is what they have laid out.

31833. "Frank 4s., Alf 3s.; Frank 5s., Alf 4s."

31834. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Who laid out?—These persons who gave me the money. I have put them down in this rough way as a rough way of doing my business.

31835. It is the same person every day?—Very likely two people I kept on meeting, but I cannot think who they are from the way I have put them down.

31836. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Let me call your attention to what the other items here are. First of all, on the 2nd July there is only "Frank and Alf." On the 3rd July, "Frank and Alf, takings 3s., pay out 18s. 6d." That is all. Then Wednesday: "Frank and Alf, takings 18s., pay out £1 3s. 6d. 5th: "Frank and Alf, takings 13s. 6d., pay out £1 13s. 6d." Friday: "Frank, George, Alf, takings £1 2s., pay out 17s. 6d." Who was George?—(*No answer.*)

31837. Well?—I cannot think quite, off hand.

31838. Now let me point out to you that is a week's entries, except the Saturday. Saturday, the 7th July, would be the Saturday after the 30th June when you discontinued the business. Did you discontinue that business on Saturday, the 7th July?—Would you lend me Ruff's Guide, because if I see some of the horses that won I might be able to call some facts to mind. (*Ruff's Guide handed to the witness and examined by him.*) I do not find July 2nd here.

31839. Take July 6, which was the Friday.?—I think I have got my memory back a little better now.

31840. Where were you betting during that week?—I was not really betting, but now I think of it, a man thought he could take some, and that would represent his takings and the name that he gave me.

31841. Who is Alf?—I could not say who he was.

31842. Who was the man who thought he could take some?—I think you will find it would be George to the best of my recollection.

31843. Who is George?—I would not know his other name.

31844. Where is he to be found?—I could not tell you.

31845. Did you discontinue that business in that week?—Through insufficiency of takings, that would be.

31846. Cannot you remember where you were doing that betting?—He was dodging about between the Strand and the City.

31847. Was he in Fore Street, City?—No, it would not be Fore Street.

31848. Did you employ a man in Fore Street, City? Will you swear you did not employ a man to take bets in Fore Street, City?—Yes, I think I can swear I did not.

31849. Then that man was not in Fore Street, City?—No, he is a man who had not been employed in work for a long time, and I was asked to give him a chance.

31850. Throughout your betting transactions did you always bribe the police?—I wish I was worth what it cost me one way or the other.

31851. Throughout your betting transactions did you always bribe the police in the districts where you you were carrying on betting?—It is according to which way you do the bribing—money or wet drinks, as I term it.

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31852. Did you bribe the police in the districts where you were betting?—Yes—put it that way.

31853. Is there any entry here at all—here is the whole of your takings and the whole of your paying out—about the police?—In a week?

31854. Yes?—But I was not there myself. I was knocking about the Strand and Covent Garden Market. I might have gone once with this man to the best of my recollection.

31855. I call your attention to the fact that there is nothing here indicating any payment to the police such as you point out in your other books?—No.

31856. Having seen those entries, do you accept the dates from me that I gave you that on the 23rd June your brother-in-law ceased to be a partner, and that on the 30th June you discontinued the business which you had carried on with the Fishers?—It looks as if it would work out that way.

31857. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I find some entries in the other books of "Frank." Do you know who that Frank was?—If you will let me have a look at it I will soon tell you.

31858. There are several entries in this book of "Frank" sometimes coming after "Bill"?—He would be a man who was in our employ.

31859. Until when was he in your employ?—Some time in last June.

31860. There is one entry of "Bill, £3 8s.," and then "Frank, 14s. 3d"?—Yes.

31861. Frank was somebody in your employment?—Yes.

31862. Then I have seen an entry certainly one, and I think more often, of "Alf." Do you know who that would be, too?—If I had a look at it I might tell you.

31863. Cannot you remember without my putting the entry to you?—No, not unless I see the handwriting.

31864. Do not you remember having somebody called Alf in your employment?—I could tell you better if I saw the entry.

31865. What is your own name?—Alf.

31866. Is that what you are usually called?—Yes.

31867. Might it be yourself?—*This* would be myself (*pointing to an entry*).

31868. That is under the entry of "Alf"?—That would be myself in this instance.

31869. That is June 19th, June 20th, Alf, and June 21st, Alf. This is the one I was looking for, June 22nd, Alf?—Yes, that would be me.

31870. Mr. Muir's question to you is with regard to July 3rd, Alf.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That first date is July 2nd.

31871. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Have you any doubt as to who that is?—It may have been myself.

31872. Have you any doubt?—I would not be positive, because that week I take it for granted from the date that Mr. Muir has mentioned there was a little bit of a bother, and I would not trust my memory so greatly these three or four days as I would on other days, but if George is the man I take him to be I think there is not much doubt about being able to produce him, and if it is the man I think it is, he was dodging about from the post office, I think, to the Gaiety.

31873. That is George, but I am asking you about Alf.?—I should think it was myself. Perhaps I took a bet off somebody and put it down to myself. I take it to be that way.

31874. And Frank—was he the man who had been in your employ before?—No.

31875. That man who appears on all these days—have you any doubt as to who Frank was? Just think a little. It is only three months ago. Frank had been with you some time?—Frank who is in the other book would be away on his Yeomanry or Militia drill. He went away unexpectedly.

31876. Is this some other Frank?—It must be in this instance. The Frank in the other books was a man, if I can trust to my memory, who left us unexpectedly on a Saturday night, with moneys.

31877. When would that be?—That would be a fortnight previously to the discontinuance of the business.

31878. (*Chairman.*) What was the bother you referred to about the 30th June?—Having the knowledge of the betting business that I have, it has always been my endeavour to keep down working expenses as much as possible, and I found that by employing the Fishers, looking to the moneys that the employees were receiving, we were virtually working for nothing; and, in fact, the greater part of the money we lost went in working expenses. That was one of the reasons of our discontinuing the business.

31879. That was the bother?—That would be the bother.

31880. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Frank continues right through the book, I see?—He would be almost every day in that book. A book like that would only last about three days.

31881. Do you want us to understand that you have no notion who that Frank is?—Whether it is this George who has introduced Frank I would not be positive, but I think from the slight idea I have in my head I could find out this afternoon who this George is, and find out if I can find him. If he is the man I think he is that I was asked to give a chance to, I think I could settle all that.

31882. It is Frank I am asking you about?—I do not know who that Frank is.

31883. No notion?—No, I cannot say off-hand.

31884. It is the same name and spelt in the same way as the one before?—It is not that one which is in the other book.

31885. Is it somebody you were paying money to who was working for you?—No, I should take it for granted these are moneys that have been taken.

31886. Do not be flurried about it. Take your time, and look at it. It appears with your own name and in your handwriting day after day for several days last July. You must be able to remember who he was?—From the name of George being in it I should think it was the man that I was asked to employ from the Gaiety.

31887. That is George?—Yes.

31888. But I am asking you about Frank?—Frank I could not call to mind.

31889. Now tell us?—I wish I could. I would tell you with pleasure. I may have taken that bet in the market myself.

31890. It is not a bet taken; it is a payment made?—I have put down "Takings 3s."

31891. That is a different matter. It begins "Frank, Alf."—those are payments which you are making. Alf. is not a bet you made with yourself?—I would not say who that Alf. is.

31892. But you told me just now you had no doubt it was yourself?—Whether it was a bet I put down for Alf.—someone that I knew.

31893. Just follow a moment. You told me just now that you had no doubt that these entries of Alf. are yourself?—It is possible it would be a bet I have entered in the name of Alf. and put it down to myself.

31894. Do you mean as a bet? Perhaps you would like to think it over. Do not bother about it now. We will give you another opportunity of saying who it is.

31895. (*Chairman.*) The witness may be a bit tired. (*To the witness.*) I should like to know whether that is your final answer, or whether you would like to think it over?—I will ask the question of one man, and he will be able to tell me. He will have more knowledge as regards this man than I should have perhaps myself—these particular three or four days.

31896. Who is the man?—I don't wish to mention his name. I will find out.

31897. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is it Frank?—No, it is not Frank.

31898. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You have from time to time produced various books to the Commission. Have you any more?—No, not to my knowledge. I don't think there are any more of any sort.

31899. You are quite sure we have seen the last of them?—I should think so.

31900. Now I am going to another matter. You made your statement before Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer on the 20th October, 1903. Just look at that document. (*Document shown to the witness.*) This is

the record of the evidence that you gave on the 20th October, 1903:—"Statement of Alfred Platt, of No. 7, Bird Street, Brook Street, Lambeth, 'bookmaker':—At 2.40 p.m., 17th inst., I was in Robert Street, Waterloo Road, when P.C. 180 L came up to me and said, 'I brought you a bet from the governor; you may as well have it as anybody else. It will do you a bit of good.' He gave me a paper with two sovereigns. On the paper was written 'Oasis' 20s. win; 20s. 1, 2, 3. Any to come, 'Albanico,' 20s. win, 20s. 1, 2, 3. I asked him what races these horses were in. He replied, 'I do not know.' I then invited him into a public-house close by. We went in, and I called his attention to the time by the public-house clock, which was ten minutes to three. I said, 'These clocks are generally a bit faster on Saturdays and Sundays than on other days, but I will time the paper 2.40 p.m.' On looking at the paper I saw the first-named horse was in the 3.45 p.m. race. I then gave him 5s., and bid him good-day. At 7.10 p.m., 17th inst., the P.C. came to my house and asked for payment over the winner of the 2.15 race, saying, 'I want the money to take to the governor.' I promised to meet him in 20 minutes at the 'Two Eagles,' Brook Street, but did not keep the appointment. At 12 o'clock the same night my wife informed me that the man who called at 7.10 p.m. had called again about 8 p.m. and said he wanted the money, as it was not his own, and she told him I was in bed asleep. She asked what the money asked for referred to. He said, 'It is over a bet.' She said I did not pay out at night, but on the following day, and as the bet was made on Saturday it would not be paid till Monday. At 1.15 p.m., 19th, I was at Waterloo Railway Station, where I saw the P.C., who said, 'You have not been half mucking me about for the money. You make me feel bloody wicked.' I promised to meet him in Price's public-house, but did not keep the appointment. I then went to Kennington Lane Police Station, and made a complaint. At 4 p.m. I was informed by a friend that he had arranged for me to meet the P.C. at the 'Tankard' public-house, Brook Street, at 8 p.m. At 6 p.m. I informed Inspector Knell of the appointment, and he advised me to go home, and no doubt I should hear from someone. At 8 p.m. the P.C. and another man, whom he had previously represented to be a C.I.D. sergeant, came to my house. The P.C. said, 'I have come for the money.' I said, 'Go to the "Tankard" and wait for me.' He said, 'I'll wait at the corner of the street.' I went out almost immediately, and together we went to the 'Ship' public-house, Kennington Road. I told him I had not the ready money to pay him. I could not get a cheque cashed at the 'Ship,' but I could at the 'Tankard,' and told him to follow me there, which both of them did. I entered the saloon bar, and saw them enter the bar on the Kennington Road side. I did not try to get the cheque cashed, and did not go into the bar they were in. After waiting about a quarter of an hour they left. I was informed they were waiting outside, and I remained till about 10.30 p.m., when I was informed they had gone. I then went home." Then you sign that "Alfred F. Platt," and Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer signs immediately underneath. Is that right?—They are the signatures here.

31901. Then "Question by P.C.: Where did I meet you at 2.40 p.m.? (Reply.) At Mepham Street, near the public-house. (Q.) When I met you did I not say, 'I have got a bet from a friend of mine,' not the 'governor'? (R.) No, you said it was from the governor. (Q.) When I saw you at Waterloo Station, did you not say to me, 'Who is that man there?' (*pointing to a friend of mine*). 'I cannot get on my pitch, as there are several strangers about. I thought he was a detective'? (R.) Yes. I asked that question in order to gain time, so as not to pay out." That is signed by you and by P.C. Deed, and by Inspector Spencer, and afterwards by the Superintendent. Now I call your attention to the fact that in your evidence you say nothing at all about bribes?—They confined me to the one case. They have not even got down there when I was in Kennington Lane Police Station at 1.25 on the Monday.

31902. I call your attention to the fact that there is nothing throughout your evidence said about bribes?—They confined me to that one case.

31903. Not even about bribing Deed?—They have not even got me down as being in the station about 1.25.

31904. How often was that statement read over to or by you before you signed it as being correct?—I could not recollect now how many times it might have been read over.

31905. More than once?—It might have been.

31906. Were you asked whether you had any witness to corroborate you?—I don't think I was asked. I think I said there was somebody who could.

31907. Did you name a man called Turner?—Yes.

31908. You did not hear Turner give his evidence, did you?—No.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Where did he give evidence?

31909. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) He made a statement. I call it evidence because it was a sort of *quasi* Court. Did you know Deed by any nickname?—Patsey, I believe.

31910. Would this be a correct account of what happened between you and Deed on Saturday, 17th October? This is what Turner says: "About 2.40 p.m. on Saturday, 17th instant, I was standing outside the Hero public-house, Waterloo Road, when I saw a plain-clothes officer, whom I knew by the nickname of 'Patsey,' hand to Mr. Platt, a bookmaker, a slip of paper with some money, but I could not say what was the amount, as I was not close enough to see. The officer than walked away, and I saw no more of him. Mr. Platt then turned to me and said, 'What do you think of this paper? Here has Patsey been and backed the winner after the race had been run.'" Is that a correct account of what took place between you and Deed?—We went into the pub.

31911. This account differs altogether from yours?—He only differs about not entering the pub. We entered the pub.

31912. (*Chairman.*) Did you say that to Turner: "What do you think of this paper? Here has Patsey been and backed the winner after the race had been run"?—Yes.

31913. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) According to Turner, the constable never went into the public-house at all, but walked away, and he saw no more of him, and you turned to him, the whole thing happening in his presence. Is that right?—We entered the public-house.

31914. He was the only witness that you suggested could corroborate you as to the details of the betting with Deed?—The only one I mentioned then.

(*Chairman.*) But the other statement as to being in the public-house was signed by Deed as well.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No, only the cross-examination signed by Platt and by Deed.

(*Chairman.*) Is that so? There are four signatures, in fact.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The statement-in-chief is signed by Platt, and witnessed by the Subdivisional Inspector Spencer, and then the cross-examination is separately signed by Platt and by Deed.

(*Chairman.*) And by Spencer and Noviss.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) It comes to much the same thing, because Deed appears to have had an opportunity of saying he did not enter the public-house if he did not enter the public-house.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I am dealing with the question of whether this witness was corroborated or not by the man Turner, whom he vouched as the only person who could corroborate his statement. That is all I ask.

31915. (*Chairman.*) Mr. Platt, when you came here yesterday you commenced reading a statement, and you will remember I suggested that you had better postpone making any statement by way of explanation in regard to any matters touched upon in the cross-examination of Mr. Muir until after he had finished the cross-examination. He has now finished his cross-examination. Would you like to make your statement now?—Before doing that I should like to mention one thing to comment on the last statement that Mr. Muir has produced. I entered Kennington Lane Police Station about 1.25 on the same date. I was in there again in the afternoon, and then I came back at 6 p.m., knowing that all the time I should see Superintendent Noviss, and if these men are wrong in saying that I saw Inspector Knell that night, and it was Superintendent Noviss, why did they not tell me of it before I signed that paper? It was Superintendent

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Noviss I saw, and not Inspector Knell. I saw Inspector Knell at midday, and he told me it was no duty of his, and it was left to the Chief Superintendent. You asked me that same evening what I was going to do. I told you I was going to return home, knowing Deed and others would be in my presence, and from that time, it appears, I was kept under the observation of Subdivisional Inspector Spencer.

31916. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You say, "You asked me"—and you looked at somebody in court. Who do you mean by "you"?—Superintendent Noviss. Is that correct or not? The further statement that I wished to make to the Commission is to show up the system and the methods as well as the bribery of the police. At the time of my first accusations against the police of 1903 there were great scandals connected with the police as regards betting and bribery. There was a police-sergeant and a constable who were had up for perjury at Greenwich.

31917. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Is this a fresh statement?—I wish to show up different things. There was a police-sergeant and a constable being had up for perjury at Greenwich. There was a complaint against Inspector McCarthy, of the F Division at Paddington. There was likewise my complaint against the L Division. You see by the letters that have been produced here that I continually wrote to the Commissioner, and I had no attention paid me. I had nobody sent to me to investigate the charges that I was making. In the case of the F Division, in the case of Curtis and McCarthy, Curtis was a man who never wrote a letter, and never made a complaint at any police station, or to any chief officer—simply gossip of two police officers, and they make no report of it; but months after, when this scandal is in the air, an Inspector is sent to hunt that bookmaker from one public-house to another to make a statement, and insisted on him making it.

31918. (*Chairman.*) I think you are going a great deal further than is necessary?—The methods I was going to show. I am taken no notice of. Here is a man who never makes a complaint and never sends any letters, and an Inspector is sent after him to make a statement.

31919. Do you mean to say in that case they were ready enough to send somebody to get a bookmaker to come and make a statement, but would not take any notice of your complaint? Is that what you are suggesting?—They would not take any notice of my complaint.

31920. We have the correspondence in about that, so we know exactly what answers were sent by the Commissioner of Police and by the Home Secretary?—Yes, but Mr. Muir defended——

31921. That has nothing to do with us. That has nothing to do with this inquiry?—I have had no Counsel here for me.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is why you are being allowed a great deal of latitude.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) We do not allow Counsel to make speeches.

31922. (*Chairman.*) That is substantially what you want to say, is it?—Yes—to show that Inspector McCarthy was dismissed on the uncorroborated evidence of a bookmaker.

31923. You have been cross-examined at very considerable length by Mr. Muir on several days, and you know pretty well what the points that he has been suggesting against you are?—Yes.

31924. You notice he suggests continually that you are telling what is absolutely false in regard to these policemen, and in regard to your relations to the police. Does any point occur to you upon which you would like to give some explanation—I mean upon the points that have been put to you by Mr. Muir in his cross-examination? With regard to the topics upon which you have been cross-examined, you have given your answers to him from time to time, and they have been taken down by the shorthand writer; you have given your explanations as you have gone along, but would you like to give any further explanation?—I cannot say about that.

31925. Let me suggest to you one thing—for instance, this statement that you signed on the 20th October, 1903, has just been read. I understand that you agree that you did sign it?—I see my signature there, so I must have signed it.

31926. Then Mr. Muir asked you this question: "How comes it you did not say one single word so far as appears from this statement about bribery"?—I should like to ask for all the statements that were made and signed on those dates.

31927. That may be important. You heard the statement read by Mr. Muir?—Yes.

31928. It is perfectly clear there is not one word about your charging Deed or anybody else with bribery in that statement?—No, nor in the charge book.

31929. Why did you not make a statement, or insist on saying something about the bribery?—It only showed I was in the office of these men, and had to go the way they wished to make out the report so far as I could give it them. I think you will find other statements I wrote.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That you signed?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Would you mind asking the witness whether he suggests he made any other statement?

31930. (*Chairman.*) Certainly. Do you suggest that you made any other statement in writing?—I really believe I had some foolscap that I signed, and Inspector Spencer took it down. I was asked to attend at Kennington Road Police Station at 11 o'clock.

(*Chairman.*) Will you let me have the original, please?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. (*The original was handed to the Commissioner.*)

31931. (*Chairman.*) When the statement was taken down, I suppose Inspector Spencer was sitting at his desk, was he?—Yes.

31932. You were in the room with Deed as well?—Yes.

31933. Who else was present—was Superintendent Noviss present?—No; only the P.C.

31934. *That* is the original statement which was read by Mr. Muir to-day, and your signature is there (*handing*)?—20th October, 1903. I am positive about the other.

31935. Is that your signature?—Yes, this is the signature. Deed cross-examined.

31936. He appears to have asked you some questions through the Inspector?—That is right.

31937. You recollect that, do you?—Yes, I recollect him sitting there.

31938. Then you signed the document in two places?—Yes.

31939. Did you sign any other document at that interview, or at any other interview?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is not necessary to look through that bundle. There is no other there.

31940. (*Chairman*). That interview was on the 20th October, was it not?—If that fell on a Monday. There was one on a Monday, that I had with Superintendent Noviss.

31941. 20th October was a Monday, I think?—I think that was a Tuesday. The 20th was a Tuesday, I think.

31942. What date was the Saturday?—The 17th.

31943. Deed's bet had been made on a Saturday?—Yes.

31944. And it was on the Tuesday you had the interview with Inspector Spencer at which this statement was taken down?—I was asked to go to Kennington Road at that time.

31945. What time was it that you saw Inspector Spencer in Deed's presence?—I saw Inspector Spencer in Deed's presence, I think, about 11 o'clock in the morning, or just after.

31946. Had you seen Inspector Spencer between the 17th and 11 o'clock on the Tuesday morning?—Yes.

31947. How many times had you seen Inspector Spencer?—Once to my knowledge.

31948. When was that?—On the morning of the Tuesday when I was asked to come back at 11 o'clock.

31949. That was about what time?—9 o'clock, or just after.

31950. At 9 a.m. the same day then?—Yes.

31951. Did you have any conversation with him then?—Yes. I had already spoken to Superintendent Noviss telling him that after leaving my house about

8 o'clock in the evening I had taken this man to the Ship; I had three or four friends at my house at that time, and we expected to have some blows; I took him to the Ship, and then from the Ship it appears I was followed by two females, and I did not wish to have any disturbance in front of them. I went on to the Tankard, and there we got into an altercation in the bar, and a tradesman in the neighbourhood interfered, and we dispersed. I went up the first thing the next morning and complained to Superintendent Noviss of the disturbance that I had gone through that evening.

31952. Was that the Monday evening?—The Monday evening. On Tuesday morning this would be.

31953. Then you saw Superintendent Noviss on Tuesday morning?—As well as on Monday evening.

31954. What time did you go there?—I went there just after 6 o'clock at night, when he asked me if I was going straight home or not.

31955. Now come to what I was going to ask you about—the first interview with Inspector Spencer on Tuesday morning. That you say took place about 9 o'clock. What passed between you and Inspector Spencer then?—I had told Superintendent Noviss about being followed, and the bother, and Superintendent Noviss asked me to repeat the same in front of Inspector Spencer.

31956. Was Superintendent Noviss present at the interview with Inspector Spencer at 9 o'clock on the Tuesday morning?—Yes.

31957. The Superintendent asked you to repeat your story?—Yes.

31958. Did you do so?—Yes.

31959. What else did you do?—Inspector Spencer then produced that paper carrying out the time from the time I left my house to the time I left the Tankard; he had had me under observation, and had seen me enter the Ship and the Tankard, but saw no altercation take place in the saloon bar.

31960. You had at 6 o'clock made a complaint, or a kind of appeal, for police protection?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Is there any note of any following of Platt on this day?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) On page 7 I think you will find it says: "Arrangements were made for Platt to see the P.C. at 8 p.m., 19th instant, at the Tankard Public-house, Brook Street."

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is a report. What I understood Platt to say was that there was a paper which he saw. As I understood the Chairman's question, he wanted to see that paper.

31961. (*Chairman.*) I understood you to say that you told your story to Superintendent Noviss in the presence of Inspector Spencer?—I had already done it previously, but I had to say it again before Inspector Spencer.

31962. Then Inspector Spencer produced a paper, I understand?—Yes.

31963. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You saw the paper?—Yes.

31964. (*Chairman.*) On that paper there was a record of your movements, as I understand it?—Yes.

31965. But that record was made because I understood you had at 6 o'clock on Monday night applied for police protection?—Yes.

31966. What else took place between you and Inspector Spencer?—Of course I told Inspector Spencer the moneys I was giving these men, and told him to refer back to prove the words I was uttering—to look at the times I was taken into the station, and he pulled down a book in my presence, and entered them on a small piece of notepaper.

31967. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Entered the names?—The numbers.

31968. (*Chairman.*) "I told Inspector Spencer the moneys I was paying to these men"?—Yes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Was this at the same interview?

31969. (*Chairman.*) Yes, he says so. This was at the early interview on Tuesday morning?—No, not at the early interview on Tuesday morning.

31970. I was asking you about that. Keep your mind on that interview for the moment. Did anything else take place between you and Inspector Spencer at the interview in the early morning of Tuesday?—I was asked if it would be convenient for me to be at Kennington Road Police Station at 11 o'clock.

31971. And you did go to the police station at that hour?—Yes.

31972. Was that the first interview you had had with Inspector Spencer?—Yes, to be by ourselves.

31973. But you had got Superintendent Noviss there?—Yes. Superintendent Noviss was not with us at Kennington Road Police Station.

31974. At the interview at 9 o'clock in the morning he was. Where was that interview then?—At Kennington Lane Police Station.

31975. The second interview took place at Kennington Road Police Station?—Yes.

31976. You used these words a moment or two ago: "I told Inspector Spencer the moneys I was paying to these men"?—Yes.

31977. When do you allege that you told Inspector Spencer anything about the bribery?—When I alleged the bribery to him would be at 9 o'clock in the morning, when I turned round and told them—after having been followed about, and after giving the moneys I was giving.

31978. I understood you a moment ago to say that was not at the time Superintendent Noviss was there?—I did not quite follow you.

31979. Then let us go back. You did see Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer at the Kennington Lane Police Station at about 9 o'clock on Tuesday?—Yes.

31980. First of all, Superintendent Noviss asked you to repeat the story that you had told him about the way in which you had been followed?—Yes.

31981. And your movements on the preceding night?—Yes.

31982. Then Inspector Spencer from a paper read an account of your movements which tallied with what you had said?—Yes. Whilst that was being read I walked up and down the room and said: "After the moneys that I was giving them," or words to that effect. I said they had done this to me after having given them moneys.

31983. Did Superintendent Noviss or Inspector Spencer hear that observation?—Yes.

31984. What did they say?—Superintendent Noviss made the exclamation to Inspector Spencer: "I knew this sort of game was going on."

31985. The Superintendent said that?—Yes, as he sat on a chair.

31986. Did anybody make any other observation?—No, not that I know of.

31987. Did Inspector Spencer say anything in answer to what the Superintendent said?—I do not think so.

31988. Did you go on and give any further particulars to them?—No, I do not think there was anything further said.

31989. What did you mean by saying one of them went and fetched a book, or something?—That was when I got to Kennington Road Police Station.

31990. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) This is all at Kennington Lane?—Yes.

31991. (*Chairman.*) Have you told me all you wish to say about that first interview?—Yes. I must say this—I posted a letter in the first instance which Superintendent Noviss says he has never received.

31992. To whom was the letter addressed?—Superintendent Noviss.

31993. What date was that?—That was posted on the Sunday, the 18th.

31994. As I understand it the transaction with Deed took place on Saturday in the evening, and they came round for the money, and had an interview with your wife?—After seeing me previously.

31995. They had seen you once, and then they came to your house and saw your wife?—Yes.

31996. You did not go to any police station on Saturday night, did you?—No, I really did not know what I should do.

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31997. Then you say you wrote a letter on the Sunday?—Yes.

31998. I think that is the first we have heard of that, is it not?—No. I think you will find in my statement I referred to that letter.

31999. At any rate, you did not go to Kennington Lane Police Station or trouble the police until 6 o'clock on the Monday?—I was there about half-past 1 on the Monday.

32000. Where?—At Kennington Lane Police Station.

32001. What did you go there for at this time?—You will see a further statement. I had arranged an appointment for 4 o'clock, and I went there as I wanted some officers to be there to see these men have this money from me, and have them in the act.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He did say when he first gave evidence in answer to the Chairman that he sent a letter to Superintendent Noviss. It is at Question 7177. He says: "I sent a letter to Superintendent Noviss asking him to send plain-clothes' officers to my residence so that when these men came and demanded the money under the circumstances that they did, I wanted them there to arrest them."

32002. (*Chairman.*) Then you went to the police station at 1.30 as well?—Yes.

32003. Did you see anybody there then?—Yes.

32004. Whom did you see?—I saw Inspector Knell.

32005. What request did you make then?—I told him as near as possible the facts of the case, and he told me I had better see the Chief Superintendent.

32006. And you did see the Chief Superintendent at 6 o'clock?—Yes.

32007. That is Superintendent Noviss?—Yes.

32008. Then we seem to have as far as those days are concerned an account of all the interviews you had with the police?—Yes. I went back again there in the afternoon. I was not positive of the time Superintendent Noviss would be there.

32009. You have given us all the interviews you had with him?—Yes.

32010. All the conversations you had?—Yes, I think so.

32011. Again I would call your attention to Mr. Muir's question that you did not complain to Inspector Spencer or Superintendent Noviss of these men having accepted bribes from you?—I did not see Inspector Spencer till the Tuesday morning.

32012. I quite agree. Then am I to take it that the only complaint you made on the Monday, or the Tuesday, about Deed and the others having taken moneys from you was the observation you made when you were walking up and down the room?—I exclaimed when I saw Superintendent Noviss on the Monday evening: "After the moneys I was giving these men." I made that exclamation then. I was simply asked if I was going home, and I told them, "Yes, I was going straight home."

32013. Do you mean at the interview with Superintendent Noviss you said anything about paying moneys to these men?—Yes, I told him about the letter.

32014. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) After what you had been giving them or paying them? Do you mean you said that on Monday evening and on Tuesday morning?—Yes.

32015. (*Chairman.*) You had further interviews later on in the year with the police about Soer, Powell, and Gunn, had you not?—Yes.

32016. I think you said something about the Inspector or the Superintendent having taking down some book, and then taking down some names or numbers?—Inspector Spencer did that when I told him about the arrangements I had made as regards times. I said, "If you will look in the charge book you will see what times I was brought in."

32017. When was that? I thought you told us that all that took place at the interviews on the Monday and Tuesday?—This would be on Tuesday when I told Inspector Spencer about the charge book.

32018. Do you mean at the interview at 9 o'clock?—No, at 11 o'clock.

32019. Now tell us exactly, please, what took place about that at Kennington Road Police Station?—A table runs along against the wall, and a shelf, where they can put these large folios in, and he reached a book from that—I could give him the dates then better than I can at the present time. "So-and-so and So-and-so—see what time I was taken in"; and he there and then with a piece of notepaper in his hand entered them in my presence.

32020. Entered them up in the book?—No, on a piece of paper. That was already done.

32021. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) The numbers of the officers you said you had given these moneys to?—When I was taken in—that I paid.

32022. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Those were on the days of your arrest?—Yes.

32023. (*Chairman.*) Was Deed present when that was done?—No.

32024. Was that after the written statement had been taken down?—I would not be positive whether it was just before or just after.

32025. At the Kennington Road interview did you go in and see the Inspector before Deed came in?—I think I was there waiting before he came in, to the best of my recollection.

32026. Before Deed came in?—Yes, because Deed, as soon as he must have been telegraphed for, ran to my residence, and stood at my door crying in the presence of my wife and mother and other persons in the house, and begged of them not to go on with it.

32027. Were you in the charge room with Superintendent Noviss and the Inspector before Deed came in?—Superintendent Noviss was not there—not at the interview I had with Inspector Spencer.

32028. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Not at 11 o'clock?—No.

32029. (*Chairman.*) There were four present. The statement is signed by Superintendent Noviss?—It was not signed in my presence.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Can you, Mr. Bankes, give us the Inspector's books for the 29th May, the 28th August, and the 1st August, 1903, and, I think, there is another date, the 13th October?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

32030. (*Chairman.*) The letter dated 19th November from you to the Chief Commissioner was read yesterday. In that letter you say: "I beg to state the complaint I made against the other three P.-c.'s, viz., 204 L, 203 L, and 209 L, which was in the presence of Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer at Kennington Lane, the above officers were in the habit of receiving of me a weekly wage," and so on?—Yes.

32031. I see you put that in the letter of the 19th November?—You have the date there. I could not tell you. My idea is that I must have written a little previously to that. I am under that impression. I do not know whether the copies of my letters impounded at Newington Sessions would show that I had written a little earlier than that.

32032. That is not the point I am on. In the letter of the 19th November you say that you make a complaint against three officers, whose numbers you gave at Kennington Lane?—Yes. I should turn round and say who took me in each time.

32033. The interview at Kennington Lane was at 9 o'clock in the morning?—Yes.

32034. You had an interview with Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer?—Yes.

32035. You told me that the talk about the numbers of the men and the pulling down of a book took place at Kennington Road?—That was when I turned round to Inspector Spencer and said, "Get the books and look at what times I was taken in."

32036. I asked you particularly whether you had told us all that was said by you about officers taking money from you at those interviews?—I meant to convey that impression.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You notice in the letter he says this statement about the numbers was made in the presence of both men—Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer.

32037. (*Chairman.*) That is exactly the point I am on, because both gentlemen were present at the interview at nine o'clock?—I referred to the numbers of the men who took me in.

32038. I have called your attention to the point. Mr. Whitmore wishes to have definitely from you an

answer to this question. Do you think you mentioned the numbers 204L, 203L, and 209L, at the interview at Kennington Lane on the morning of Tuesday, the 20th?—I may not have said the numbers at the interview, but I said: "You can refer back to the officers and see—you can tell by the officers what times I was taken to the station."

32039. I understood from your answer a few minutes ago that that was said at Kennington Road?—I asked when I got to Kennington Road Inspector Spencer to get the book out and look, and he would see the times I said I was taken in.

32040. Then you say a very similar observation was made at both interviews?—Yes, as near as possible.

32041. The books were not at Kennington Lane?—No.

32042. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Where do you say Inspector Spencer put down the names of the constables?—At Kennington Road.

32043. On what did he put them down?—On a piece of notepaper which they write memoranda on.

32044. Did you see him do that?—Yes.

32045. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Was it from a book like *this* he took it?—Yes, a large book, I can see him doing it now, sitting at the table.

32046. He put something down he got from a book on a piece of writing paper?—Yes.

32047. You say it was a book like this?—Yes.

32048. How came he to look at the book?—I asked him to. I said "If you refer to the charge book you will see the times I was taken in; therefore you will get the officers' numbers.

32049. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Did he put down the times on the notepaper?—Whether he put down the times or the numbers I cannot answer for. I think he took the numbers and the times of the days I was charged.

32050. Did you mention the numbers?—I would not be positive whether I mentioned the numbers. I perhaps gave them their nicknames, or anything of that.

32051. Did you mention the names?—No doubt I mentioned one or the other—the numbers or the names. It is more likely I should mention the numbers.

32052. (*Chairman.*) I am not asking you these question necessarily with a view of closing your cross-examination on this. I am merely mentioning the interviews with Inspector Spencer as a point on which you may like to give some further explanation?—I could not understand why I was not "fronted" with the other men; I am only "fronted" with the man who gave me two sovereigns. I am not "fronted" with the other men that I complain about that I gave these moneys to.

32053. As I understand, Mr. Muir's suggestion is that the only complaint you had made against Deed then was that he had made a bet with you, and that what you brought to their attention was that he was guilty of an improper transaction in having a bet at all.

32054. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) He said Deed had made a bet with him after the race had been won?—And in laying that complaint I said—"After the moneys I have given them. That was the man to take me into the station." At the time these men were the only men who were doing duty, they were only P.C.'s, and since that time there has been a police sergeant and a P.C. put out together.

32055. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you remember how many books the Inspector looked at to get the names?—No, I could not say I know, I was rather upset at the time.

32056. (*Chairman.*) There is another thing that I think I ought to call your attention to, and upon which I think you might give us some explanation in your own way without our cross-examining you upon it, and that is how exactly you carried on your business in the G Division—what were the exact terms that you made with the Fishers, whether you asked them to keep no books recording the transactions, whether you kept any book in which you showed the amount of money you handed them, or you and your partner handed them on each day, whether you kept at the time any book whether it survives now or not, and whether you kept any account of transactions between McCarthy and yourself. I am giving these suggestions as matters upon which you might like to enlighten the Commission?—First, I think there are three books in the hands of the Commission, and by keeping them I must have thrown the other books I have produced in with them. You will find sums of money entered up there on behalf of partner and myself, and you will find a list of moneys that were paid out from day to day—money that the Fishers owed.

32057. We have got seven or eight books before us, and we see the contents of those books. They do not seem to be very complete I should say from a business point of view. Did you and McCarthy, for instance, when you entered into partnership for business in the G Division have any note of the terms of your partnership?—No, none whatever.

32058. Did you keep any book showing your transactions?—In the books in the way I have kept them I never entered moneys that we have paid in and moneys that we have paid out to the Fishers. It was rather a loose arrangement that we had with the Fishers. They rather deceived partner and self in the moneys that they owed, and the first day we took the business over we found we dropped so much that we stuck to the business, otherwise I think we should have let the business fall through, but being "in the cart," as the saying is, we put more money into it in the hope of getting it back.

32059. When you took over the business was it one pitch or two pitches?—One pitch when we took it over.

32060. You said there was £14 deficiency?—On another pitch, as the expenses were so high, and the brothers had to live, I asked them what they intended to do, and then it was proposed that they should write out a list of moneys that were owing on that pitch, and I said "When you give it to us we will consider it," and eventually we started.

32061. When the business had started it seems to me that either you or McCarthy must have advanced moneys to some extent to the Fishers?—Yes.

32062. Who advanced the money?—I think the partner advanced the money greatly at first—he handed the moneys over.

32063. Did you and McCarthy not keep any book in which you entered what each paid to the Fishers or otherwise paid in regard to the transactions?—I do not think for the first day or so, but after the first day or so I bought three books, and you will find entries in them of the many transactions as regards the moneys that partner and self put in the business.

32064. Supposing you handed any money to the Fishers would you take a receipt from them?—No.

32065. Would the Fishers keep any book?—Not that I know of, I do not think they would, because their books are books that you do not often keep by you; they are books that you use up in three or four days, and you put them in the fire, or tear them up in the street going along.

32066. Then I understand what took place was that one of the Fishers took his place on the pitch, wherever it was, in this G Division. Is that so?—There was one pitch going, and there was one that was stopped for want of money owing, and after they had been in our employ a week we started the second pitch going.

32067. I am now on the question of the method on which you were doing your business, because it is on that we want a little explanation. The Fishers were your agents, I understand?—Yes.

32068. You had agreed to pay one £2 a week and the other £2 10s. a week?—Quite true.

32069. What did Fisher do? Supposing it was Monday morning, and a race day, what did Fisher do?—We should total the book up to see what moneys would be paid out.

32070. I mean on the very first day; no money has been paid out in the case I am putting?—The very first day we took moneys and paid them. I did the papers myself, and in totalling up the sum of money that the papers amounted to, and then totalling up the money, I found a deficiency of £10 odd.

32071. Very likely, but the Fishers were employed by you, one at £2 a week and the other at £2 10s. a week. On the very first day on which the Fishers went out to do your work where did the Fishers, or either of them, go to?—The first day that they started?

32072. Yes?—The first day we were really standing almost in the same street as they, but when they

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finished betting we simply took the papers and the moneys off them.

32073. I understand Fisher would go and stand at a regular pitch?—Yes.

32074. People would come up with slips and 1s., 5s., or whatever the amount was, was put in the slip, and handed to Fisher, who put it in his pocket. Was that so?—Yes.

32075. Then at the end of the day you met Fisher?—At the end of that day we did so, but on after days we met him a minute or so before each race. We were there a minute or so before racing up to the time they had left off betting.

32076. Then the only account that Fisher kept would be the slips, or rather he would keep no account at all?—He would keep no account at all.

32077. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Were the slips taken after the racing was begun?—Yes. Then you would clear yourself out of the first lot of papers, and if you had the first winner in the second lot of papers you would know you took it after time. That saved marking the paper.

32078. Then the papers would have to be handed from the pocket of one man to another before the next race?—Yes.

32079. (*Chairman.*) Supposing it was the 1.30 race, your man Fisher is on the pitch, and you are in some convenient place not far off?—Yes.

32080. Up to what time would you, or rather Fisher, receive a sum for the 1.30 race?—Up to 1.30.

32081. At 1.30 the slips would be handed over—you would collect the slips in some way or other from Fisher?—Yes, then it is possible to stand by him until 2 o'clock.

32082. What part do the blue cards handed in yesterday play in the business?—They are nothing to do with Fisher's business.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) They contain the rules.

32083. (*Chairman.*) They appear to be the terms on which you carry on the business?—The other card you will find is Fishers'.

32084. Do you give these cards to your customers or client?—Yes.

32085. By way of advertisement beforehand?—Yes.

32086. This is the yellow card: "Season 1906. The Clerkenwell Syndicate; with F. W.'s compliments. No limit. Representing F. and C. and S." Had you anything to do with this?—I think I should be represented there by Smith. That would be Fisher, McCarthy and Smith.

32087. Supposing a man who had never had one of those cards came up to Fisher with a slip, and he had put the name of a horse which was running in a race at a particular time of the day in proper form, with the money—say 5s.—what are the rules according to which you would pay him?—We should pay him as a rule according to the terms on the card.

32088. Whether you had given him a card or not?—If he was a stranger it is most improbable he would be able to have a bet unless he was brought by somebody who was known to the pitch.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It might be a trap.

32089. (*Chairman.*) The fact is you have regular clients or customers whom you know?—Yes.

(*Mr. G. L. Bannerman.*) Will you allow me, before you adjourn, to make an application on behalf of ex-Inspector McCarthy, a man who has been mentioned by this witness? I understand he has made several applications to the Commissioners to further inquire into his case, and he has received several communications from the Secretary, by direction of the Commissioners, saying that they have considered the documents which he has submitted to them, but that they have not yet come to any decision as to whether they will investigate his case or not. I wish to say it would be a convenience to those whom he will require to instruct if we could have as early an intimation as possible from the Commissioners as to what their decision is.

(*Chairman.*) I think, Mr. Bannerman, it is a very reasonable application, and we will let you know to-morrow morning.

(*Mr. G. L. Bannerman.*) If you please.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Friday, 1st February 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. St. Lawrance Leslié, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).
J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Assistant Secretary*).

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(*Chairman.*) In regard to the application made by Mr. Bannerman yesterday the Commission desire to say that they have considered the papers sent to them by ex-Inspector McCarthy, and have decided not to investigate his complaint, as it does not come within the terms of reference. They have no power to inquire into the question of whether he was justly or unjustly dismissed by the police authorities.

(*Mr. G. L. Bannerman.*) I do not know, Sir, whether you would allow me to make an observation on that statement?

(*Chairman.*) No, I think not.

(*Mr. G. L. Bannerman.*) The only point I wish to put before you which would bring it within the scope of the reference, is that specific allegations are made against particular police officers. I have a list here of the precise allegations which Inspector McCarthy makes in those papers, and which he has instructed his solicitor to instruct me to put before the Commission, and I think perhaps those representing the police would desire to put the officers who are specifically named, and against whom the charges are made, into the box in order to put the matter before the Commission. After all, the Commission, as I understand, is appointed for the purpose of investigating.

(*Chairman.*) We cannot hear an argument about the matter. All the papers are before us, and we do not invite argument.

(*Mr. G. L. Bannerman.*) I would not suggest that I should argue the matter. All I wanted to put before you was that specific allegations are made against particular police officers.

(*Chairman.*) We have got all the papers before us, and it is sufficient for us to say that Inspector McCarthy's complaint does not relate to matters within our terms of reference.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Do you wish us to call our evidence now, Sir?

(*Chairman.*) No, Mr. Platt is not yet finished with.

ALFRED FRANCIS PLATT, recalled.

32090. (*Chairman.*) There is another matter on which you were cross-examined as to which perhaps you may like to say something. Mr. Muir stated at question 13223 on the 13th Day: "You told the Commission that one thing in corroboration of your statement, that you had an arrangement with the police, was that other men carrying on the business of bookmakers were convicted oftener than you"?—Yes.

32091. I do not find in the notes that you did make that statement.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I can give you the reference to that, Sir.

(*Chairman.*) I confess I have not been able to find any such answer.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I asked him about corroboration at page 212, question 8809, and he suggested as an item of corroboration the hour of arrest. That is the beginning of it, and I take him through the items he suggests as corroboration. The item of corroboration as to the hour of arrest begins at 8809. Then the next is 8848, the absence of summonses, and then at 8890 there is the actual statement. "I want to know what beside your bare word that Soer ever received a farthing from you have you got to lay before the Commission. (A.) These books will prove the convictions against me in such a few cases as compared with the other men who were betting in the district who did not pay."

(*Chairman.*) What books were those?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It begins at 8888. "With regard to Soer, you have mentioned the fact that there was no summons as you suggest corroborates your statement that those arrests were arranged. Is there any sort of corroboration outside of those two arguments that Soer ever received a farthing from you for any purpose at all. (A.) The proof would be in bringing up the men that he did summons and get convictions against in a greater proportion to what I had."

32092. (*Chairman.*) (*To the witness.*) You have heard those answers of yours read. What have you to say now in reference to that matter?—Mr. Muir in his explanation of convictions explained that if a man was served with four summonses and was fined £20, that would only count as one conviction, whereas I have been fined four separate times covering a certain month, and I only paid the same fine then, but mine is counted four convictions.

32093. In giving those answers to Mr. Muir, were you referring to the period between April and October, 1903, or were you referring to your whole career as a bookmaker?—I was referring particularly to 1903, because I believe (I have no record of anything of that) that if the police records are shown I believe that year there were more fines than any previous years, and most of them on summonses.

32094. You draw this distinction as I understand between the proceeding by summons and the proceeding by warrant that in a summons several offences may be alleged or it may be alleged that the defendant was guilty of the offence on several days?—Yes.

32095. Is that what you mean?—That is how they allege the thing, but with us men in the capacity of street bookmakers we should look on those four summonses as four convictions.

32096. That is because there are four charges in the summonses?—Yes.

32097. Whereas if you are arrested only one charge is dealt with?—Yes.

32098. That is the disorder on the occasion with regard to which you are arrested?—Yes.

32099. That is your point?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Now, Mr. Muir, I should like the list of convictions that you cross-examined Mr. Platt upon, or referred to. You say at Question 13232, "I can save you the trouble because we have a return of everybody who was convicted at this police court within that period."

32100. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Let me see that I quite understand what your explanation to the Chairman is. You mean when you say that other bookmakers were convicted more often than you were that there were more separate offences charged against them during the year than there were against you, because of a number of offences being charged in one summons. Is that it?—No, Sir. The explanation which I wish to give is that they paid more money in fines than I did.

32101. But that would not necessarily mean they were more often convicted?—If they are going to make four summonses one conviction that is another matter. A man is paying £20 on one conviction, and I am paying £20 on four convictions.

32102. (*Chairman.*) I was going to refer to Chapman's case because I think in that case Chapman was charged with betting on four separate days, and was fined in respect of each offence.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not quite understand the explanation that you have given at present.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I have the list of convictions here, Sir. (*Handing in the list.*)

32103. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In your view were they fined more often or fined any larger amount than you? Which is it you mean?—If they are only going to count four summonses as one conviction, and going to count my being taken out of the street as one conviction, they paid more in one conviction than I did. That is, they paid £20 on one conviction, when I only paid £5.

32104. That is they were fined more heavily than you were?—Yes.

32105. (*Chairman.*) According to the list of convictions which has been handed in no one was convicted more than four times. Is that your recollection, and do you agree with that. Between 29th May, 1903, and the 13th October, 1903, in this district according to the list of convictions handed in there are fifty-seven convictions altogether?—I was taking the period from March, 1903, up to and including December.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We can get a full return.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The shorthand note shows that my questions were confined within that period. Again and again the period was mentioned.

(*Witness.*) Put it November.

32106. (*Chairman.*) There are four convictions against one Smith. Do you know anything about Smith?—I am Smith—that is the name I betted in.

32107. The highest other number of convictions is three in a good many cases. There are six cases of three convictions against the same persons—Rolfe, Howe, Bolton, Serle, Clements, Burnett, Copper, and Noon. Do you know any of those men.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) This particular point would not be apparent from this return without some further explanation, but the full return will be got out.

32108. *Chairman.*) The explanation which you give of that is that though there were four convictions against you under the name of Smith, they were four convictions upon your being arrested?—Yes.

32109. And in the case of Chapman, for instance there was a summons?—Yes.

32110. You find Chapman twice I think?—Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) There is a Chapman in that list, but that is not the conviction that he refers to, because that is at a later date.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) If you would indicate what dates you want the information for we will supply a full return.

(*Chairman.*) I think we had better have it for the whole year 1903, showing in what cases the proceedings were by summons and in what cases by arrest, and the amount of the fine.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That shall be prepared.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It would be an advantage to have it for each month.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Certainly, Sir.

32111. (*Chairman.*) You had never been arrested in Lambeth Division before 1903, I gather?—No.

32112. Were bookmakers to your knowledge arrested before that year in the Lambeth Division?—Oh, yes. There had been raids on betting houses previous to 1903.

32113. I am not talking of raid on betting houses. I am talking about street betting?—Yes.

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32114. Men had been arrested for street betting in the Lambeth Division before 1903?—Yes.

32115. Do you recollect any case in the year 1902 or 1901?—I do not know that I could particularly mention any year. I should say Rolfe had been in in 1902, and I should say Bolton had been in in 1902; I should say Clements had been in in 1902. I think Moon was in in 1902, and I think Copper was in in 1902, and I think Burnett.

32116. I understand that in the years immediately before 1903 you had been carrying on this business of street bookmaking in the Lambeth Division?—Yes.

32117. To what do you attribute your immunity from arrest up to that time?—Because I had done it so very very quietly. I had not betted so conspicuously as the generality of the men did.

32118. You mean you did your business a little more cleverly than other men?—It is quite possible, Sir. There are men in the division at the present time who have never been arrested.

32119. I understand now you do not suggest that your immunity from arrest up to 1903 was due to the fact that you bribed the police?—Oh, no, not so much as that. 1903 I believe was the first year that the police had the power to summons a man. I am not quite positive of the fact; but I think it was the year 1903.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) What he means is the County Council bye-law.

(*Chairman.*) We see in Chapman's case the proceedings were taken under the bye-law of the London County Council, and that was a case of summons. I think in Platt's case he was proceeded against under the other section.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, for obstruction under the Metropolis Streets Act.

32120. (*Chairman.*) Mr. Muir suggested in cross-examination to you that your correspondence with the Commissioner of Police and with the Home Secretary was due to the interest that you took in the appeal of Chapman. He suggested that Chapman had been convicted on summons, and that Chapman was going to appeal to the Sessions. Deed had been dismissed under the circumstances which we all know about now, and Mr. Muir suggests that your attack on Soer, Powell, and Gunn in your letter to the Commissioner was due to the interest that you took in Chapman's appeal. What do you say to that?—The answer to that is this, we knew in what an unfair manner these men, Deed and Soer, had obtained the evidence to get these summonses on Mr. Hepwell, as he was the leading man in the part, being Chapman's stepfather; we knew in what an unfair manner they got the evidence on the summons, and we were determined to fight them. Perhaps if I have the pleasure of cross-examining these constables I daresay I can give you a very good reason, and how they obtained the evidence to get the summons.

32121. How long have you known Chapman?—It is possible I may have known him eight or nine years, but as to being in close contact with him I had not been in his company till previously to Deed being dismissed. Then he came to me and asked me to give him particulars of the why and the wherefore of Deed's dismissal.

32122. Is Chapman any connection of yours?—No.

32123. Was he working on his own account in 1903?—No, he was working for his stepfather, or his late stepfather.

32124. What is the name of his stepfather?—Frank Hepwell.

32125. Is Hepwell any relation of yours?—No.

32126. Then you say your interest in the appeal of Chapman was due to the general indignation felt by the street bookmakers at the way in which the police had got up that particular case?—Not only in that instance but in other instances. They took such undue liberties in the summonses.

32127. In what way do you mean?—In the evidence that they obtained, and us men really know the way in which these men obtained their information.

32128. What is the suggestion? I do not follow that. Why should they not obtain their information against law breakers in what way they reasonably like?—I think I have said in my statement that these men are as well known as us men are.

32129. Which men are these?—Men that are sent out on this special duty. Soer made a remark to me "I am too well known for this neighbourhood," and he knows it. There is not a better known officer than him, and not a better known officer for his tricks than he is.

32130. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean that he is clever at detection?—No, I do not say clever at detection. I do not know whether he has been clever at anything else bar street bookmakers.

32131. (*Chairman.*) What do you mean by tricks?—The unfair means that he would use.

32132. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) To catch men?—To catch men.

32133. (*Chairman.*) Give me an instance of the unfair means?—I will quote Chapman's particular instance. We knew that these two officers could not see where these men were, and before they could get within 100 yards of them the signal was up and the men go in and close themselves in a house. There is nothing really done. While the men are in the immediate neighbourhood there is no betting. In the case of Chapman, there was Deed's brother-in-law who took the bets down, and he was engaged at work within a few yards of where the men were summoned from. Of course these men can swear that they saw a horse's name written out in the name of a punter on the paper. That is one of the officers' ways.

32134. You consider the fair way is to arrest you with the slips on you, and if you get caught with the slips on you you do not complain of the prosecution?—Not at all. That is fair, and we are done with it. It is very few instances where these men can catch you fair.

32135. How came you to give evidence on the appeal at Newington? Has anybody come to you to ask you to be a witness on Chapman the appellant's behalf?—No, I was not asked in any way whatever. I felt very indignant over the case. I was asked the full particulars of Deed's dismissal, and I believe the solicitor told Chapman, "There is no corroboration of this man Soer, and I should appeal."

32136. We have got the proceedings on the appeal. What is the date of the notice of appeal?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The 29th October.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It was heard on the 15th January, 1904.

32137. (*Chairman.*) The conviction of Chapman took place on the 24th October, 1903, and he was convicted of offences against the County Council by-law on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of October, 1903. The appeal is dated the 29th October, 1903. Was it after that that you were asked, if you were asked, to go and give evidence on the appeal?—I was never asked to give evidence, but I interested myself in the matter, and I believe Mr. Conway, the solicitor, suggested that I should be a witness, or perhaps I wished to show up the police. I think that would be more the idea as to why I went to Newington Sessions, to have my affair properly opened and seen into.

32138. Were you subpœnaed?—No.

32139. Were you told by somebody what day the appeal would be heard and that you ought to be there?—No.

32140. You went there quite voluntarily then?—Yes.

32141. Were you in Court when the proceedings commenced?—I was in Court and I was told to move out of Court. I daresay the constable thought that I was going to say something, and I was asked to go out of Court.

32142. By the Bench?—I do not know whether it was by the Bench, but someone asked me to go out and I went out.

32143. Then the next thing that you know, apart from what you may have heard since, is that you were asked to come into Court?—Yes.

32144. Who examined you?—I think it was Mr. Elliott.

32145. The counsel for Mr. Chapman, the appellant?—Yes.

32146. Before you got into the box did you give any statement of what your evidence would be to anybody?—Yes.

32147. To whom?—To Mr. Conway, the solicitor.

32148. Was that a statement of what you were prepared to state in the witness box?—They never thought

I would do it. I told them the facts of my case, but at the time it was taken down I do not think they had an idea that I would go on with the case, because at the very last moment Mr. Conway asked me if I would go into the witness box. I said "Yes, I will go in." That was almost the last moment before the constable got out of the witness box.

32149. On what points with regard to the appeal were you speaking. What did you understand was the evidence that you were to give relative to the appeal?—What I had said to Mr. Conway.

32150. That Soer and Gunn had taken bribes?—Soer and Gunn and Deed.

32151. Was that part of the case for the appellant?—No, I believe the firm opinion of counsel was that the appeal would be dismissed because there was no corroboration. I believe that that was the sole ground that they stood on, and I believe that was why I was particularly asked at the last moment if I would go into the box, because they solely relied on no corroboration.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Chapman was not called.

32152. (*Chairman.*) You would hardly know that?—No.

32153. He appears not to have been called, and you were the only witness for the appellant?—So it appears. I did not know that until Mr. Muir put it to me.

32154. Mr. Muir read to you a series of questions and answers from the transcript of the shorthand notes of your evidence at the Newington Sessions. Have you anything to say in addition to what you answered to him? He suggests that you said there that you had given Soer and Gunn, for instance, a sum of 10s., whereas before us you told us that you had given Soer and Gunn on the particular occasion one sovereign?—Yes.

32155. What have you to say about that?—In some instances I have given £1 or half a sovereign, and perhaps I conglomerated the exact figures up.

32156. But then Mr. Muir points out that you have said one thing before us and another thing at Newington. That is what he points out, rightly or wrongly. My question to you is, have you any explanation to give of the discrepancy or contradiction?—Nothing different to what I said last time.

32157. You have nothing to add to the answers you gave to Mr. Muir?—No.

32158. Mr. Muir the day before yesterday cross-examined you a good deal as to your credit as a bookmaker, suggesting that you were a "greased lightning bookie," or a welsher, and things of that kind. Would you like to add anything to what you said in answer to him in regard to those matters or the matter of Jack Russell at Victoria Station?—It is well known that when a man does leave off betting there are plenty of men ready to go into the same place and start betting and use your name, and I believe those instances occurred at my place at Waterloo, where I believe men were convicted, but whether in my name or not I do not know.

32159. You say a bookmaker who has carried on, we will say, on a pitch at Victoria Station for a certain number of days or weeks, and then discontinues going there, is open to the charge of being a welsher or a greased lightning bookie, because some other dishonest bookie goes there and trades under his name. Is that it?—It would be to that effect, but it would not happen if a man has only been there a few days.

32160. Supposing you employed a man like the Fishers on a pitch for a few days, and then the connection between you and Fishers terminate, you mean you cannot prevent Fisher from using your name the week following?—Not unless I was watching all the time, or told every punter who came along.

32161. You have several times referred to "my place" and "my pitch." Is there a kind of property in a pitch recognised in your business?—Yes.

32162. We have had a photograph of the place where you used to stand. Would it be considered a wrong thing for another bookie to go and stand and take his place there on any day when you were not there?—Oh, yes. Sir. The place that you bet in is recognised as a right; it is yours, among the fraternity.

32163. There is no great difficulty, I suppose, for any detective officer to find out who is on such a pitch?—It is according to how you do your business. I believe as a general rule these officers who are sent out on this duty either obtain their information through the jealousy of another bookmaker whose business you will interfere with when you come and start, and he has perhaps been in the habit of bribing these said officers, and he would very likely say, "A new bookmaker has started over there; I cannot give you so much as I have been in the habit of doing; we shall have to take him down," and then they want these officers to take you down in the busiest hours of your business, so that people would not find you in your place, and they would go to the man who bribed the officers to arrest you.

32164. Look at those three cards that were all put into your hands on Wednesday. Do you admit any connection between yourself and those cards?—Do you mean that they are your cards in the sense that you either paid or contributed to payments for the printing and circulation of those cards?—These would be the two.

32165. Then you admit your connection with the one endorsed "J.H.," and which is marked "A.P. 15"?—Yes.

32166. That is the card you have used?—That I have not used myself, but I have caused it to be used by agents.

32167. You never used this card yourself?—No.

32168. What agent used this card?—A man named Horner.

32169. Was that at Tooting?—No.

32170. Which part of London was that?—That was at Covent Garden.

32171. Then the one "J. R." which was put to you, had you anything to with that?—Yes.

32172. What had you to do with that card?—At Waterloo?

32173. This is your Waterloo card?—Yes, that was a card that I used at Waterloo after I had the trouble with the police. I did not bet in the name that I had been betting in before, and that is an agent that I caused to be betting for me.

32174. Who is J. R.?—J. Rowle.

32175. You have not any card of 1903?—No, they were the cards that I had. I had no personal cards.

32176. But this card related to Covent Garden?—Yes.

32177. And the J. R. one was the one used after the trouble of 1903?—Yes, both those cards were used.

32178. Have you any card that you used or that your agent used before your trouble in 1903 with the police?—Yes.

32179. The card which is endorsed "R.M.D." you have nothing to do with?—No, I have no knowledge of that card.

32180. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I thought that was Davis's card?—Mr. Muir said something about Davis.

32181. (*Chairman.*) That is what was exactly in my mind. What do you say to that? Mr. Muir is making rather a point of it. Just look at it again?—I am under the impression that it was thoroughly understood that I knew nothing whatever about this.

32182. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That certainly was not my understanding. Davis was the man who was betting for you, and that was his card?—Perhaps you have misunderstood me. I never had a man named Davis betting for me.

32183. I thought you told us that you had?—No. There is a misunderstanding.

32184. (*Chairman.*) Mr. Muir cross-examined you about the Victoria Railway Station and one "J. R.," or Jack Russell, who had disappeared?—Yes.

32185. I understand you to deny that you were Jack Russell?—Oh, yes, Sir.

32186. Then the J. R. card was put in?—I had no representative who worked for me as Jack Russell.

32187. You say that J. R. on the card that has been put in was Jack Rowle?—That card was Jack Rowle's, somebody else may have got hold of the card.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) My recollection is that he said it was both Jack Russell's and Jack Rowle's.

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(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He certainly said J. R. was Jack Rowle.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) He said "I used the card J. R. in 1905; that meant J. Rowle, who betted for me at Waterloo."

32188. (*Mr Rufus Isaacs.*) My recollection is he began by saying as regards J. R., J. R. was Jack Russell. That is what he said at first. When he went to a pitch at Victoria. (*To the Witness.*) It was at Victoria, was it not, that the J. R. card was used?—Yes.

32189. You said at first that J. R. was Jack Russell?—Yes, Mr. Muir was speaking about Victoria, and I said I knew a Russell and he betted at Victoria, and there were two Russells.

32190. The question was put to you whether the card having J. R. on, that card which you did say was Russell's, the J. R. at Victoria, was your card. Then you said it was Jack Rowle and not Jack Russell that the J. R. meant?—Yes.

32191. (*Chairman.*) That is the substance of it. What do you say now?—That the card with the J. R. on is Rowle's card. He betted with that card at Waterloo.

32192. What do you say about the card R. M. D.? I do not know anything about that at all.

32193. It was suggested it was Davis?—Mr. Muir suggested Davis at Tooting, if I remember right.

32194. Then another point was made by Mr. Muir in connection with an alleged payment of somebody's else's fine—a man named Farrington. Will you tell us exactly how that matter stands according to you?—I could have had Chapman here myself this morning to have given evidence that he paid the fine for Farrington, but he has had to be at Sydenham owing to his late stepfather's death, and he has promised to appear at the next sitting with Farrington.

32195. You deny that you paid Farrington's fine?—Yes, I did not know the man really till this trouble. That is a card I had previous to my trouble, and I was betting with that in 1903 previous to the bother.

32196. That is in the name of Forbes?—Yes, but you see "At Waterloo Alf." I was termed "Waterloo Alf." That was my nickname.

32197. Looking at this card I find first "J. Forbes, London, established in Hornsey since 1895, but now represented there by G. Holloway; in Crouch End by J. Taylor; at Waterloo by Alf."

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Before you pass away, Sir, from the question of Farrington, what was put to the Witness specifically was the statement in Lewis's report on page 36 of the documents.

32198. (*Chairman.*) Did you ever ask John Lewis, a police constable, what time Thomas Farrington would be taken away by the van in the event of the fine not being paid?—I have no recollection of it at all.

32199. Do you remember any conversation with Lewis in November, 1903?—No.

32200. Do you know Police-constable Lewis?—No.

32201. Then if he was in plain clothes it is possible you might have had a conversation with a man about Farrington?—No, I do not think I was there at all. It being a big handicap day I should be so late in leaving my pitch.

32202. The suggestion is that the consultation took place at 3.30 in the afternoon, and that P.C. Lewis was on duty at Southwark Police Court. Did you go to Southwark Police Court on that day?—No, Sir, not to my recollection. I should be sure to be late that day, it being the day that Switch Cap won the Manchester November Handicap, and being Saturday I should be very late.

32203. You would have a good deal to settle up?—Yes, being Saturday it would make it later still. I am always late on Saturday.

32204. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is that race run as late as the end of November?—Yes, I think it was the 29th; I am not certain.

32205. (*Chairman.*) You wish to add nothing more about Farrington?—No, no more than I thought Mr. Muir put it to me very positively that I paid the fine of £15 0s. 6d.

32206. Now referring to the card upon which I was founding a question or two, this card of "J. Forbes, London," is your own card as I understand?—No, that was a man I was in the employ of.

32207. I notice on the first page of the card the names G. Holloway, J. Taylor, Alf, George and G.?—Yes.

32208. Are you Alf?—Yes.

32209. Alf and George were both names that occurred in one of the notebooks yesterday—A.P. 7?—Yes.

32210. And you could not say who Alf and Frank were?—No.

32211. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You did eventually say who Alf was—yourself?—I thought it might be myself, but I would not be positive. I said I would make inquiries.

32212. (*Chairman.*) Be careful and apply your mind to the question. Have you anything further to say on the question of the identity of Alf and Frank mentioned in this notebook?—I think eventually I can find the men. From inquiries I made last night I could not see the right man—I think that that week being the week after I had finished with the Fishers I was knocking about Covent Garden and the Gaiety, and I think I put a man to work, but whether his name is George I cannot be positive of yet.

32213. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs*). Alf is yourself?—Alf, I think, is myself. It would be the way I would enter a bet up with the man or a man I was paying something out to. I would not be positive about that week because it was a week I was on the booze.

32214. Be careful about that. If Alf is not yourself who is it?—I will inquire from the man who worked for me then.

32215. (*Chairman.*) We have got Frank £1 2s. 6d., May 26th, 1906, and Frank, £1 2s.?—That would be the man who was working for me, and they would be his day's takings, which you will find recorded in all the other books, and you will find it is in a different way. It is under the different headings—what they are. You will always find Frank under "Bob" or "Bill."

32216. You were asked a good many questions about these entries beginning Monday, July 22nd, and going down to Friday, the 26th. Can you say anything further now as to who Frank and Alf were. We now know that Alf was yourself?—It is possible it was me. I put a bet down like that; I believe I had got a man running about for me that week between Aldersgate Street and the Gaiety. I tried to find him last night.

32217. George I see here; is he the same George who is mentioned on this card?—No.

32218. You have nothing more to say?—Not at present, but I will very likely refer back to it next time.

32219. That is all that it is necessary for me to ask now by way of re-examination, so to speak. Is there anything else you would like to say? You have been cross-examined at great length, and you know pretty well what they are going to say against your accusations?—I do not quite understand you, sir.

32220. You know pretty well what Mr. Muir is suggesting, and what kind of evidence they are going to bring in answer to your charges. Is there anything else you would like to say. They are going to deny it as far as I understand it?—I wish to bring as few persons into this as I possibly can, because people who are in employment have such a dread of their employers finding out their betting propensities, and likewise there are people in the neighbourhood who do not wish to come before the Commission, so I would like to listen to the police evidence, and I would like to ask a few questions myself, and then I shall know what witnesses it will be necessary for me to bring forward.

32221. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Let me follow what you wish to say about this. I am not asking you to give us Frank's other name, because you may have a reason for not giving it, but there is the name of Frank here, and there is the name of Alf. We put these questions to you yesterday, and I want you to just consider, because you see what we have to determine is on which side the truth lies or which side which is being put before us is correct. Where there is a conflict of fact we have to say which we are to believe. I want you to look at those entries again and just consider them

again with the assistance of the questions that were put to you yesterday, and after thinking it over. You see a number of entries day after day with Alf and Frank, and no other name mentioned. Alf you admit is yourself?—Yes.

32222. Is not Frank the same Frank whose name appears a very few days before that?—No, sir. If I see the man who used this book, it is a man I was inquiring for last night, I could give a full explanation of Frank and Alf.

32223. Alf you have given us the explanation of—it is yourself?—Yes.

32224. Alf you have told us stood for yourself?—I think you will find it is myself.

32225. I have no doubt I shall?—No doubt you will.

32226. Then what I am asking you about is this; I do not want you to give us any further names, but there is a Frank mentioned. Do you say it is not the same Frank as had been acting for you a few days before?—No.

32227. Not the same?—No.

32228. Do you know who the Frank is who is mentioned here? You need not tell me his name?—No.

32229. No notion?—No.

32230. No idea who it is?—No. I should think I can give an explanation if I can find the man, or perhaps the police will find him for me.

32231. What is the use of your looking to find a man who you say you do not know?—I should give an explanation of why it is in the book.

32232. That is not what I am asking you. I am not asking you to give an explanation of why it is in the book. I want to give you an opportunity of telling us whether you now remember who Frank is. I am not concerned with who he is. Do not you know in your mind who the Frank is who is mentioned in that book on those days?—To give an explanation of it, now, sir, I really believe they were meant for nonentities at this particular time. They were really meant for nonentities bar to Friday, the 6th.

32233. I do not quite understand why you should put down in a book for yourself the names of nonentities?—If I am correct in why this was used in this particular way, it was the man that I was asked to give some work to, and he said he could take some money, and I think I had this book on me in my pocket, and I really believe I gave him the book, and I must have initialled this out a day on the Tuesday or on the Wednesday afterwards, or on the Thursday afterwards, so that it should appear when he was paying out some money that he had a list of people to pay. I really think those are the circumstances of how these entries are in the book. So if anybody should look over his shoulder they could see he had some names and some money in the book. I really think that will be the proper explanation of it.

32234. You mean to say that anybody who was looking over him should see he was making bets?—Should see he had somebody in the book he had to pay out to.

32235. Whose handwriting is it?—It is mine.

32236. Is it written from day to day or written all at one time?—No, the first day was Monday, and perhaps he took nothing, and on the Tuesday perhaps he took nothing, and on the Wednesday he took a bob or two.

32237. There is an entry here: "Takings, 3s."?—Then I should fill those in so that anybody looking over his shoulder could see the figures so as to know they were betting with a man who was doing some business.

32238. Would it be written at one time? Would, for example, all that sheet be written up at one time?—It is quite possible the man only starting on a pitch on Monday would take nothing; he could only be taking a few shillings, and I think that he virtually had that himself. I think his expenses were 3s. or 4s. a day, and then he had 2s. 6d. for himself, and the takings were gone really.

32239. The partnership was at an end at this time?—Yes.

32240. You had nobody to account to but yourself?—That is all.

32241. I think I follow your explanation now. The person who was to stand at the pitch, I suppose, was Frank, whoever Frank was?—Oh no, I really do not know his name.

32242. The man who was standing on the pitch?—No.

32243. Then Frank was a fictitious person, and Alf was a fictitious name for a person who made a bet?—Yes.

32244. George?—He might have taken a punter or two that day. I am not certain, because that week I was muddled, I admit.

32245. While I am dealing with this book, first of all would you tell me how you know a horse's name entered in a book of this kind. Supposing there was a bet made on a horse by the man who was betting for you, would he enter the name of the horse and the money?—If he did he would tear the slip off. If he did, I should cut them out; he would tear the piece out and put it amongst his other slips.

32246. If he did tear it out and put it amongst his other slips, it would appear just as if it was some person with whom he had made a bet, would it?—I do not quite follow. If the slip was amongst the other slips. If I did not have any other paper in my pocket I should very likely turn up that book and write it down or tear him a sheet out and let him put it down. As a rule, we street bookmakers don't enter any bets, because it gives cause for disputes to arise as it is in your own handwriting.

32247. As I understand, the way you do your business is you do not make any entry. I suppose first of all it might be awkward, because you would be found with a book in your possession which might say more than you wanted to. You do not keep a book for that?—You keep a book for paying out, and very likely you would keep a parcel of slips.

32248. Would the man keep in the books which he would have with him on the pitch the names of persons who had made bets with him?—Only those that he had to pay money to.

32249. The bet would be made by the handing of the slip?—Yes.

32250. He does not make any entry in his book when he gets the slips?—No.

32251. He stands there and goes on taking slips as long as they are handed to him?—Yes.

32252. Then when he comes to the end of the day he has to see what he has to pay out. He knows how much he has in his pocket with the money and the slips, and he has to account for what he has to pay?—Yes.

32253. Then for that purpose he does not make out what we have seen in one of the books—A.P. 1, for example?—On that occasion they would be bets that he laid on a future handicap.

32254. Take for example this page, where there are a number of amounts. Those cannot represent bets that he has made on a future handicap, because there are no odds?—Those are the names of people who have to receive money from bets already made.

32255. That is to say, some persons who have handed him slips?—Yes.

32256. That is an account which he would make out whoever it is who is doing the work, and of the persons who had to receive the money as the result of the day?—Yes.

32257. Then he does that at the end, and he knows what he has had to pay out, and that ought to tally with the balance he has in his pocket, less something for expenses?—Yes.

32258. Then besides that, sometimes I gather from what you say there are slips from persons who do not pay when they hand in the slips?—Yes.

32259. What you call betting on the nod?—Yes.

32260. Therefore his slips would total up to more than the balance would total up to, more than the full amount of takings less the amount he had had to pay?—It would be according to how you work that day. Some days perhaps you would have more slips with non-payments, and those you would tally away together, you put them back on one side and keep them separate, and do not tally them up at all.

32261. He would deal only with his ready-money betting by taking what he has received, and then showing in a book what he has had to pay?—Yes.

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32262. Have you any kind of check over the men who are betting for you except this system that we have just had explained?—In what respect do you mean a check?

32263. Have you any means of knowing whether he is handing you over all the money he has received?—Invariably you are in his company.

32264. And keep a watch on him?—Yes.

32265. That means, I suppose, that you do not know what amount of money he is taking, but you know money is going into his pocket, and as long as the money is in his pocket you do not leave him until he has accounted to you?—No; you might leave him for a short space of time as the races are run. For instance, supposing I took the half-past 1 papers, I would not come back until 2 or a few minutes to 2, and I might stop with him until half-past 2.

32266. He would be on his pitch all the time?—Yes.

32267. He would not go away from there?—No—only momentarily.

32268. To come back to the question I was putting to you before, how would the name of a horse get entered into this book of yours?—Only in the way of laying a future event bet.

32269. Then you must have the name of the person who is the backer?—Oh, yes, and the amount of the odds, and the amount that you lay it to.

32270. And the race?—Yes. You just enter the race and the rate of odds and the amount you lay it to.

32271. I will tell you why I am putting those questions to you. It was suggested to you yesterday that Leech, which is the name that appears there on June 7th, may be the name of a horse?—No, I do not think there is the name of a horse in that book.

32272. That is what I was going to ask you. I do not find anything that would suggest to me that it is. There is no other?—Oh, no. If this had been the name of a horse it would have been on the side that the other horses' names are written on.

32273. You have got the slip A. P. 6 before you. You have got the name; you find there the entry "Leech—spelt L-e-e-c-h—10s.," and just underneath it is "Police, 4s."?—That is so.

32274. Then ins and outs 6s., and in accounting for Leech 10s., as money, it just makes a total of £6 14s. 6d.?—Yes.

32275. If you look over on the other side you find there there is a paper signed Jack Stevens, with the names of five horses which were running either at Gatwick or at Haydock Park that day, the 19th May?—Yes.

32276. The 19th May was the date identified from Ruff's Guide as the date on which those horses were running at those two race meetings, and Leech was also running in a race at Haydock Park on the 19th May?—Yes.

32277. The suggestion to you is that that 10s. Leech appearing on that payment was a payment in respect of a horse called Leech?—No.

32278. That is the suggestion. I want you to tell us why is not that possible?—Why it is not possible is this. If that was a horse's name, that horse's name would be amongst the other horses and on the side that the bet is made.

32279. That is not quite sufficient, and I will show you why. What I am dealing with is Jack Stevens' bet. Clearly it is not one of those bets, but the suggestion is that in some way it must be a bet of a person who is dealing for you?—No.

32280. If it is Jack Stevens it would not appear under the name of Leech; it would appear like other bets, under the name of Stevens?—Decidedly.

32281. It was not suggested to you it was a bet of Jack Stevens?—No.

32282. What is suggested to you is that the name of a horse appearing, and that being a coincidence, it may be, as I follow the suggestion, that a person who was doing the business for you had had 10s. to pay out on that horse. Would it appear in that way if it had been the case?—No, it would appear in the punter's name, whose ever name it was, who had to receive the 10s. for Leech. It would be in that man's name.

32283. But supposing it was the man himself. I do not know with your experience of betting whether the man who is doing the business for you would ever do such a thing as to put money on a horse?—It is quite possible he might.

32284. Supposing he put 10s. on Leech, would he account for it in that way?—No.

32285. Would he account to you at all for it?—Verbally, because being so close handy to him he would say, "I am having 10s. So-and-so," or "£1 So-and-so," whatever it was.

32286. Is that with the idea of saving heavy losses or anything of that kind, or is it merely because it is a fancy?—He might have a fancy, but sometimes it pays us men to hedge.

32287. In whose handwriting is that?—This is in my handwriting.

32288. Then can you tell us was there any suggestion of the kind that he had put 10s. on this outsider Leech?—No, I do not suppose the man knew it was running any more than I did.

32289. You mean until Mr. Muir happened to point to it in "Ruff's Guide" that day?—I never knew there was such a horse in England.

32290. (*Chairman.*) Will you tell me whether there are any printed forms of slips handed round by any of your men?—Only in the case of future event betting; but of late that is almost abolished, because it does not pay a street bookmaker to lay the rates of odds on these future events.

32291. The slips that are referred to are written by the punter on any bit of paper he likes?—Decidedly.

32292. Of any size?—Yes.

32293. And he wraps the money in them?—Yes.

32294. Here is an instance of a slip which we have got?—Yes, that is a real slip.

32295. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is A. P. 6, which contains a real slip of Jack Stevens' with five horses' names, and it so happens at the back of that is that account we are dealing with. That came to you as a slip from Jack Stevens?—Yes.

32296. Then Jack Stevens is not a person to whom you pay out on the day, is he?—He might go two or three days. I have known him go as long as a week.

32297. (*Chairman.*) Is that slip torn out of your own notebook?—No.

32298. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) This seems to be another one of the same size, and this also is Jack Stevens'. Apparently that came from Jack Stevens. (*Handing slip to witness*)?—Yes.

32299. One point more with regard to this, to clear it up. This other entry there, except the words "police," and "ins and outs," represents a person?—Yes.

32300. It does right away—from the top right down to Leech, and including Leech?—Yes.

32301. (*Chairman.*) We had better have this slip marked. Look at that paper. There is another of Jack Stevens' slips. "Wave Curl"—that is the name of the horse, I suppose?—Yes.

32302. That is a note or slip of a bet made by Jack Stevens with you or the Fishers on that horse?—Yes.

32303. What are the others that are mentioned there?—"Wave Curl, 2s. 6d. to win. If cash, 2s. 6d. to win Eastbright"

32304. Signed Jack Stevens?—Yes.

32305. Is that in Jack Stevens' handwriting?—As far as I know.

32306. It is not in your handwriting?—No. (*The slip was put in and marked "A. P. 16." Betting card marked "Jack Forbes" put in and marked "A. P. 17."*

32307. (*Chairman.*) It did run apparently on the same day?—I could tell it by the papers from the mark.

32308. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) One of them ran and lost?—Yes.

32309. The 7th June I want to call your attention to. You will remember I asked you some questions about that entry of the 7th June, where Leech's name appears in the middle. The entries above and the entries immediately after are all payments out?—Yes.

32310. These are payments, I understand from you

yesterday, which would have to be made to you?—Yes.

32311. That is what I understood you to say?—Yes.

32312. All these payments are payments which would have to be made to you?—Quite right.

32313. The only exception is "Leech, 10s."?—Yes.

32314. As I understand from you, you say, although Leech appears in that position in the middle of all those entries of payments to be made to you, it was, in fact, a payment made on your behalf, but not by you, to Leach, the police-constable?—That is right.

32315. That is your statement?—Yes.

32316. I asked you yesterday if you could explain to me how it was Leach appears, if that were the case, in the middle of all the entries on the side on which nothing but payments which have to be made to you appear?—Yes.

32317. I do not know whether you can tell me now anything more than you did yesterday?—No, I could not give you more information than I did yesterday; it was a sort of odd and even book I kept of people who were owing money which was not coming in.

32318. On the face of it, looking at it as it is there, it would appear as if it were something that Leach owed you?—Yes, it would in the way you put it; but the name has been called out—there must have been something at that time, but what it was I could not just think of, and I include his name as appears there.

32319. "Frank 14s. 6d." Does that mean that he has 14s. 6d. to account for?—Yes.

32320. That he would have to give you?—Yes. That is Bob, that is Bill, and that was the money that was accounted for.

32321. You have three names—"Bob," "Bill," and "Frank"—each of them accounting for the money which he had on balance to hand over to you. That is what that means?—Yes.

32322. This shows moneys still to come to you?—Yes. Perhaps *this* would have been put down some hours before *that* was put down. This might have been put down at 5 o'clock, and this would not be put down until our papers were all finished being made up and counted up, and then we should account for the money.

32323. I should have thought, if that were so, all the more reason why Leach's name should have appeared separately. The man comes to you, and the important thing which he has to do is to take the cash out of his pocket and put it on the table. That is the important thing?—Quite right.

32324. When he had done that you would count it up and see what it amounted to?—Yes.

32325. When you see what it amounted to you make an entry in the book?—Yes.

32326. The result of Bob's takings is that he owes you £16 12s. 6d., and he puts on the table £16 12s. 6d.?—Yes.

32327. That is the balance of the money he has in his pocket?—Yes.

32328. If he paid 10s. out to Leach he would have had 10s. less, would he not?—Not if he left £16 12s. 6d. on the table, as far as that is concerned. Perhaps I was counting the papers afterwards.

(*Chairman.*) What you suggested to me yesterday was that the total was the total amount of money received according to the slips—that it was the total of the money shown on the slips.

32329. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I rather understood differently, from what he has been telling us to-day as to the system. I am dealing now with what he has told us to-day as to the system, which I suppose is correct?—Yes.

32330. I understood from you, and we went through it carefully a little while ago, what he would do when he came in—that is, Bob, or Bill, or Frank, or whoever it is—the thing to do is to put the money on the table?—Yes.

32331. That is the first and important thing?—Yes.

32332. You will agree with me in that?—Yes.

32333. And he has to put it on the table—all he has got left in his pocket?—Yes. He might have some money in one of his pockets.

32334. Not that you knew of?—No; he might pull it out later on. He might put it in promiscuously. *A. F. Platt.* 1 Feb. 1907.

32335. But it ought all to go on the table?—Yes.

32336. And what is on the table is the balance of what he has in cash?—Yes.

32337. Then he would hand you the slips?—The slips would be put on the table at some time, and then it would be straightened out.

32338. You have the money and the slips, and you work out the slips to see what there is to pay?—Yes.

32339. This is only what you have taken, and the payments have to be made the same night, or the next morning, out of the money in the ordinary course which has been taken during the day, and you see what the result of the day's work is?—Yes.

32340. What I want you to devote your attention to for the moment is when he puts the money on the table. When he puts the money on the table, supposing it is £16 12s. 6d., and he has already given Leach 10s., the amount of money really that he received, according to the slips, would be £17 2s. 6d., but all he puts on the table is £16 12s. 6d.?—Yes.

32341. And that is the amount you have appearing there?—Yes.

32342. I do not understand, if that is so, why you should make the entry of "Leach 10s."?—I suppose there must have been some laxity that particular afternoon in the way of our papers. I could give no further explanation. I know it is there, and there must have been some reason for its being there.

32343. But we must be as precise as we can with regard to your recollection about this, because it involves a serious statement against Leach. As I understand, what you say with regard to it is that all you recollect about it now is, according to your view, knowing that money was paid to Leach, that that 10s. was a payment to Leach. Is that right?—Yes.

32344. I mean you have nothing but that to go upon?—No.

32345. You have no specific recollection of the occasion?—No.

32346. It is only because you know very well, according to your view, that Leach did receive moneys from Fisher, that when you find an entry of "Leech 10s." you think that must be a payment by Fisher to Leach, the police-constable?—Yes.

32347. And that is why you say that specific entry is the 10s. paid to Leach?—Yes.

32348. I want to call your attention to the book, so that you may see one or two other entries in it, as you have not had an opportunity of looking through it whilst you have been examined. You were examined as to this entry on the 12th June in which a number of names appear. You remember those names (I need not go through them again; Russell was one of them and Stevens was one of them) which represented moneys they had to pay to you, and which you crossed out when you received them?—Yes.

32349. Do those figures which appear in that column represent expenses of yours?—Yes.

32350. "Look-out 4s."?—Yes.

32351. "Scout 2s."?—Yes.

32352. I do not know what that is?—"Norman 1s."

32353. "Bob 2s. 6d."?—Yes.

32354. The entry on the left-hand side there begins—I do not know whether it is "Bill" or "Ball" 11s. Do you know what it is? Never mind that entry. Take the next, "S. & B." That is somebody who was betting with you?—Yes.

32355. Apparently 7s. 6d. he had to pay you, which is struck out when he paid?—Yes.

32356. That quite clearly on the left hand column is an amount "S. & B." owed you?—I would not be positive whether that 7s. 6d. was not commission.

32357. I will tell you why I am putting it to you. I do find on some of the pages that on the left-hand side you have entries made of expenses?—Yes.

32358. For instance, "Look out 2s."?—I think you will find that 7s. 6d. is commission that we paid to "S. & B."

32359. Here apparently come "S. & B." again the next day—"5s. 6d." Is that commission or a bet, do

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you think? He would not have commission every day, would he?—I should say that would be a bet then, and he paid from day to day. Perhaps that day we had some trouble with that man, and I should say he was betting then from day to day.

32360. Who is "Ball"? That name occurs again. Have you any recollection. I do not want to know who the individual is, but was he a person employed by you, or was it a bet?—A bet.

32361. A backer?—Yes.

32362. Is "A. J." a backer?—Yes.

32363. Bill, Bob, and Frank we know. On June 19th you begin here "S. & B. 14s." "Fleet." Is that Fleet Street?—No, a person we call Fleet Street.

32364. You call him Fleet Street?—Yes.

32365. Is that the same one as Fleet which we see sometimes?—Yes.

32366. Then "Ex."—that is expenses?—Yes.

32367. Then apparently from day to day you have a record of expenses?—Yes, I was starting keeping promiscuous expenses.

32368. On June 19th I find an entry of "Alf. 3s. 6d.," which you have to account for?—That would be 3s. 6d. I had to spend.

32369. No doubt "Alf." is not a nonentity. It is you?—Yes.

32370. On June 20th apparently on the left-hand side you have a regular list of expenses?—Yes.

32371. Again, "Alf. 1s. 6d."?—Yes.

32372. On June 21st, again, "List of expenses—Alf. 2s."?—Yes, that would be 2s. I should have to account for.

32373. On June 22nd, again, "List of expenses, Alf. 4s." That still you had to account for?—Yes.

32374. Then we go to July 2nd, where we have "Frank" and "Alf."?—Yes.

32375. This book is being kept from the period of May 25th, if I recollect aright, the date of the first entry, and it goes on to somewhere about the middle of July—not perhaps so late in the middle of July, but within the first ten days of July. The last date I think I have got is the 6th. It may be there is an entry later. I cannot find any entry in this book so far as I have looked through it of payments to "Copper" or payments to police, or payments to any policeman except the two you have identified of Leach and Laing 10s. each. If you were paying money out to these persons why should they not appear in the book?—The sum could not have been so much as that, and perhaps we worked it out on the slip of paper like I have worked out that list on a slip of paper; our expenses were then only weekly—they would be more often worked out on a slip of paper.

32376. This book was a record of the transactions going on at this time, because you were working for "self and partner." I think that was your expression, yesterday, was it not?—Yes.

32377. This was meant to show what the state of the accounts was between you and McCarthy the same day?—No, we really knew the time the slips were made up, and the balance of the money was struck. It was always in the company of the Fishers, what I term the making up time of slips and money settlement. We were always together, but I found that people were betting on the nod, and we were not getting the money, so that from that date I entered the names, and you will see I have put "expenses" in besides. Perhaps other moneys might have been given, and it might have been on a slip.

32378. But if you make an entry in the names of Leach and Laing when an amount of 10s. has been spent, why should you not make an entry in the same book when the amount has been spent for the "Police 10s."?—We have not taken that so much into consideration.

32379. Follow for a minute. In this account of expenses which you have got on a number of days you have such small items as 2s., and even 1s. for "Look-out," "Scout"?—Yes.

32380. According to one of the books which we have seen you had in the book an entry of a payment to the police. It is in A.P. 6. There is "Police 4s." and "Leach 10s."?—Yes, but that is not in my handwriting.

32381. I understand that. That is Fisher's, is it not?—Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) According to the slip it is in his handwriting.

32382. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) At first I thought it was, but he says it is not. I thought I asked you the question a moment ago, and you said it was?—The slip is in my handwriting.

32383. The back of the slip?—Yes, the back of the slip.

32384. That was the one I was putting to you. I thought a moment ago you told me it was. That is the one in which the entry appears of "Leech" as contrasted with "Leach," as was put to you yesterday by Mr. Muir. Then under that appears the item "Police 4s."?—Yes.

32385. That is in your handwriting?—Yes.

32386. That is about the same time. We know it cannot have been made before the 19th May of this year, because the horses were backed for that day. We do not know how long after it may have been made, but we know it cannot have been made before the 19th May?—Yes.

32387. You make the entry there "Police 4s."?—When that slip was made, being on a Saturday, Fisher would be having to account for more expense than on any other average day.

32388. You would be taking down from him the total of how he had spent the money?—That day.

32389. That is to see how much it amounts to?—Yes.

32390. It amounts to £16 14s. 6d. That is the amount he is accounting for there?—Yes.

32391. I do not quite follow, if that is the case, why you should not do the same on any one of these days, because here you are working out very small items—you have such items as 2s., and as I will show you some items even of 6d. Here are three, one after the other, of 6d. There is no entry of any kind there except those?—Yes.

32392. You see "A.P. 1" and "A. P. 2," for example, which is this book, relate not exactly to the same period but relate to the same year; I mean all these books are for 1906?—Yes.

32393. This one begins in February.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is Fisher's book.

32394. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That book had nothing to do with you?—No.

32395. It begins about the material time that we are dealing with—May—I suppose. In this book are the entries we have had referred to of "Copper" and "Coppers." There apparently appears "Coppers 4s."?—Yes.

32396. Then we know there is another one in which it appears "Copper 1s."?—Yes.

32397. The suggestion that was made to you in cross-examination was that those amounts when they appear "Coppers 4s.," should be "pence"?—No.

32398. I see on one day these two items appear together: "Coppers 4s., looker-out 4s."?—Yes.

32399. You say "Coppers" there represents payments made to the police?—Yes.

32400. Would there be any reason why they should put down the amount of coppers if it represented pence separately?—No.

32401. If that is the right suggestion, that it represented the pence that were taken, it would have to appear in every day's account?—Yes.

32402. But it does not?—No.

32403. According to your view it does not because it did not represent pence, but represented payments made to the police, and would only appear in the book when the payments were made?—Yes.

32404. I observe on another date as to which questions were asked you about this, there appears the item "Copper 1s.," and immediately above that "Lookers-out 4s., Tecs 10s. "Tecs," you have told us, means detectives?—Yes.

32405. And "Copper 1s." is a policeman?—Yes.

32406. Now I want to ask you about this book "A. P. 1" just one question, and that is as to the item

"L——g 10s." You have told us that is Laing?—Yes.

32407. The other entry in "A. P. 7" (that is in your book) is "Laing 10s."?—Yes.

32408. There is no dash, but his name is spelt. There is no mistake about it?—That is right.

32409. Why is it written here with a dash, and in your book written out?—That would be in case that book should be lost no one should know whose name that was.

32410. That is Fisher's handwriting?—Yes. Detective officers who bet do not wish their names to be entered in the book as their right name.

32411. Just see what you are saying. You say "detective officers who bet"—might that have been a bet with Laing?—No, it is under the head of expenses.

32412. But the other—might that have been a bet with him?—No, I do not think they betted at all.

32413. Why did you say just now that detective officers who bet do not want to have their names appear? It is not betting according to you. This is, according to your story, a bribe which was given to him?—Yes.

32414. I suppose you mean it was not done in the same way, because if anything happened to the book his name should not be known?—Yes.

32415. If that is the case, why should you have written out the name in your own book if that represented a policeman? What is puzzling me is if that is the way you make an entry of a payment to a policeman so that his name should not appear, why should you in your own book in respect of the two payments which were made enter the names without any attempt at hiding them?—As to that name he would be more precise than I was.

32416. More careful?—Yes.

32417. Mr. Muir has called your attention to the fact, and it is only right that you should just consider this, that about this time there was a punter punting with you under the name of Laing?—I do not know. I think he pointed it out.

32418. You see there was no entry. You will remember there was one entry put to you which he suggested might be Laing, and you said it was "S-d-n-y," which represented the son of the landlord of the "Sutton Arms" public-house. Then he put an entry to you which was clearly "Laing," which you admitted was "Laing," and which did represent according to the way it appeared in the book, according to you, the name of a backer?—Yes, that is right.

32419. Why may not that 10s. also be a payment made to a backer?—It could not be; if it was it would be in the ordinary column.

32420. The difficulty about that would be that all that would appear in the ordinary columns of this book from what you told me of the system of keeping the books would be the money that was payable to Laing. The money payable by Laing for a bet would not appear?—No.

32421. What I am asking you about is money which would be payable by Laing. I have not the entry before me.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is in the book you have in your hand. It is the last slip of paper.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The one you are dealing with, and which you are probably referring to, is an entry, if I recollect aright, of 3s. 6d. paid to Laing.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is money paid by Laing. I think you will find it is the last slip. That is the amount paid by the punters.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) No, not according to this witness. That is exactly the question I asked at first.

32422. As I understand your evidence, this represents money paid to the punter?—That is true.

32423. It is money paid to the backer?—Yes.

32424. Not by the backer?—No, to the backer.

32425. This contains a record of what has to be paid when your man has brought back the money, has put the slips on the table, has looked through the result of the racing, sees then, as the result of that, what has to be paid, and then he makes these entries of what has to be paid, and when they are paid he crosses them out?—That is so.

32426. That being so, this entry of "Laing" represents a payment to Laing of 3s. 6d.; and if Laing had made bets or a bet which amounted to 10s. as a backer, there would be nothing in this book to show that?—No. *A. F. Platt.* 1 Feb. 1907

32427. But if a bet had been made with Laing under which Laing owed 10s. to you, that would have to appear in the column in which it does—in fact appear in your book?—I do not quite follow you. In that book, yes.

32428. That is the point I am putting to you. Was Laing a person with whom you ever had a bet on the nod, as you call it?—No.

32429. I understand you to mean when he does not pay cash. That is what it means?—What I have got there, yes.

32430. I see it appears here first of all as a list of expenses, and it is under date of June 22nd, but then "Spent 5s. 6d.; ex. 9s. 6d."?—Yes.

32431. "Ex." that is expenses, 9s. 6d.?—Yes.

32432. "Hoffman 1s." What does "Hoffman, 1s." mean?—That would be 1s. perhaps he had borrowed. That would be a 1s. owing bet.

32433. Stevens would be 2s. owing, and Symes would be 1s.?—I think that would be about it.

32434. There are two items which are quite plain—"Spent 5s. 6d.; ex. 9s. 6d."?—Yes.

32435. Then follow three items, giving the names, "Hoffman 1s., Stevens 2s., Symes 1s." Each of those three items in the same column represents money owing by that individual named to the extent named against his name. Is that right? Just look at it for yourself. You have told us before when we have asked you questions about these very same names—"Hoffman 1s. 6d., Vyse 6s. 6d."—that that was money owing to you for bets?—Yes, that is right.

32436. Here we find three or four days after "Hoffman 1s., Stevens"—I suppose that is Jack Stevens—"2s., Symes 1s." Those represent bets owing to you by men who have made bets on what you call the "nod"?—Yes.

32437. But if they had made a bet on the "nod" of 1s. with you, that is exactly where their names would appear?—No, it would be here.

32438. It would be after "expenses" instead of before?—There are expenses here.

32439. But it would be in the same column?—Yes.

32440. Only it would be for expenses you mean instead of appearing as it does on the top after the word "ex."?—Yes.

32441. Does not that look as if you had started expenses, and then had stopped at that? You see it is written twice. You see "ex." here, and then I think three entries lower down there is "ex." again?—Yes.

32442. Then appears the name of Laing?—Yes.

32443. Now that I have called your attention to it let me ask you again as to the way in which it appears in the book. Have you any specific recollection of that item, or is your recollection merely that you know moneys were paid to Laing (a policeman), and therefore when you find that entry of "Laing 10s." you come to the conclusion that that means 10s. paid to a policeman?—Yes.

32444. That is what you mean?—That is what I mean.

32445. You do not remember the actual occasion, but you do know that Laing was paid 10s., being bribed?—Yes.

32446. Therefore when you come to "Laing 10s." you come to the conclusion that that must have been 10s. paid to Laing as a bribe?—Yes.

32447. Just a few questions with regard to what took place as to the Chapman incident. As I understand what you have told us you had made a definite complaint against Deed, Soer, Gunn, and Powell before the Chapman case was heard. Is that right?—Yes.

32448. I understood you to say so?—Yes.

32449. You are challenged upon it, but I understood in answer to Mr. Muir that you had this definite statement that you had mentioned these policemen before Chapman's case was heard?—Yes.

32450. The 20th October, I think, was the Tuesday. The 20th was the day on which you had the various interviews of which you have told us?—Yes.

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32451. You remember in particular the one at which you say Superintendent Noviss turned to Inspector Spencer and said: "I knew this sort of thing was going on"?—Quite right.

32452. That is the 11 o'clock interview?—No, that was the 9 o'clock interview. The 11 o'clock interview was when I saw Deed at Kennington Road.

32453. At Kennington Road, and not at Kennington Lane?—Not at Kennington Lane.

32454. The point I want to get a definite answer from you upon is this. What were the actual words, so far as you recollect, that you used on that occasion on the morning of the Tuesday? What did you say?—I can give you the words as near as possible: "To think they should do this to me after the moneys I have been giving them."

32455. Then you did not mention who "they" were at that interview?—I would not be positive.

32456. If you did not mention it at that interview, had you mentioned it at any interview before?—I would not be positive. I know I was in an excited state of mind then.

32457. You see you have told us about the one interview at which the Inspector took down the charge book?—Yes.

32458. And wrote something on a slip of paper?—Yes.

32459. Which you say was the names, or rather, that you had referred to the names, and he looked at the Charge book to see whether it was right, and wrote something on a slip of paper?—That is right.

32460. As far as you can remember, when was that?—At 11 o'clock at the interview on the Tuesday.

32461. At Kennington Road, that would be?—Yes. I must have mentioned it.

32462. On that day?—Yes.

32463. I just want to call your attention to this. It is suggested that this complaint of yours against Soer, Powell, and Gunn never was made by you until after the Chapman conviction?—That is wrong.

32464. I want to call your attention to this; we have the documents before us now, which probably you have not seen. There is your statement of the 20th October which was referred to yesterday by Mr. Muir which you made at the police station?—Yes.

32465. And that relates particularly to Deed, and to the bet of £2?—Yes.

32466. But, nevertheless, you have told us, and I understand you are positive as to its having happened, that you did on that same day when you made that statement which is in writing formulating the complaint against Deed, also make a complaint against the other three for having taken bribes?—Yes.

32467. It is on that statement that you were challenged. Did you ever go to Kennington Lane Police Station and see Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer together, except on that day, the 20th, the Tuesday?—No.

32468. I do not think any other occasion has been suggested to you, so that we may take it as quite clear that the only time when you saw Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer together at Kennington Lane Station was on that Tuesday, the 20th October?—After he had made some observation the previous evening, and I believe Superintendent Noviss rang for him.

32469. On the 19th November you wrote a letter to the Commissioner which I will just call your attention to: "Respecting the statement I made of P.C. 180 L" (that was Deed) "who has been dismissed from the force through the facts of my statement, I beg to state the complaint I made against the other three P.C.'s—namely, 204 L, 203 L, and 209 L, which was in the presence of Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer at Kennington Lane, the above officers were in the habit of receiving of me a weekly wage, and, moreover, they never fairly arrested me in my occupation as a street bookmaker; that was always prearranged as to what time they should come and take me into custody, which in the Charge book will prove I was only charged between the hours of 2.30 p.m. to 3 o'clock p.m. It, moreover, has come to my knowledge the other three officers as above mentioned has not been punished or reprimanded, so I am sure you will give the matter your kind investigation and act as you may think proper in the matter as regards the truth of my statements." That letter was written by you on the 19th November of the same year, 1903, and you put into writing there a statement to the Commissioner that you had made this complaint in the presence of Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer at Kennington Lane, and that you had made it on the only occasion at which you had seen Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer, which was on Tuesday, the 20th October?—I am under the impression I wrote a letter previous to that.

32470. Yes, but I have a reason for calling your particular attention to that letter, if you will follow me for a moment. The reason why I am calling your attention to it is that you do state there what the complaint was that you had made on the 20th October, that being the only occasion on which you had seen Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer at Kennington Lane Station. Now I want to see what the police say in answer to it. On the 23rd November there is a report. You have never seen this. This, I suppose, is a report?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Just follow this. It is a report of Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer on the 23rd November.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) May I call your attention to this? That is signed by Superintendent Noviss merely because he was the superior officer.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Very likely. It is the report of Inspector Spencer, is it?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is signed by Inspector Spencer and Superintendent Noviss?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is dated the 23rd November, and, as I follow, it is the report of the Inspector dealing with the letter which Mr. Platt had written to the Commissioner dated the 19th November, 1903.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes. What I wanted to call your attention to was that the Superintendent's report is on the next page.

32471. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is quite right. This is the statement in it. Dealing with that letter in which you have made the assertion which I have just read they say: "The assertion that he had paid a weekly wage to various police officers was made as stated"; so that apparently, as I read this report, it is not disputed that you had made this complaint to Inspector Spencer and Superintendent Noviss at Kennington Lane Police Station on the only occasion when you had the interview with them. That was the only occasion?—Yes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) There is a question about whether he mentioned the number.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I must say that was not my impression of the suggestion.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am not saying a word about it except to call your attention to the next report.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes, I will deal with that in a moment. In the next report there is a reference to not having mentioned specific numbers. I am dealing with the statement:—"The assertion that he had paid a weekly wage to various police officers was made as stated." What he had stated was: "I beg to state the complaint I made against the other three P.C.'s, namely, 204 L, 203 L, and 209 L, which was in the presence of Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer at Kennington Lane, the above officers was in the habit of receiving of me a weekly wage."

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Would you mind reading the next two lines?

32472. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Certainly, I want to read them to him. "And he further stated he kept a diary in which the particulars were entered." I want to ask you about that. "He was invited to produce the diary so that the necessary particulars as to numbers, names, etc., might be copied for investigation, but he declined." Did you say you kept a diary in which the particulars were entered?—I may have had a book in my pocket of this sort or description, and I might have said "I mean a book like that."

32473. Just follow the question. Did you say that you had kept a diary in which the particulars were

entered?—No, I could not say that, because I never kept a diary.

32474. Were you invited to produce the book?—No.

32475. The statement is that you were "invited to produce the diary so that the necessary particulars as to numbers, names, etc., might be copied for investigation"?—No.

32476. "But he declined"?—No.

32477. You say that is not correct?—No.

32478. "When he made his complaint at Kennington Road Station" (that is the 11 o'clock interview) "which I" (that is evidently Inspector Spencer) "took down I again invited him to tell all he knew, but he declined to give particulars, but made sweeping allegations against police generally." Inspector Spencer says in his report that he again invited you to tell all you knew. Is that true?—I told him to look at the Charge book for the dates when I was charged and he would find the numbers of the officers.

32479. In the charge book?—Yes; he got a little memorandum paper, and he put them down or he figured something.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The numbers of the constables, I suppose, would appear on the charge book, would they not?—I see you have got the full convictions now. We have a copy of the charge sheet.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It is endorsed "Charge sheet," but it should be "Charge book."

32480. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Apparently, according to your statement, if he had looked at the charge book for this purpose he would have found those four officers' names, and only those four?—That is right.

32481. Each one of them either arrested you or was a witness against you?—That is right.

32482. In each case the names of the witnesses and of the policeman making the charge appears—that appears before us in the charge sheet—and they are Powell, Soer, Gunn, and Deed. "He" (that is you) "also stated that when charged on 13th October he handed 10s. to two P.C.'s in the charge room." That is what Inspector Spencer says you said. Is that true? Did you tell him that?—It was not the two; when it was recalled to my recollection I recollected I passed one.

32483. (*Chairman.*) Deed and Soer were the two who arrested you on the 13th October?—Yes, and that was the first time that they had arrested me, and knowing I believe there was a little ill-feeling between them I never let one of them see me give the other money.

32484. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What I mean is, did you tell Inspector Spencer that you had on the 13th October handed 10s. to two police-constables? Did you tell him that fact?—No.

32485. Had you never told him that?—I told him I gave money in the charge room.

32486. You told him you gave money in the charge room. The only point of difference seems to be he says to two constables. If you gave money in the charge room it would not convey anything?—I said I gave one the money.

32487. Did you tell him you had given money to the police constables in the charge room?—Yes.

32488. Did you say not to the two?—No. I would not give it to the two in the charge room.

32489. Did you tell him you had given money to two police officers when you were charged on the 13th October?—That is possible.

32490. I understand you did?—Yes.

32491. Your objection to it is you say you did not tell him that you had handed 10s. to two police-constables in the charge room?—Yes, that is right.

32492. It is the charge room part of it you object to?—Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I think it was the report of Superintendent Noviss that you asked me to refer to?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. The incident about the book we say occurred in connection with that statement.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Then I will deal with it. I think it is right it should be put to the witness.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I think it was put by Mr. Muir.

32493. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The substance of it has been put, but we have the advantage of having the reports which he has not, and which, if he had had counsel, he would have had; therefore I want to give him the benefit of it. On the 23rd November, on the same date Superintendent Noviss reported: "I beg to state that when Platt made his complaint against P.C. 180 L, Deed, who was dismissed, vide P.O. 23rd October last, he made a sweeping allegation against police generally, stating that it cost him £3 10s. per week to pay them all. I invited him to mention any case, which he refused to do." First of all, did Superintendent Noviss invite you to mention any case?—I do not think I gave him time to ask me to mention anything, I think I blurted it out.

32494. You mean what you told us just now?—Yes.

32495. That is all relating to the morning, is it?—Yes.

32496. Had you told him it cost you £3 10s. a week to pay all the police? Do you mean you had blurted that out?—I would not be positive.

32497. Did you say this: "I have notes in my pocket-book"?—I do not think I said that.

32498. But from what I understand from you it was your view that you had notes in your pocket-book?—In the book I had on me at the time.

32499. Did you say to him, "I have notes in my pocket-book," and did he ask you to let him see them?—No, I do not think so.

32500. (*Chairman.*) I thought you told Mr. Rufus Isaacs that you may have said something about a book. When he put to you a question about the diary you said "I may have referred to a pocket-book"?—I should mean to that effect.

32501. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is what I thought you had said. You very likely did say to him that you had notes in your pocket-book. Then did he ask you to let him see them?—Not to my knowledge.

32502. It is a very likely thing to have happened, is it not? If you said you had notes in your pocket-book the Superintendent would very likely have asked you to let him see them, would he not?—Yes.

32503. Did you say you had no further complaint to make?—No.

32504. According to this report it is said you stated you had no further complaint to make?—No.

32505. As I follow from your evidence you went on from this date, the 19th November, sending in letters pretty frequently to the Commissioner and to the station?—Quite right.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The rest of the letter does not deal with that.

32506. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I only want to ask you one question more, and I want to understand this quite clearly. One of your grievances against Soar is apparently that you thought he caught you by tricks, and by unfair tricks. That is what you mean?—No.

32507. Is not that one of your grievances against him?—No.

32508. I understood that it was?—No.

32509. Let me put it to you in another way. Was one of your grievances against Soer that he caught other bookmakers by tricks?—That is one of them. There are other grievances as well.

32510. I do not think you quite follow the question. I am not suggesting to you that that is your only complaint, or your main complaint against him, but I say one of the grievances that you had against Soer from what I understood you said to Mr. Muir was that Soer, according to you, resorted to unfair means to procure a conviction?—That is right.

32511. I mean your view was that he did not behave straight and above board in catching you?—That is right.

32512. He did not let you see him first?—It was not that.

32513. Or, at any rate, that he resorted to means by which a conviction was secured without your having known that he was watching you?—Yes. But that was not the main point. When I said his tricks I was then specially referring to what they had done in the summons that was issued against Chapman.

32514. I do not want to take up time by going into the particulars of what they did with Chapman, but I thought the substance of your complaint was

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that this conviction had been obtained by means which you did not think were right?—No.

32515. That is right, is it not?—Yes.

32516. And that Soer was responsible for it?—He was one of the parties to it.

32517. Caught him unfairly?—Yes.

32518. Have you the same grievance against Powell and Gunn?—No, not that particular grievance.

32519. You think you ought to be allowed to have a fair run for your money. Is that it?—Yes.

32520. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I want to go back to these books again. This book which we have called A.P. 1 is written in whose writing?—William Fisher.

32521. That is the man you call "Bill"?—Yes.

32522. These purport to be a series of bets which Fisher has got to pay out to the backers?—Yes.

32523. Do you know what this cross against all these names means?—They are paid out.

32524. He puts a cross against them when he pays them?—Yes.

32525. What does it mean when he strikes out the figure?—The same thing.

32526. How did you come into possession of this book?—I am his employer and he has to hand the book over to me of a night or the first thing the next morning, and then I go through it and total up the balance—what he has to pay the following day and what has been left from the previous evening.

32527. Now take this day. On this day you have totalled up the bets which have to be paid, to £25 4s. 5d. You put under that £13 14s., the difference £11 10s. you put down, as I understand, lost?—Yes.

32528. That means he has paid £25 4s. 5d. and he has only received on the slips £13 14s.?—That is right.

32529. The next page the first word you have got there is "owing"?—Yes.

32530. Under the word "owing" you have got "Stevens, 2s.," which means Stevens owes 2s.?—Yes.

32531. Hoffman owes 2s.?—Yes.

32532. Symes owes 1s.?—That is quite right.

32533. Then you have the word "Expenses" written in between the two next lines?—That is quite true.

32534. What is that word next to "Expenses"—2s. 6d.?—Queries.

32535. What does that mean?—If we have a man down for 8s., and he asks us for 8s. 2d., we pay that 2d., and perhaps in the total up of the day's papers it might amount to 2s. or 9s. 6d. It is quite possible for a bookmaker who has so many papers to make up to make a mistake, and it is more likely than that the punter who has only his one paper to make up should make a mistake, so when we pay more than we have got down in the book to the punter's name we put that down under the heading of "Queries."

32536. That means sundry losses?—Yes.

32537. Then the next item of that is an item we have had to consider "L——g, 10s." That you say is a payment which was made to a police officer?—Yes.

32538. Then comes an item, "Spent 5s. 6d.," making a total of £1 9s., and 6s. added to that, making a total of £1 15s. I suppose you can say what that 6s. is for?—No.

32539. And under that we have the figure of £18, and under that £6 5s., which added together make £24 5s. What would that £24 5s. be?—I cannot tell you. Some money transaction of some sort.

32540. There is no date in this book?—No, I do not think there are dates in any of the books.

32541. (*Chairman.*) Which books do you mean? There are dates in some of them?—I mean in the paying-out books.

32542. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) This is a book I understand which William Fisher keeps for you and presents to you at the end of the day, is it?—Yes.

32543. Have you any means of knowing what the date of this item is?—I cannot say.

32544. Let me help you, because I am anxious to get at this. On the opposite side you see certain bets—"Golden Gleam, Troutbeck, King Charles" 1s. on each. Then come 2s. 6d., Cynosure and Troutbeck, a bet with Symes, and then Crowder on Golden Gleam. Does that enable you to say what the date of that page was at all?—Will you give me the Ruff's Guide? (*Ruff's Guide handed to witness.*)

32545. Do you know at all what time those horses were running?—(*After referring.*) It was at Ascot.

32546. Were those horses running on that day?—Yes—Golden Gleam, Troutbeck, King Charles, and Cynosure.

32547. (*Chairman.*) What is the date?—The 22nd June.

32548. What day of the week?—Friday.

32549. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Are you able to say from that, that that was the date of that entry?—Yes.

32550. What did you use this black book for?—That is what I term an "odd and even" book for my own purposes. That was a sort of a check more on the Fishers, because I had had so many difficulties with them in paying out moneys that they owed and people were betting on the nod, as I term it, and I had so many difficulties of that kind that I kept a little book like that for my own convenience.

32551-2. Was it a record for your own purposes of what they had accounted to you for in their book?—Yes, at most times—in instances; I will put it in that way.

32553. On the 22nd June those items ought to appear in this black book?—Yes.

32554. They happen to appear, so that is the reason I ask you. What was your process on the 22nd June? In the black book you have this entry "Laing, 10s.—spent 5s. 6d." That is the same figure as in the book marked A.P. 1—"Expenses 9s. 6d.," which is the same figure as in A.P. 1—"Hoffman, 1s.," which is the same figure; "Stevens, 2s.," which is the same figure, and "Symes 1s.," which is the same figure. So that I ask you did you take the entries in the black book from these entries of Fisher's?—No, they were entered from this book. When I took that book home at night, which was the night before the Wokingham Stakes, I should take these entries and enter them in that book on that page.

32555. Those items total up to £1 9s., which is the £1 9s. in A.P. 1?—Yes, the other 6s. would be something that Fisher would have to account to me for, and perhaps somebody has come for 6s. which we had not got in the book.

32556. I do not know whether you will be able to explain this, but with reference to these two figures, £18 and £6 5s., £24 5s., in your book we have "Bob, £16 4s. 6d. and £8 10s.," making £24 14s. 6d. Have those figures got anything to do with each other? What does that represent in that book?—I could not say offhand.

32557. You have told us what these figures are?—They represent the takings. "Bill" took £8 10s., "Bob" took £6 14s. 6d. That was the sum total. You can see from that book the date that Frank discontinued in my employment. Frank was in my employment from the dates in this book.

32558. Never mind that for a moment. These two men, Bob and Bill, took £24 14s. 6d. between them?—That is right.

32559. Does that figure there represent their takings—£24 5s.?—I expect that is what it is.

32560. We can check that, but I think probably that is so. What is the £1 13s.?—"Yham." You find his name occurs very often in the book. What the £1 13s. is for I don't know.

32561. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is that owing to you or by you?—I would not positively say.

32562. This is a book kept, you say, by Bill?—That would be in Bill's writing kept by Bob.

32563. Has Bob got another book, because why do you keep the receipts separate from Bob and Bill?—To know the expenses of each pitch. Those are the expenses on Bill's pitch, and those are the expenses on Bob's pitch.

32564. These other expenses do not appear in this book at all?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) May I say a word about the £1 13s.? The £1 13s. is the result of adding up the figures on the other side, including "Alf, 4s."

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It does not follow that that is the same.

32565. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What does this entry mean, "Yham, £1 13s."? Who is "Yham"?—A punter.

32566. Does that mean you paid him £1 13s.?—I could not say what that item is or what heading it comes under.

32567. You have got at the top of this page "Owing." That undoubtedly means, does it not, that 2s. was owing to Stevens, one to Hoffman, and one to Symes?—I should think they were owing it to us. Stevens was owing to us 2s., and Hoffman 1s., and Symes 1s.

32568. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Bets made on the nod and not paid?—Yes.

32569. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) All these payments before are payments which have been paid to a backer?—That is right.

32570. That is to say, you owed them to a backer and you paid him?—Yes.

32571. Are the other ones money that is owing to backers who have not been paid?—No, they are owing by the backers to the bookmaker.

32572. (*Chairman.*) I understand you have got the date of those as the 22nd June?—Yes.

32573. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Now I want to know whether you can equally well fix the 7th June. This book A. P. 1, if I understand right, is a record of every day's proceedings?—The day to day proceedings.

32574. Is this A. P. 1 the only book that you had in use at that moment?—Yes.

32575. Therefore it would be a record so far as it goes backwards through the month of June?—I do not know about the month. I would not say how many days it would last.

32576. Will you look at this item on one of these pages? I find at the end "Yham, 13s. 10d." That would be a backer?—Yes.

32577. "Nelham, 2s.," and "C. C., £1." What is "C. C."—He would be a punter.

32578. Then a "T" or "S" with a dash, 15s., what would that be?—It is a "T."

32579. Do you know what that refers to?—I am not positive. I think he had a night out that night, and saw one of the officers. I should think it was money owing and scratched off.

32580. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Why should it be written "T" with a dash?—It is money to a punter.

32581. (*Chairman.*) What is money to a punter?—"T" with a dash, "15s."

32582. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) With reference to that entry "L——g" in that book of the 22nd June, which you say is Laing, if it is entered in that way in that book, why did you write the full name L-a-i-n-g in this book?—It came to my mind, I suppose, and that is the way I thought to spell the name.

32583. (*Chairman.*) I did not understand that it was you who wrote L——g?—No, I never wrote L——g.

32584. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) No, but I understand you made out this book from that book, and there is the entry L——g?—That is just the way I have done it.

32585. You wrote the name in full?—Yes, knowing what the "L" with a dash and a "g" meant.

32586. But do you know of any other occasion on which Laing was paid at that time?—No, I cannot fix any times.

32587. I want to know why you should enlarge that L——g into Laing when, so far as that book goes, that is the only occasion on which it appears that Laing received anything?—I cannot say.

32588. Do you assert that Laing was receiving money at that time?—Oh, yes.

32589. On other occasions than those?—Yes.

32590. How is it that it does not appear anywhere else than in that book?—I could not say. Is it in any of the other books?

32591. But that book extends over a period of at least a fortnight. Have you ever seen it in any other book and copied it into your accounts as you did on this occasion?—I cannot say.

32592. You cannot say you have?—No.

32593. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There is one question I want to ask. Apparently "T" with a dash and "15s." that you told us of just now represents a payment to a punter?—Yes, a punter has to receive from me or my agent.

32594. Then you do write sometimes the initials with a dash when it means a punter?—It seems to have been done so on that occasion.

32595. (*Chairman.*) That book is not in your handwriting, is it?—No.

32596. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Fisher wrote it. It is not you personally?—No.

32597. I find another one here of the same kind, in A.P. 2. There is an entry "T" and nothing else. I do not know whether it is "T" or "S"?—That would be "S." That is my writing, and that would be their list of expenses out that night.

32598. Is this your writing?—That is my writing up there.

32599. It is your writing on the top of the page—that is to say, until half way down the page where the total is in A.P. 2 up to the total in faint pencil?—Yes.

32600. Then from the entry "Lookers" to the end?—That is in William Fisher's writing again.

32601. "Lookers 4s., Stevens 7s." Lookers are expenses, I suppose?—Yes.

32602. "Stevens 7s." Is that money owing by Stevens to you, or by you to Stevens?—Stevens to us.

32603. The same as the others?—Yes.

32604. Then there is another name 12s., and then appears that letter—I do not know what it is, and it does not matter much what it is. It is "S" or "T"?—Yes.

32605. You think it it "S"?—Yes.

32606. But it is one letter only, and then follows the amount?—Yes.

32607. According to you, is that money owing to you by a punter?—Yes.

32608. Then that is another instance of Fisher making an entry in a book simply with the initial, and not filling up the name of the backer who owes the money to you?—Yes.

32609. It does appear that it was sometimes done by Fisher?—Yes.

32610. That is a book he was keeping while in your employ?—That is one book where there is a great part of it before he was in my employment.

32611. I notice a good many initials only—"H. V." or "N. V."?—A punter might put "N. V." on his paper, but they are all in the list of punters.

32612. Persons to whom money is paid?—Yes.

32613. Can you suggest any reason why he should simply put the initials of a man who was owing money to you, whereas in all the other instances he is putting the name?—Simply because a man only used an initial in that instance.

32614. You would not take bets from a man simply with an initial?—Yes.

32615. On the nod?—Yes. All the better reason we should know him.

32616. If you knew him he would only be in the same position as Stevens and Hoffman and Symes?—Fisher would know that particular punter better than I did, and would give a better reason than I could why he initialled it like that.

32617. In the entry that we have got in A.P. 2 and one of the other books, "Coppers 4s. and Police 4s.," and so on, have you anything but Fisher's word that that money was paid to the police?—No.

32618. You do not know except from what Fisher tells you whether he has paid it?—Oh, yes.

32619. Do you mean you do know?—Yes.

32620. That is what I want to understand. Why do you know it?—I have seen it.

32621. You mean that when you find an entry, for example, in Fisher's book, "Coppers 4s.," do you mean you saw him pay the 4s. to the police?—I will not say in every instance, but in instances I have seen him pay the money, and when that entry occurs in the book perhaps he has given the money to the scouts, and perhaps could not just account for it.

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32622. Take, for example, any one of these entries we have been referring to—"Coppers 4s." Would he, whenever he paid money and you were present, make an entry in the book?—I might turn round and say it was not needful when we tallied up the money, knowing he had paid it. Perhaps I had seen him pay it.

32623. Then would that mean that when you did see him pay it he did not make the entry in the book?—Yes.

32624. Then would that mean that when you did see means occasions when you did not see him and he had to account?—Oh, no. It means perhaps in going through the papers that he would not think for a moment when he had counted his money up, and then would say, "You know, Alf.—so-and-so," and I said "Yes, you gave him 4s., because I saw it." That is what it means.

32625. (*Chairman.*) That will do to-day, Mr. Platt, but I expect some evidence will be called to-day by Mr. Muir, so you can watch if you like, and hear what evidence is given against you. Have you any other witnesses in attendance?—I am not bound to ask any questions from anybody to-day, am I?

32626. (*Chairman.*) No, you are not bound to ask any questions at all. Are there any other witnesses that you would like to bring up?—Not at the present moment.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Do you wish us to proceed with our evidence, Sir?

(*Chairman.*) Before we do that we will confer. (*After conferring.*) We have been conferring really with regard to our future sittings with regard to this particular case. We are very anxious we should all sit together to hear the remainder of the evidence in Platt's case as nearly as possible. I do not think we can all be together at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, but we think we might all of us be present at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, so I think when we adjourn to-day we will adjourn to 2 o'clock on Tuesday, and in that case we shall sit later, and shall probably sit until 6 o'clock. Mr. Whitmore was unable to be present to-day, but I do not think any great harm will be done by your going on with your evidence and getting it upon the notes.

Sergeant WILLIAM POWELL, 103 R, sworn.

Sergeant W. Powell.

32627. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Are you now a police sergeant, No. 103 in the R Division?—Yes.

32628. Are you attached to the Deptford police station?—Yes.

32629. How long have you been in the Force?—About seven and a half years.

32630. Were you promoted sergeant on the 23rd October, 1905?—Yes.

22631. Prior to that were you police constable 203 L in the L Division?—Yes.

32632. In the year 1903 were you employed at all in plain clothes in connection with street bookmaking?—About two weeks the whole of the year.

32633. How came you to be employed on those occasions?—I was only really a stop-gap; when other men were not available I was brought out.

32634. Are you able to fix the time of the year?—About four days in May, two or three in October, that I am sure of; and the others I would not be certain of.

32635. We have got the return, and it appears it was the 9th, 15th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th May, and the 16th, 17th, and 21st October.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is that the complete list?

32636. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, of the days he was on this duty. Did you arrest Platt on the 29th May?—Yes.

32637. As far as you know had you ever seen him prior to that day?—I had never seen him.

32638. Were you in company on that day on duty with P.C. Soer?—Yes.

32639. Did he speak to you about a man who was betting in Robert Street, Waterloo Road?—Yes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I ask, Sir, to be allowed to have that conversation. I think it is material.

(*Chairman.*) Yes, I think you may have it.

32640. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) What did Soer say to you about this man?—He made the remark that there was a bookmaker standing in Robert Street; he had been there some little time—I would not be certain the time he said now—and he had boasted that he had not been caught yet, and he would not be. I said, "We will see what we can do with him to-day." We then went to Waterloo Station, to the approach to the station, which is higher ground, so as to be in a position to see whether there was anything going on in Robert Street. We could see clearly that there was, so Soer remained in the station, and I went to Waterloo Road into Mepham Street, and there I saw Platt in Robert Street. There were two men with him making bets, and on my going to him another man came—I believe a railway porter—and just at that time I got there a respectably dressed gentleman with a silk hat handed a slip with 2s. I then told Platt who I was, and told him I should arrest him. He said, "I did not know you." He then said, "I wish you had come half an hour later, as I have someone coming at half-past 1 who will do me some good. Cannot you go away for half an hour and then come back, and I will be here." I replied that he must go with us now. I then took him to the end of Robert Street, and waited there for Soer, who was then in the station. He evidently thought I was coming round Waterloo Road, and waited at the gates for me, but he did you leave Soer, as you have said, on the station?—

32641. Was it some little time before Soer came up?—It was several minutes.

32642. When you went to the place which you have described in order to see whether you could see Platt did you leave Soer, as you have said, on thestation?—Yes.

32643. Whereabouts did you leave him?—On the approach from York Road, where the 'buses stop.

32644. Is that a place where Soer could be seen by anybody who was on the look out in Robert Street?—No, not from there.

32645. However you left him there?—Yes.

32646. You went round?—Yes. Then Soer went to the other approach to the station, where he could be seen.

32647. After leaving you he went to the other approach to the station, where he could have been seen by the scouts if there was one?—Yes.

32648. After Soer joined you, did you all three go to the police station together?—Yes.

32649. Was Platt brought up that same afternoon and fined?—Yes.

32650. Have you ever been employed to keep observation upon him after that date?—No.

32651. Have you ever spoken to him since that date?—No.

32652. Have you ever received any money from him?—No.

32653. Has he ever directly or indirectly, either himself or by anybody else bribed you in any way?—No.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have got a plan of the place here, Sir, if it is convenient for the Commission to see it. The witness can explain it to you.

(*Plan handed to the Commissioners, and explained by the witness.*)

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Which part of Waterloo Station is this?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The North Station.

32654. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Where do you say Soer was standing first?—*Here* (*pointing on the plan*).

32655. Soer saw Platt from there?—Yes.

32656. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You saw him also from there?—No, I saw him from *here*.

32657. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You came along *here* together—you and Soer?—Yes.

32658. And then how far did you go together?—Not from there. Soer went this way and I came out of the station.

32659. (*Chairman.*) Just look at that photograph.

There is a person coming to a wicket gate there?—Yes. He was standing the other side.

32660. This is what Soer would see. Soer standing at the wicket gate would see Robert Street that way?—Yes.

32661. Where was the bookie standing?—In that doorway.

32662. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You have told us you were on this kind of duty in October as well as in May, 1903?—Yes.

32663. Do you remember what part of the division you were in in October?—On Kennington Lane subdivision.

32664. Is that a different part of the division altogether from Robert Street?—Yes.

32665. Do you remember being asked to make a report in connection with your arrest of Platt?—Yes.

32666. And did you make it immediately after or the same day that you were asked to do it?—Immediately I was asked.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You will find the report, Sir, on page 29 of that bundle of documents. It is dated the 21st November, 1903, and was made in consequence of Platt's letter of the 19th. "With reference to allegation laid by Alfred Platt of receiving money from him weekly during the summer, I beg to report I was not employed in plain clothes more than two weeks during that time, 29th May, in company with P.C. 204 L Soer. I arrested Platt (who then gave the name of Smith) at Robert Street, Waterloo Road, at 1.15 p.m., when he said, 'I wish you had come half an hour later, as I have someone coming about half-past 1 who will do me some good. Can't you go away for half an hour and then come back, I will be here?" I replied, 'You will go with us now.' I most emphatically deny taking any money from him at any time, and have not spoken to him since."

(*Chairman.*) You can stand down.

(*Mr. Platt.*) May I ask him a few questions?

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

32667. (*Mr. Platt.*) You have told these gentlemen you had never seen me before?—Yes.

32668. And that I did not know who you were?—Yes.

32669. You say you left Soer at the top of York Road approach?—Yes.

32670. Where was I standing when you turned the corner of that street?—Which street?

32671. Robert Street?—In the first doorway on the right.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Photos, please. (*The photograph was handed to Mr. Platt.*)

(*Mr. Platt.*) I call your attention to this fact. He says it was in the first doorway. *That* is where that gentleman told you the other day I went through *that* door, and came out of *that* window.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You are not speaking of the same occasion.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I have asked this man where I was standing, and he says in the first doorway.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) (*To the witness.*) Will you mark the place on the photograph where you say Platt was standing?

(*Chairman.*) You had better mark it with a red pencil. (*The witness marked the photograph.*)

32672. (*Mr. Platt.*) Was I in the doorway?—Standing in the doorway.

32673. Standing in the doorway of the first door?—Yes.

32674. Speaking to two persons?—To two persons, yes.

32675. You are sure?—Quite sure.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I must ask for these two officers' diaries of that date.

32676. (*Chairman.*) Have you your note-book here for 1903?—No, I have not got it.

32677. Perhaps you will see that the note-book is here. We should like to see the books, please. They have no doubt been preserved?—Yes.

32678. When you have finished with a particular book it is handed back, I suppose?—When I was on those particular jobs we took the name and address of the bookmaker, the place of arrest, and the time. *Sergeant W. Powell.*

32679. It would be in the book?—Yes.

32680. (*Mr. Platt.*) Speaking to two persons?—Yes.

32681. Would it surprise you to know that that doorway that you say I was standing in is very rarely open?—I did not say it was open. It was shut. You were standing in the doorway.

32682. What is the depth of that wall, if I was standing in the doorway?—I do not know, I am sure.

32683. Speaking to two persons. Is not the truth of it that you came to me as I came to the second doorway, and you did not know me until Soer came through the wicket?—I did not see Soer.

32684. You could not arrest me, you did not know me, and you were walking away almost when officer Soer came and gave you the nod—that is the man?—Nothing of the kind.

32685. How long were you in my company in that said Robert Street that morning?—When?

32686. On the morning that you arrested me?—Previous to the arrest?

32687. Yes, previous to the arrest?—Not at all.

32688. Were you not in my company for three or four minutes?—After the arrest?

32689. No, before the arrest?—No.

32690. You were talking to me; you did not know who I was, because I looked anything but the gentleman you were looking for?—I had no doubt at all about you.

32691. You had no doubt—not when you were walking away?—Where did you first see Soer?

32692. Where did I see Soer?—Yes.

32693. When he came through that wicket?—You first saw Soar with me at the corner of Robert Street and Mepham Street.

32694. I did not. I first saw you when Soar came through the wicket.

(*Chairman.*) It is no use having a discussion of that kind. Put your questions and he will answer them.

32695. (*Mr. Platt.*) Soer came through the wicket, stood on the steps, and gave the nod to you that I was the young man?—I did not see him.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Platt, you must ask questions, please, and not make statements. We do not wish to hurry you. Take your own time over the matter.

32696. (*Mr. Platt.*) You say I said to you: "Give me another half hour"?—You said: "I wish you would give me half an hour longer. Cannot you go away for half an hour, and then come back?"

32697. Did you tell the magistrate that?—It was not necessary. You pleaded guilty, if I remember right.

32698. How long grace did you give me in Robert Street after you arrested me?—None.

32699. You are sure?—Quite sure.

32700. You are sure you did not give me five or six minutes?—No, no grace.

32701. You are positive that no remark was made about how long we were standing there?—When?

32702. When we were in Robert Street after you had arrested me?—No.

32703. You are positive?—Positive.

32704. No remark made?—No, no remark made.

32705. No such remark made that you did not wish to stand there any longer, as somebody might come by that might know you?—Nothing of the kind.

32706. When we were at the police court you know where we adjourned to?—You left the police court before me.

32707. We did not have a drink anywhere?—No.

32708. You did not feel dry?—No.

32709. A most unusual thing for a policeman, is it not?—I do not know.

32710. Did you not in company with your fellow-officer adjourn with me to a public-house?—No.

32711. And you had a drink?—No.

32712. So that as you were not out so often as Soer,

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who was doing this duty, you would not know the system so well as Soer did?—No.

32713. So that before you would take any money you looked at Soer to see if he would take his first. Is that true?—Is that a question?

32714. I am asking you. I am not so well versed in it as our friends here.

32715. (*Chairman.*) Did you look at Soer at all, is the question?—I will give the details of what took place.

32716. You deny that you went to a public-house with Soer and Mr. Platt?—Certainly—most decidedly.

32717. Did anything take place outside the police court?—No. The process is, in the case of a bookmaker, or any other prisoner, when the man is convicted he is taken back to the gaoler's room, where, if he has the money, he pays the fine. He is then shown the door and shown the way out, and, as in this case, Platt left the court, and I did not see him again. He refers to my looking at Soer in a public-house somewhere.

32718. Yes; but you deny that you entered a public-house with Soer?—Most decidedly.

32719. You understand we have only asked you to stand down, but we shall require you to come back later?—Yes.

P.C. Arthur Soer, 204 L, sworn.

P.C. A. Soer.

32720. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You are a police-constable, No. 204 L?—Yes.

32721. How long have you been in the force?—On the 7th March, 1898, I joined; that would be about eight years and nine months.

32722. I think you have a clean defaulter's sheet?—Yes.

32723. During the year 1903 were you engaged a good deal in plain clothes in the duty of detecting street bookmakers?—Yes.

32724. Were you employed in the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October?—Yes. One day in June only.

32725. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) One day in June, but during the other months, you were continuously on that duty?—Four hours each day.

32726. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) On the 13th, 14th, 18th, 22nd, 23rd, and 28th April, and seventeen days in May, and not at all in June, but practically continuously in July, August, September, and October.

32727. (*Chairman.*) Do you accept that return which has just been read?—Quite so.

32728. It is not quite the same as what you told us?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I asked him a leading question, I am afraid.

(*Chairman.*) Very well.

(*The Witness.*) Excepting the one day in June.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He said he was on duty one day in June only, and apparently he was not continuously on duty in the months of April and May.

(*Chairman.*) He was not employed in June at all. However, it does not matter. I only wished to know which he accepted.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) If it is material we will look and see if we have it correctly extracted.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is not material.

32729. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Do you remember the day on which Platt was first arrested, the 29th May?—Yes.

32730. Had you had any complaint about him on the day previous?—About that time; I am not sure of the date.

32731. Prior to that 29th May did you know Platt by sight?—No, I do not know that I had ever seen the man before.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I should like to ask him what the nature of the complaint was.

(*Chairman*). I see no objection to it in this inquiry.

32732. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) What was the nature of the complaint that was made to you?—I was walking down the Waterloo Road and a man who I had never seen stopped me.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You had better tell us what was the complaint.

32733. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) What did the man say to you?—He asked me if I knew there was a man betting in Robert Street of the name of Platt. I said "No, I am not aware of it." He said, "I made a bet with him and the winnings come to £1 6s., and he refuses to pay me out." I said, "I am afraid I cannot help you, but I will have a look round that way to-morrow and see if I can see him." I said, "If you wish to lodge any complaint you had better walk to the station." That is all that passed between us.

32734. Up to that time did you know that there was any man betting in Robert Street?—No.

32735. Did he say anything about the man having boasted that he had not been arrested, or anything of that kind?—He did mention that.

32736. You did not tell us that. What did the man say about that?—He said he boasted he had never been arrested.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I asked that question because of what Powell said.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Powell said Soer had told him that Platt had boasted that he had never been caught.

(*Chairman.*) In one or two other cases we have received conversations between constables when the complainant was not present. That was for obvious reasons.

32737. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I desire to keep entirely within your ruling, and I did not think I was exceeding it. Were you out with Powell on the 29th?—Yes.

32738. Will you tell the Commissioners in your own way what happened with reference to Platt on that day?—As to how we arrested him?

32739. Yes. What passed between you and Powell before you went up there?—Me and Powell met that morning on the 29th, I told him the information I had received about Platt, and I told him how he was dressed. I said, "We will see if he is there, and see if we can arrest him." I said, "He starts on Waterloo Station, we can go where the 'busses pull up and look over the top of the wall, and we will see what is going on." We did look over the top of the wall, and we saw some men going into Robert Street. I said, "There is someone there." I could not see that it was Platt. I said, "You go down the slope into York Road and along Mepham Street." I said, "Perhaps he don't know you so well, this being about your first time out. As soon as I see that you get round to Robert Street I will make my way down the slope towards Waterloo Road." Half way down the slope there is a side door leading into Robert Street. I looked through the door and I saw 203, Powell, standing close to a man whom I thought was Platt. There was a railway porter there, and a gentleman came up with a silk hat on, and I saw him hand Platt a piece of paper, or the man who I thought was Platt. With that I saw Powell make the arrest.

32740. Where was Platt standing at that time?—He was standing close to a little door—just by a door with a lamp over the top.

32741. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean at *that* one with a lamp at the top (*handing photograph*)?—Yes.

32742. The one *this* side of the lamp?—This is the nearest to Mepham Street.

32743. You had better mark the photograph with a cross.—(*The Witness marked the photograph.*)

32744. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is where he was standing when you were looking on, is it?—Yes.

32745. After the arrest had been made what did you do?—I walked down the slope into the Waterloo Road slowly, and went round to the corner of Mepham Street where I met P.C. 203, Powell, coming along with Platt.

32746. Then was he taken to the station?—Yes.

32747. You have told the Commissioners that you had told Powell, or described to Powell, how Platt was dressed?—Yes.

32748. How did you know anything about how he was dressed?—The party complaining to me really told me how he was dressed. He told me he was in a brown suit.

32749. Did you two or three proceed to the police station?—Yes.

32750. And he was charged that afternoon, and fined?—Yes.

32751. He pleaded guilty, I believe?—Yes.

32752. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Just tell us what took place at the police court?—He was taken into the charge-room, the charge-sheet was handed to the gaoler, and by the gaoler to the Magistrate. Then he would be taken into the police court, placed in the dock, and the charge read over to him. He pleaded guilty, came out, and was taken to the gaolers' room, and he paid the money.

32753. Under those circumstances was no statement made to the Magistrate?—No.

32754. On simply reading over the charge he pleaded guilty, and that is all that took place?—That is all in the usual way.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Mr. Muir tells me that the gaoler is asked whether he has been there before, and if the gaoler says no, the fine is £1, but if he has been there before, the fine is £5.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It was £1 on this occasion.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is the tariff.

32755. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) What did you do after leaving the police court?—Platt left the court before me. After that me and Police-constable Powell left together, and went down to Kennington Road Police Station, as we always did.

32756. Is there any truth in the suggestion that you went into a public-house with Powell and Platt?—No.

32757. Is there any truth in the suggestion that Platt on that occasion gave you any money?—No.

32758. Have you ever received any money from Platt, or from anybody employed by him?—Never.

32759. Have you ever received anything in the nature of a bribe either from Platt or from anybody employed by him?—Never.

32760. Had you ever spoken to Platt before this 29th May?—Never.

(*Mr Rufus Isaacs.*) He said he had never seen him.

32761. (*Mr Eldon Bankes.*) I think the next occasion that you arrested him was the 1st August?—Yes.

32762. Was anyone with you on that occasion?—Yes.

32763. Whom?—Police-constable Gunn, 209 L Division.

32764. Had you any conversation with Platt between the 29th May and the 1st August?—No.

32765. Had you been watching him, or attempting to catch him at all between that time?—No, I was not out on that duty.

32766. My friend reminds me that there is one incident before the 1st August. Do you remember on the 9th July keeping observation with Gunn in Robert Street?—Yes.

32767. What took place on that date?—We arrested a man of the name of Forbes, who was taking slips of paper from Platt.

32768. Was anyone there?—There were two men came up and handed Forbes some papers; at the same time I rushed down the steps.

32769. Where were Forbes and Platt standing?—They were both standing in the centre of the street—Robert Street.

32770. Somewhere in the same position that you had seen them on the 29th May?—No; Platt was standing in the doorway on the 29th May.

32771. But somewhere near the same part of the street?—Yes.

32772. Where were you and Gunn watching?—We were watching through the side door at Waterloo Station leading into Robert Street.

32773. Did you from that door see the papers pass?—Yes.

32774. Then you were just going to tell the Commissioners that you rushed down the steps?—I rushed down the steps and arrested Mr. Forbes. Platt ran away.

32775. What did Platt do?—Ran away.

32776. In which direction?—Towards Mepham Street.

32777. What did Gunn do?—Gunn ran after him.

32778. Was he able to catch him?—No.

32779. Then I think you took Forbes to the station, and he was charged at the police court. Did he plead guilty?—Yes.

32780. And he was fined £5?—I am not quite sure.

32781. I think it was £5.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Had he been there before?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I suppose he must have been.

(*Witness.*) No.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We had better look and see.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Either it was a mistake or the tariff is not uniform.

(*Witness.*) Sometimes they fine them £5 the first time, and sometimes £1.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That is what Mr. Muskett says.

32782. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Now I will go back, if I may, to the 1st August. Did you see Platt at all between the 9th July and the 1st August, as far as you remember?—No. I might have seen him, but not betting.

32783. Did you keep observation upon Robert Street?—I passed by there on several occasions to see if I could see him, as I have done with other bookmakers. I have been all over the subdivision.

32784. Who was with you on the 1st August?—209 I think it was.

32785. That is Gunn?—Yes.

32786. What happened on that day?—We went on to Waterloo Station, and went down to the side door leading into Robert Street, and looking through we saw Platt standing on the pavement close to the door which I have already mentioned taking slips. I rushed down and caught him.

32787. (*Chairman.*) What time was that?—2.30, I think, or somewhere about that time; I am not quite sure.

32788. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is your recollection?—As far as I can recollect.

32789. Did you then take him to the station?—Yes.

32790. And he was charged the same afternoon. On that occasion I think he pleaded guilty and was fined £5?—That is right.

32791. Is there any ground for the suggestion that that arrest was prearranged, or that the time at which you should arrest him was arranged with Platt?—Not by me.

32792. Or by Gunn, or by anybody so far as you know?—So far as I know.

32793. At that time was there anybody employed by Platt as a scout to your knowledge?—Yes.

32794. Where did that man stand?—Opposite Robert Street in Mepham Street—in fact, there were several round there.

32795. Would it have been possible to have approached Platt in that direction?—I tried to, but I was not successful owing to the numbers of lookers-out he had there. There was always someone about; he always had someone standing at the entrance to Robert Street on the slope there.

32796. That was the 1st August. Did you arrest him again on the 28th August?—Yes.

32797. Was Gunn with you also on that occasion?—Yes.

32798. Did you see him from the same doorway on that occasion?—Yes.

32799. Was anyone with him on that occasion?—Some men betting with him.

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32800. Just describe the circumstances of the arrest on that day?—We had made an arrest previous to that day there.

32801. Just tell the Commissioners shortly what happened?—I went down the slope from Waterloo Station, and looking through the trapdoor I saw Platt standing in the same way that I have already mentioned with some men betting with him. I said to Gunn, "Here he is." I rushed down the steps; he ran into the doorway along the passage through the workshop up the steps on to the next floor, and jumped from the doorway into Robert Street. I jumped after him and fell on the top of him.

32802. Just point out to the Commissioners on the photograph which is the window, or doorway you call it, that you and he jumped out of?—*That* one there.

32803. (*Chairman.*) The first floor?—Yes. He went in at *this* door along the passage, then through a workshop *here*, and jumped from *this* doorway into Robert Street.

32804. It is rather a high jump, is not it—how many feet?—I should think it is about 12 feet.

32805. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did you take him into custody when you both landed on the street?—No. He scrambled up, and ran to the Hero public-house, to the doorway, and there I caught him and told him I should take him into custody for betting. Hhe threatened to strike me. I then took him on the way to the police station at Kennington Road.

32806. Did you see a man named Mansell that day?—Yes, previous to the arrest.

32807. Where did you see Mansell, and under what circumstances?—We saw him in the same street, looking through the doorway. I said to Gunn, "Hullo, there is someone fresh here to-day." We saw a man come up and bet with Mansell. Gunn rushed down and caught him. On the way to the station he broke from our custody and ran down Griffin Street, and went to Waterloo Station where he was caught by Gunn and taken to Kennington Road Police Station, where he was charged.

32808. What time would that be?—I think about 1.30.

32809. Was that before you arrested Platt?—That was before we arrested Platt.

32810. After having taken him to the station, did you go straight back and arrest Platt, or was there an interval?—After we made the charge we came straight back on to Waterloo Station, and went down the slope, and looked through the doorway and there we saw Platt. I mentioned to Gunn that we would go back and see who was there. I said: "There is a fresh man working, we will see if Platt is there," and when we got there we found it was so.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) About what time was it when you saw Platt on the 28th?

(*Witness.*) About 2.45 as near as possible, I am not certain.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Does the time appear in the charge sheet, or is it omitted by mistake?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I have the time put down as being 2.30 at the station.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Then it is omitted by mistake.

(*Chairman.*) It is given in the usual column.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes, but it is omitted in this one.

(*Chairman.*) It is given in all the others—date and hour brought to the station. That is omitted with regard to this arrest.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It is 2.30 in the charge sheet.

32811. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Is there any ground for the suggestion that on that occasion Platt was arrested by arrangement?—No, certainly not. He would not have run away and given me all that trouble I should think if it was.

32812. I think the next time you arrested him was on the 13th October?—Yes.

32813. Deed was with you on that occasion?—Yes.

32814. Had you been keeping observation on Robert Street between August 28th and the 13th October?—I had been by there several times to see if I could see Mr. Platt.

32815. Had you ever seen him on any occasion betting there?—No, I had seen him about there, but I had not seen him betting. Sometimes he got the "tip" that I was coming.

32816. And on the 13th October did you manage to catch him again?—Yes.

32817. How did you manage to catch him on that occasion?—In the same way, through the side door leading into Robert Street.

32818. Was he taken then to the station, and did he plead guilty then in the afternoon, and was he fined again £5?—Yes.

32819. Have you had anything to do with him since?—No, I have seen him as I have passed him in the street a time or two.

32820. Were you called upon to make a report, do you remember?—Yes.

32821. I think you made your report on the 21st November; I had better read it: "I beg to report that I have been employed in plain clothes for four hours daily on all the principal race days during this year in company with P.C.'s 203, 209, and 180 Deed. I arrested Platt in the name of Alfred Smith 27, Oakley Street on the 1st August, 1903, in Robert Street, witnessed by P.C. 209. I again arrested Platt in the name of Smith in Robert Street, 28th August, 1903, witnessed by P.C. 209. I again arrested Platt in the name of Smith in Robert Street, 13th October, 1903, witnessed by P.C. 180 Deed. I was also in company with P.C. 203, 29th May, 1903, when Platt was arrested in the name of Alfred Smith. I deny the allegation laid against me by Alfred Platt of receiving money from him and making arrangements for the time to arrest him.—Arthur Soer." Is that statement at the end true?—Quite true.

32822. Is there any foundation at all for suggesting that you have been bribed by this man to refrain from arresting him, or that you have arrested him by arrangement when you did arrest him?—Never.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) May I make this request? There are two men whose names have been mentioned, the two Fishers. I think they have been in communication with the Clerk to the Commission, and they also wrote us a letter, and as a result we have taken their statements. I should like to supply them to the Comsion, because those men stand in a peculiar position.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Are they to be called?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, we can take steps to have them here.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) We cannot receive their statements without their being called.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, certainly not.

(*Chairman.*) What Mr. Bankes means is he thought they had been to the Secretary of the Commission as well.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I believe they have been to the Secretary.

(*Chairman.*) No, they have not approached us at all. Sooner or later we may have to determine whether we shall have to summon them.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I think the Secretary must have forgotten it.

(*Secretary.*) They came with Mr. Muskett to look at certain books, but they have not been to me at all.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is only a question of receiving the statements. We can receive the statements if the witnesses are going to be called.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You follow what I mean? There is a difference between calling a person as your witness and bringing a person before the Commission because you think he ought to be heard.

(*Chairman.*) You may take it, I think, that we shall take steps to see that the Fishers are here unless you do so.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Would you like to have their statements beforehand?

(*Chairman.*) After the cross-examination of Mr. Muir I think it would be better if you do call them.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have not the slightest objection.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) We understand what you mean. You are going to call them because you think they ought to be before the Commission, but they are not to be taken as your witnesses?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Quite.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Tuesday, 19th February 1907.

[*The Sitting fixed for February 5th was, in consequence of the Chairman's indisposition, adjourned to to-day.*]

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Esq., K.C., M.P.
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).
J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Assistant Secretary*).

(*Chairman.*) Is Mr. Higgs here?

(*Earl Russell.*) I am told he has not been seen yet.

(*Chairman.*) What is the allegation against the police in this case, Earl Russell?

(*Earl Russell.*) I only had the papers last night, but the allegation, as I understand it, is that Higgs interfered to protect his wife from either some rough handling or some rough talk by the constable, and in consequence both he and his wife were run in, and in consequence of that he lost his licence as a cab driver. That is the substance of the allegation, as I understand.

(*Chairman.*) He says that some constable trumped up a charge against him, and in consequence of that, because the Magistrate bound him over to keep the peace, he lost his licence.

(*Earl Russell.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is it suggested that a charge was trumped up against him?

(*Earl Russell.*) His story is, as I understand it, that he went to protect his wife.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, I think there is no suggestion of that kind. You have seen, I presume, Sir, what happened before the Police Magistrate?

(*Chairman.*) I have seen the original statement handed in by Higgs himself to the Secretary of the Commission, and the general effect left on my mind by that statement was that the allegation was that the charge had been trumped up against the cabman, and that the Magistrate bound him over to keep the peace, and that as a matter of persecution, apparently, he had lost his licence. That is why we said we would take up the case.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Higgs' proof or statement of his evidence does suggest this, that a policeman had given a false statement, and said that he, Higgs, and his wife had followed the constable for something like a quarter of an hour, and that is why he was charged.

(*Earl Russell.*) According to Higgs' statement, the trouble with the constable began in this way: "I spoke to the constable, and said I should report him." That is Higgs' own statement of how it arose.

(*Chairman.*) As we said when Higgs himself came to Mr. Leslie, and we considered the statement that Mr. Leslie took down, that we would take the case, we are ready to hear Higgs now.

(*Earl Russell.*) He has been warned to attend, but I am told, as a matter of fact, he is not here.

(*Chairman.*) We will wait a little while.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) With reference to the allegations about his cabman's licence, perhaps you would like to see the statement that I have here.

(*Chairman.*) Show it to Earl Russell first. (*Document handed to Earl Russell.*) 19 Feb. 1907.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) His licence had been taken away several times and re-granted, and taken away again in consequence of his conduct.

(*Earl Russell.*) It is obviously desirable that Higgs himself should go into the witness-box, if we can get him.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is the letterpress between that is important rather more than the other part of the document. (*Handing document to the Commissioners.*)

(*Chairman.*) We will adjourn for a short time, and if Mr. Higgs is not here when we return, we will make a statement about the matter.

(*Chairman.*) Although Mr. Higgs has not appeared we have now had an opportunity of reading his full and detailed statement, and on consideration we do not propose to make further inquiry into the matter. It is a pity we have nothing else to go on with to-day.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am afraid not.

(*Earl Russell.*) I should like to make a statement to you, Sir, with regard to the doctor in Mr. Baker's case. You will remember it was said by Mr. Baker himself in his examination-in-chief that the doctor did not come because he was given a wrong name, and I think my learned friend called evidence to the effect that that was impossible, because the name was written on a piece of paper. Some evidence was called to contradict that. We have now what amounts to a proof from the doctor, and I should like to call him unless the Commission would admit this letter. I do not suppose Mr. Eldon Bankes would care to do that.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I do not mind admitting any letter, but it is so very immaterial whether in the middle of the night two people agree or disagree as to whether a man said "Baker" or "Barker."

(*Chairman.*) If we think, when we come to consider the evidence, it is necessary to call the doctor, we will call the doctor.

(*Earl Russell.*) It does not seem to me immaterial as to the credibility of the police evidence.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The admission of the letter will not affect that, will it?

(*Chairman.*) We will take the letter.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I do not in the least mind your taking the letter.

(*Earl Russell.*) Then I will hand it in.

(*Chairman.*) We will adjourn now to 11 o'clock to-morrow, when we shall take Gamble's case, and that is the last definite case we are going to take.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

Wednesday, 20th February 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).

Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.

Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., M.P. (Barrister at-Law).

Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).

J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).

J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Assistant-Secretary*).

20 Feb. 1907.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) In this case of Gamble, Sir, I would ask that the witnesses should be out of court. I have not hitherto asked it, but I have a special reason in this case, and if you desire I will give you the reason.

(*Chairman.*) It is quite a proper application, and the witnesses on both sides had better be out of court.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have sent my witnesses out, but I was going to ask Earl Russell whether he would prefer them to remain in case he wanted to identify them.

(*Earl Russell.*) I shall want the constable and a sergeant.

(*Chairman.*) If the witnesses on one side go out of court the witnesses on the other side should go out, and they can be called in when any point of identification arises.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) May I ask that one Inspector may be allowed to stay to help me with regard to the localities and the beats.

(*Earl Russell.*) If he did not witness the occurrence I do not object.

(*Chairman.*) That is only right.

(*Earl Russell.*) May I ask that the Commission should issue a subpœna to Dr. Walter B. Billinghurst, of the London Hospital. I think the Commissioners will agree that they will want first-hand evidence of the injuries in this case?

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) If the Commissioners will agree, he might be taken first thing to-morrow morning.

(*Chairman.*) We will cause a summons to be issued to him.

George Gamble, sworn.

G. Gamble.

32823. (*Earl Russell.*) Is your name George Gamble, but are you also called Pearce?—Yes.

32824. In August last year were you living at the Victoria Home in Commercial Street?—Yes.

32825. On Tuesday, the 21st August, were you out in the street very late, going home?—Yes.

32826. About what time was it?—I could not say exactly, but it was after closing time at night.

32827. Was it daylight or not?—No.

32828. Could you say what time it was?—I should say about 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, as near as I could say—1 o'clock.

32829. On the way home did you meet somebody?—Yes.

32829*. Who was that?—A woman.

32830. What was her name?—Griffiths.

32831. Ethel Griffiths?—Yes.

32832. Had you known her by sight before?—Yes.

32833. Had you spoken to her before?—Yes.

32834. Was that the extent of your acquaintance with her?—Yes.

32835. You just knew her to speak to and by sight?—Yes; to speak to at different times.

32836. When you met her did you stop and have some conversation?—She stopped me and asked me if I was going to have connection.

(*Chairman.*) What were the exact words she used?—She asked me if I was going to have a short time—she put it as that.

32838. (*Earl Russell.*) How long was your conversation altogether with her?—We had not been many minutes talking.

32839. Did someone come up while you were speaking to her?—Yes, a police-constable came up.

32840. Was there anyone in the street at the time you were talking to her?—I could not see anyone.

32841. What street was this in?—I could not say; I did not take that notice of it.

32842. Did the constable say anything?—Yes, he said, "Go on; come out of this."

32843. (*Chairman.*) Let us have the street identified as nearly as you can. You do not know the name of the street?—No, but it was leading just off Brick Lane—not far off Brick Lane.

32844. A street at the top of Brick Lane?—It was nearly off Brick Lane. Brick Lane leads off by the top of it.

32845. (*Earl Russell.*) That is in Whitechapel?—Yes.

32846. (*Chairman.*) We have had a map of this locality already before the Commission. Do you understand a map?—Yes.

32847. You see where Brick Lane is on this map (*handing map to the witness*)?—Yes.

32848. (*Earl Russell.*) Was it near a public-house that you know the name of?—No; it was one of the streets leading up there. Brick Lane was on the top.

32849. (*Chairman.*) Was it Spelman Street or one of the streets parallel to it?—I could not say which it was. It was one of the streets leading from Brick Lane.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He says that Brick Lane is at the top of that particular street.

32850. (*Chairman.*) That is the nearest you can tell us—one of the streets leading from Brick Lane?—Yes.

32851. (*Earl Russell.*) When this constable came up did he say anything?—Yes.

32852. Was he in uniform?—Yes. He said, "Come on, get out of this; you are after no good with the likes of this."

32853. (*Earl Russell.*) Who did he say that to; to you or to Ethel Griffiths or to both of you?—To both of us; we were both together.

32854. What happened when he said that?—I said, "All right, there is no hurry," and I walked steadily on.

32855. Did Ethel Griffiths walk on with you?—No, she stopped with the constable.

32856. You walked on?—I walked on.

32857. Away from the policeman?—Away from the policeman. I went on and got half way up the street and she caught me up again, and she said, "What do you think yon policeman wanted to do. He wanted to go in and have a short time with me, and take me round the corner and have a short time with me." I said, "Did you go." She said, "No, no fear." She had hardly said those words before he followed her up again and caught me up. He said, "You are not out of it yet." I said I was going, and he said, "You are after no good." I said, "Why." He said, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself." I said, "It is not me to be ashamed." I said, "You ought to set a better example to the woman instead of asking her to go round the corner with you."

32858. Was Ethel Griffiths with you all this time after she joined you again?—She came up just as the policeman caught me up.

32859. And she was with you while this conversation went on?—Yes.

32860. Then what happened?—He followed me up and kept trying to tread on my heels and shoving me all the time up the street, and then when I kept walking on he would get in front of me and try to stop me from walking on.

32861. Were you both talking during this time, or not?—Yes.

32862. What sort of things were you both saying?—He was going on and saying he would take me down to the police station. I said, "If you do I shall certainly report you about wanting to have connection with the woman."

32863. Was there anyone in sight at this time?—I did not notice anyone.

32864. Did you use any bad language in the course of this conversation?—Not at all, because as I thought he was trying to rile me to make me strike him.

32865. Then what happened?—He followed me up and kept dancing in front of me, as I have said, and trod on my heels and shoved me, and when he did that he knocked me down, and started kicking me between the legs.

32866. Where was he when he knocked you down?—By the side of me, walking up the street. I kept on walking all the time, and the moment I went walking on he kept dancing in front of me, and tried to stop me.

32867. Was Ethel Griffiths in front of you?—She was quite behind, and he told her to get out of it.

32868. What did he do after he knocked you down?—Started kicking me between the legs.

32869. And after that?—I got up and went away, and he followed me.

32870. Did you get up yourself?—Yes. I went away, and he followed me half-way up the street, caught me up, and knocked me down again, and started giving me some more boot.

32871. How did he knock you down the second time?—With his hand. He knocked me down, and started kicking me again, and while I was on the ground, before I got up to the top of Brick Lane, a sergeant stood on the top of the street talking to some man. I could not see who the man was.

32872. At what time did you first see the sergeant?—I could not say what time it was.

32873. Was it before the constable knocked you down the second time, or after?—The second time.

32874. Before he knocked you down or after he knocked you down the second time?—After, because I was on the ground before the sergeant came up.

32875. Just before he knocked you down you saw the sergeant?—Yes.

32876. The sergeant came up when you were on the ground?—While I was on the ground, and the constable was kicking me. The sergeant stood there, and said, "That is enough—you have done enough to him."

32877. Did you say anything?—No, I could not, I only shouted. I was on the ground, and he was kicking me.

32878. Did you hear the sergeant say anything more?—All I heard him say was telling him to stop—"You have done quite enough."

32879. Did he stop?—No, not for a little while. He said, "Get up, and fight him like a man."

32880. Who said that?—The sergeant.

32881. You say the constable went on kicking you while the sergeant was standing there?—Yes, because he said, "That is enough—you have done enough."

32882. When he stopped kicking you, what happened?—They left me there, and I walked steadily to the wall the best way I could, because I had not started swelling so much, and I did not feel the effects of it.

32883. When the constable left you there, did he walk away?—I walked away by myself, and got to the wall.

32884. Did the constable stop there, or did he walk away?—He walked away, and left me as I was.

32885. What did the sergeant do?—He never came near me.

32886. Did he stop there, or walk away?—I could not say whether he walked away or not.

32887. You say you managed to get up by yourself?—Yes, and I walked to the place, and then this boy and this woman helped me to the hospital the best way they could.

32888. What was the place you walked to?—Down to the Victoria Home. I thought of going in and going to bed, but I found I was gradually swelling. It took me a good while to get down, I was swelling that bad, and I was in terrible agony.

32889. Where did you feel the swelling?—Between the legs, where the kicking was.

32890. You did not go into the Victoria Home?—No, I thought of going in and going to bed, and then I found I was swelling like a balloon between the legs.

32891. What was the next thing that happened to you?—This boy and this woman took me to the hospital.

32892. Which woman?—Ethel Griffiths.

32893. What was the name of the man who helped you with Ethel Griffiths?—Wiltshire.

32894. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is that the boy that you have referred to?—Yes.

32895. (*Earl Russell.*) Did you know Wiltshire quite well?—No, I had never seen him.

32896. (*Earl Russell.*) I should like to have Joseph Wiltshire called into court, in order that he may be identified. (*Joseph Wiltshire called into court.*) Is that the boy?—That is one of them. There were two, and one stopped outside the hospital.

32897. Do you know the name of the other?—No.

(*Earl Russell.*) I am told, Sir, we do not know the name of the other.

32898. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I should like to get this clear. You say there were two of them. Do you mean two boys?—Two young men similar to Wiltshire.

32899. Ethel Griffiths, Wiltshire, and another boy helped you?—Yes.

32900. (*Earl Russell.*) It was the London Hospital that you went to?—Yes.

32901. Do you know what time it was when you got there?—I should say between 2 and 3 in the morning, because it took a little while getting down.

32902. Which doctor saw you when you first went in?—Dr. Billinghurst, the house surgeon.

32903. How long were you in the hospital?—From August 21 to November 16, and then I went to a convalescent home for twenty-six days.

32904. Where was that?—At Swanley, Kent.

32905. How long were you there?—Twenty-six days. I got two weeks' extension.

G. Gamble.
29 [illegible] 1907.

32906. When were you discharged from the convalescent home?—On December 13, as near as I can say.

32907. Have you been able to go to work again now?—Yes, I went about a week after I came out to do some light work.

32908. Have you the number of this constable?—No, I did not get to see his number, but I could identify him.

32909. What did you notice about him particularly that you would know now?—His moustache.

32910. What about it?—It was very red—ginger.

32911. Have you found out his number since?—No, I have had no chance. I have never been there since I came home.

32912. (*Chairman.*) Are you able to work at your trade?—No, not the same as I could. I am only doing very light work at the shop.

32913. What is your trade?—Painter's labourer.

32914. (*Earl Russell.*) Have you seen the constable since?—No, I have not been round there since I came home.

32915. You have not seen him this morning?—Yes, I saw him this morning. He passed me outside here.

(*Earl Russell.*) We have his number. I do not know whether he ought to be asked to come into court.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) They had better all come in.

(*Chairman.*) All the constables who were on beats near Brick Lane.

(*Earl Russell.*) And any others too if Mr. Bankes likes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We have brought the constables here who were on these beats, and they had all better come in, and the sergeant too.

32916. (*Earl Russell.*) Can you identify the sergeant if you saw him again?—No, I could not, because I was on the ground when the sergeant came up.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Had the constables better come in with their helmets on or their helmets off?

(*Chairman.*) Their helmets on. The witness says the man was in uniform, and I take it he had his helmet on on that occasion. (*Several constables and a sergeant in uniform came into court.*)

32917. (*Earl Russell.*) Can you identify the man?—Yes, the third man from that end.

32918. Can you see his number?—Yes, 207 H.

32919. That you say is the constable you have been speaking of?—That is the very man.

32920. Are you able to identify the sergeant?—No, I am not, because I was on the ground, as I say, when he came up.

(*Chairman.*) The officers can retire now.

32921. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Were you at work up to the time of this occurrence taking place?—Yes, I was at work, or rather I had been working the same day.

32922. What day of the week was it?—Monday evening, or early Tuesday morning.

32923. It was Monday evening that you were out, and this happened on Tuesday morning?—Yes.

32924. And you had been at work on the Monday?—Yes.

32925. You say you were living at the Victoria Home?—Yes.

32926. What is that?—It is a men's lodging-house.

32927. Is it a common lodging-house?—It is a kind of common lodging-house.

32928. You know what I mean by common lodging-house. Is it registered?—Yes, it is registered.

32929. Is it for men only, or for men and women?—Men only.

32930. And whereabouts is it situated?—Commercial Street.

32931. How long had you been living at Victoria Home?—As near as I can say six or seven months.

32932. You say you knew this woman Ethel Griffiths by sight?—Yes.

32933. Had you ever spoken to her before?—Oh, yes, I had spoken to her.

32934. Is she a prostitute?—Yes.

32935. You knew that?—Yes.

32936. Did you know where she lived?—She lived somewhere round Brick Lane. I do not know the exact place.

32937. What had you been doing on the Monday evening—up to what time did you work?—Six o'clock, down at Westminster.

32938. What had you done after that?—I had been up to the theatre, and I was on my way home.

32939. What theatre had you been to?—The London.

32940. Did you go alone or in the company of others?—Alone.

32941. What time did you get out of the theatre?—A little after 11, or as near as I can say 11 o'clock.

32942. Had you had anything to drink?—I had very little, only ginger wine, because I do not drink, I suppose, an average of three glasses a month.

32943. After you came out of the theatre where did you go?—I made my way home, and cut across Brick Lane, so that I could get down that way, and as I was making that way the woman stopped me.

32944. That would be between 11 and 12 o'clock?—It might be one o'clock, or between 12 and one, as near as I can say. I could not say exactly the time.

32945. It is not very far, is it, from the London to Brick Lane?—It all depends which way you go. I went across London Fields way.

32946. How long would it take you to go?—I could do it in half an hour if I went straight up Commercial Street.

32947. Did you go the shortest way?—No, I came that way—straight down.

32948. That would be the shortest way, would it?—No, I think the shortest way is straight down Commercial Street from Shoreditch.

32949. Would it take you half an hour to come the way you came?—Yes, more than that.

32950. What time was it that you got out of the theatre?—A little after 11, as near as I can say.

32951. You would get to the neighbourhood of Brick Lane, according to that, about 12 o'clock?—About 12 or a little after.

32952. If you were coming from the theatre to go home you would come to Commercial Street before you came to Brick Lane, would you not?—Yes, and get straight down Commercial Street.

32953. Where you live, Victoria Home, is in a street leading out of Wentworth Street?—Yes, that is quite right; at the corner.

32954. That is the theatre side of Commercial Street. You would come to Wentworth Street before you came to Commercial Street if you were walking from the theatre?—Oh, no, because Commercial Street runs straight up to Shoreditch.

32955. You must have gone past your Victoria Home to get to Brick Lane?—No, Brick Lane is higher up Commercial Street. It is further up towards London Fields way.

32956. Can you tell us the way you came, and then perhaps we shall be able to trace it. Do you remember what road you walked from the theatre?—Yes.

32957. (*Chairman.*) In what street is the theatre?—It is on the main road.

32958. What road?—Commercial Street.

32959. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What is it called?—The London Music Hall, Shoreditch.

32960. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is in the Commercial Road?—Yes, straight up the Commercial Road.

32961. If you wanted to come the shortest way home you would walk straight up the Commercial Road?—Yes.

32962. Is the London in the High Street, Shoreditch?—It all joins Commercial Street. It is all one long street. The trams run right up there.

32963. If you had come from the theatre and walked straight up Commercial Street would you have turned to your right or to your left to get into Wentworth Street?—Coming from the London Music Hall?

32964. Yes?—You would come straight down.

32965. You would want to turn off Commercial Street to go into Wentworth Street?—You would turn off to your left to go up Brick Lane way, but I turned off from Spitalfields Church.

32966. Supposing you were walking straight from the theatre to the Victoria Home, and had walked straight up Commercial Street, would you have turned to your right or to your left to get into Wentworth Street?—You would turn to the left, and one side goes into the Lane.

32967. You would have walked straight up Commercial Street and turned to your left into Wentworh Street?—Yes.

32968. Brick Lane is on your right?—On your left coming from the London Music Hall.

32969. It is the opposite side of Wentworth Street?—The London Music Hall is *here*, and you come down *here*, and Brick Lane is on the top of it. (*Describing.*)

32970. Does Wentworth Street go both sides of Commercial Street?—Yes, it leads into the lane.

32971. It is the same side of Commercial Street as Brick Lane?—Yes.

32972. The part of Wentworth Street you lived in?—Victoria Home is on Commercial Street, really.

32973. Would you tell us the route you came?—As near as I could say after coming from the music hall I went round by Spitalfields Church, and that is not so far off the music hall, just by the Standard theatre, and then got round by Brick Lane. I called in there and had a shandy ale.

32974. You came up Brick Lane?—Yes.

32975. You say you called in there—where do you mean?—Before I got there—just by the Spitalfields Church.

32976. You went into a public-house?—Yes.

32977. Did you have something to drink?—A shandy gaff.

32978. Were you alone then, or in company?—All alone.

32979. Did you stay in the house till closing time or not?—No; I set off about ten minutes before closing time, as near as I can remember.

23980. Then did you go straight up Brick Lane?—Yes, straight up Brick Lane, and I came down Wentworth Street towards home.

32981. Closing time is half-past twelve?—Yes.

32982. And then coming up Brick Lane in that direction you would have turned to your right to get into Wentworth Street to go home?—Brick Lane runs on the top of these streets where this occurred, and Wentworth Street runs off Brick Lane.

32983. You would have turned to your right out of Brick Lane to get into Wentworth Street to get home?—No; turned to the left.

32984. Not from Brick Lane?—Yes.

32985. Whereabouts did you meet this woman?—I could not say the name of the street, but it was one of the streets off Brick Lane.

32986. Was it in Brick Lane you saw her?—No; one of the streets off Brick Lane.

32987. Had you got up Brick Lane into the street in which she was?—No; I was making up Brick Lane to make for home.

32988. You had not got into Brick Lane then?—No. it was one of the streets leading off Brick Lane.

32989. Cannot you tell us at all what street it was?—No, I could not, because I was making my way home, and I never looked to see the streets.

32990. What was she doing?—She was walking along when she stopped me.

32991. How long were you with her before anybody came up?—Not above two minutes when this constable came walking along.

32992. Did you notice anybody in the street at all?—I never noticed anyone.

32993. Was it empty so far as you could see?—Yes.

32994. I will pass just for the moment from what you say happened to the time when you went to the hospital. I understand this woman and two boys took you to the hospital?—Yes.

32995. You were there for some considerable time?—You.

32996. Did you ever make any complaint to anybody of having been assaulted by a constable?—Yes; when I went to the hospital I told the doctor. He asked me how it happened, and I told him I had been kicked by a policeman—ill-treated by a policeman. I stated everything to Dr. Billinghurst, the house surgeon, two or three different times, and told him how it occurred. *G. Gamble.* 20 Feb. 1907.

32997. (*Earl Russell.*) Have you only told the one doctor?—I have told two or three—the dressers and students. They have asked me how it occurred, and I told them.

32998. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did you make any complaint to the police authorities?—No, I had no chance. I had to undergo my operations all the time; I had no chance.

32999. No complaint was conveyed to the police for some months afterwards?—Not at all. I never had anyone up there to see me at all as regards the police.

33000. Has anybody ever asked you not to give evidence against the police or to say nothing about the case?—No; I have never seen anyone. I went straight out of the hospital to the convalescent home.

33001. It was said you were not coming, but nobody has ever spoken to you on behalf of the police and asked you not to come?—No; I have never seen anybody.

33002. Nobody has ever spoken to you to try and keep you away from the Commission?—Oh, no.

33003. Before you left the hospital do you know that a letter was written by a firm of solicitors on your behalf to the Commissioner of Police?—No.

33004. Do not you know that?—No, I do not. Nothing was mentioned to me about it if it was.

33005. Have you not heard of the letter?—I have never heard of any. The only thing I heard of was this gentleman coming to see me.

33006. When was that?—That was when I was in the hospital.

33007. They came to see you in the hospital?—Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Who does he refer to?

33008. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I suppose you mean Mr. Timewell?—Yes.

33009. Mr. Timewell came to see you in the hospital?—Yes.

33010. When did he come?—He came two or three different times. He came once when I was upstairs geting ready for one of my operations.

33011. How soon after this occurred would that be?—I daresay three or four weeks, or four or five weeks.

33012. That would be in September or October?—Yes, as near as I can say. He came four or five times.

33013. Did you make a statement to him about it?—Yes; I told him about it at the time.

33014. Did he come two or three times afterwards?—He came two or three times afterwards.

33015. Up to the time that you left the hospital did you know the name or number of the man who you now identify as having done it?—I have never seen him since it occurred.

33016. (*Chairman.*) You have never seen him until this day?—Not until to-day since the night it occurred.

33017. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Until you saw him outside this court this morning?—Yes; he passed by, and I identified him then.

33018. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Had anybody told you his name or his number?—Never.

33019. Let me read the letter that was written on your behalf.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) But he says it was not.

(*Chairman.*) At present I do not know how we can have it.

(*Earl Russell.*) There is no mystery about this letter. This letter was written in contemplation of quite a different set of proceedings, as is shown on the face of it. It was subsequently to that that the case came to the Royal Commission. This letter contemplates criminal proceedings.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Gamble says he never instructed any firm of solicitors.

33020. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did you know that the hospital authorities has asked a solicitor to write on

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your behalf?—No; they never mentioned it to me. It was unknown to me if they did. They never mentioned a word to me. That gentleman was the only gentleman who came to see me except from my work.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I should like, Sir, to put this letter in when the time comes, because it is the very first intimation we received.

(*Chairman.*) I think you may as well put it in.

33021. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Let me read the letter—I am not binding you to it in any manner. This is written from 27, Chancery Lane: "Sir,—We have just been instructed in the case of George Gamble, and we think it right to lay the facts before you in order that the case may be investigated by the authorities. Our client has been in hospital since the assault complained of, and is not yet recovered, but it is proposed to issue process against the police constable complained of as soon as he is able to attend." Had you said anything to anybody about commencing proceedings?—No, nothing at all. I never instructed anyone.

33022. Then this letter goes on in this way: "The facts are shortly as follows—On the 21st August in this year, in Spelman Street, Whitechapel"—did you tell anybody that this happened in Spelman Street?—No, I did not.

33023. "George Gamble was speaking to a woman named Ethel Griffiths at about 4 a.m." Did you tell anybody in the hospital that this occurrence with the constable had happened at 4 o'clock in the morning?—No, because I was in the hospital before that time.

33024. "At about 4 a.m., when, after some conversation, the constable knocked George Gamble down and kicked him several times while on the ground. The constable is stated to be aged about thirty, with a ginger moustache." Did you tell the authorities at the hospital that the constable who assaulted you had a ginger moustache?—Yes.

33025. "The constable is stated to be aged about thirty, with a ginger moustache, and to be No. 207 H. George Gamble, in consequence of his injuries, was taken to the hospital, where he has since been an inpatient.—We are, sir, your obedient servants, Radford and Frankland.—To the Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard."

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is not the 23rd November after he was out of the hospital?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I think he said he came out of the hospital on the 16th.

(*Witness.*) I was down at the convalescent home about that time.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The question was put whether while he was in the hospital he had given instructions to the solicitors. The date of the letter shows that it is written after he left the hospital. That is all. He might have seen somebody after.

33026. (*Chairman.*) Did you see the solicitors, Messrs. Radford and Frankland, or anybody else, after leaving the hospital?—No; I went straight down to the convalescent home after leaving the hospital, and I did not come back from there till the 12th or 13th December.

33027. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You have no explanation to offer of how this letter came to be written?—No, I have not.

(*Chairman.*) The original of this letter had better be handed in.

33028. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The writer of this letter was mistaken when he said it was 4 a.m. in the morning?—Yes, because I was in the hospital by that time.

33029. Did you tell anybody it was 4 a.m.?—No, I did not.

(*Chairman.*) The suggestion in this letter is a suggestion of criminal proceedings rather than civil proceedings.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I do not know what it was.

(*Earl Russell.*) There is no question about it, it was written as a warning before taking out a summons before a police Magistrate on my advice.

(*Chairman.*) Anybody who knew the facts might have prosecuted.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Earl Russell seems to know all about the letter.

(*Earl Russell.*) All about it—there is no mystery about it.

33030. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is very odd to us. We understood the man had sent it. (*To the witness.*) But you knew nothing at all about it?—No.

33031. I assumed this was written by your instructions, and that is why I passed to that point, because I wanted to ask you about the time mentioned in it?—I did not know anything about it.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is plain that this must have referred to some criminal process.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Quite likely.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It cannot be that it was intended to put forward a claim for damages, or anything of that character.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, I think that is so.

(*Earl Russell.*) It never says it is written on Gamble's instructions, but it says, "We have just been instructed in the case of George Gamble."

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Surely that means he has instructed them.

(*Chairman.*) Not if it is a criminal prosecution.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I thought it was the subsequent words that appeared to me to show it was a criminal process. "We think it right to lay the facts before you in order that the case may be investigated by the Authorities." The point, as I understand you are making on the letter is, whether it is written by Gamble's instructions or not, the information came from him.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I assumed the information came from him. He says it did not, so I have nothing more to say about it at the moment.

(*Chairman.*) He does not say the information did not come from him. He admits he had seen Mr. Timewell, and he had told Dr. Billinghurst.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) But he says he never told anybody it was 4 a.m., and he never told anybody that the constable was 207 H. Those are the two material points.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There was one thing further, and that is that it was in Spelman Street.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, that is so, Sir.

33032. Now, I understand you to say that you were in conversation with this woman only about two minutes before this constable came up?—Two or three minutes.

33033. Quite a short time?—Yes.

33034. Were you standing in the street talking to her?—Yes, talking to her when he came walking along.

33035. She had invited you to go with her?—Yes.

33036. Did she suggest any place you should go to?—No, she had scarcely time when the constable came round.

33037. Do I understand you to say that you did nothing, and said nothing which could have provoked the constable in any way?—No, only to mention what she said about him wanting to have connection with her round the corner.

33038. You have said that a sergeant saw what happened the second time?—He was at the top of the street, and there he was, within sight of him—that was when he knocked me down the second time.

33039. When you say the top of the street, just describe to me, as nearly as you can, what the position occupied by the sergeant was?—*That* is the corner of Brick Lane, and *this* is the street that I came up. (*Describing.*) I do not know what street it was.

33040. This was in Brick Lane?—The corner of Brick Lane and this street. He stood at the top of the street.

33041. He was partly in Brick Lane and partly in this street?—He was just at the corner.

33042. Did you see the sergeant before you were knocked down the second time?—I could see him in the distance, it would be about 50 yards off, talking to someone at the corner, but I could not say who it was. I could not get near enough to see him.

33043. Was it dark at the time?—Yes.

33044. What makes you say it was a sergeant?—Because I could see it was; I could see his stripes on his arm at the distance.

33045. At the time you were near enough to see the man had got stripes?—Yes, because he stood right in the gas lamp.

33046. Is Brick Lane a place where there are people passing up and down?—Yes.

33047. Did the sergeant come towards you, or did you go towards him?—We were making up towards him, and before we got up to Brick Lane the constable knocked me down the second time, and the sergeant came up while I was on the ground.

33048. How far from Brick Lane do you say it was that this second assault took place?—I could not say. It might be 50 yards or it might be 20.

33049. You said the sergeant was 50 yards off when you first saw him?—Because I could see him in the distance.

33050. Then you were walking towards Brick Lane?—Yes.

33051. How much nearer to Brick Lane had you got before this second assault that you speak of took place?—It was just before I got to the top of it—20 or 30 yards, as near as I can say.

33052. You were quite close to Brick Lane, according to you, the second time you were knocked down?—Yes.

33053. At that time were there people passing up and down Brick Lane?—Not so many, because it was the middle of the night.

33054. Did you call out?—Yes.

33055. You shouted as loud as you could?—Yes. I could hear windows going up, but I could not see where they were.

33056. Did anybody come up except the sergeant?—I could not say. I was on the ground and I lay on my face, and he was kicking me between the legs.

33057. Was the woman with you the whole time?—She followed up, and she was shouting out, telling the policeman to stop.

33058. Was she shouting out?—Yes, telling the policeman to stop.

33059. Was she screaming for help?—Yes, telling the policeman to stop, and he told her to get out of it.

33060. Was she shouting in such a way that anybody in Brick Lane could have heard her?—Yes, and they could have heard the windows going up, and everything.

33061. You mean that in this particular street, whatever it was, people's attention was generally called to what was going on?—They could not help it, because of the noise that was going on and shouting.

33062. And people were throwing up their windows and looking out?—Yes.

33063. Are any of those people here, do you know?—I don't know who is here and who is not.

33064. You have said that you told the doctors and the people at the hospital that you had been assaulted by a constable. Did you tell any of the doctors that a sergeant had passed you while this was going on?—Yes.

33065. You told the doctors that, too?—Yes, I told them how I was beaten.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have no further question to ask. May I just say this, Sir, that we have used every means to find out about this case, and we cannot find out that the occurrence ever took place, and under those circumstances I am only entitled to ask questions which would elucidate the story as far as possible.

33066. (*Earl Russell.*) When you were at the hospital, was there another man named Weekes, who was also a patient, there?—Yes.

33067. You had some conversation with him about what happened to you?—Yes, he asked me how this occurred.

33068. Did you say anything to Weekes to the effect that you thought something further ought to be done about it?—Yes, and he said he knew someone who might take my case up, and he was going out of the hospital.

33069. Did you ask him to do anything about it?—He said they would send someone to see me in a day or two, and Mr. Timewell came.

33070. You thought yourself something ought to be done about it?—Yes, I thought so.

33071. On the 23rd November you had left the hospital a week, and you were in the convalescent home?—Yes.

33072. And, of course, you do not know who Mr. Timewell might have seen besides you?—No, I do not.

33073. (*Chairman.*) What is your age?—Thirty-three.

33074. Are you a Londoner born and bred?—No—Lincolnshire.

33075. When did you come to London?—I have been in London the last three or four years.

33076. Were you apprenticed to any trade?—No, I was only a painter's labourer.

33077. What did you do in Lincolnshire before you came to London?—Farming.

33078. You were an agricultural labourer?—Yes.

33079. You came to London and obtained employment as a painter's labourer?—Yes.

33080. Had you been in pretty good work until this occurrence?—Yes, I was working then at the time.

33081. Had you been under the same employment or firm all the time?—Yes, and I have gone back to the same place. They gave me some easier work, because I cannot do any scaffolding work or anything of that kind.

33082. But I am asking you for whom you were working before this occurrence took place?—I was working for the same employers.

33083. All the time in London?—No, not all the time.

33084. Who were your last employers before this occurrence in August?—I had been with them over a twelvemonth.

33085. Then you were in work a twelvemonth for the same employers before this occurrence in August?—Yes.

33086. Can you give me the name of your employers?—I would rather not, Sir.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have no objection to his writing it down.

(*Earl Russell.*) He does not wish to publish the name because he is afraid it might affect his further employment.

33087. (*Chairman.*) I do not think it would, but you might write it down for us. But, at any rate, they have taken you back after you had got away from the convalescent home, and you have been doing such light work as you can do?—Yes. (*The Witness wrote down the name of his employers and handed same to the Commissioners.*)

33088. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You were working there as a painter's labourer?—Yes.

33089. (*Chairman.*) How many times did you see Mr. Timewell while you were in the hospital?—Three or four times. He came different times to see me.

33090. Did he take down any statement?—Yes, he asked me how it occurred and that kind of thing.

33091. And he wrote it down at the time?—Yes.

33092. In your presence?—Yes.

33093. Have you seen Mr. Timewell or anybody else since you left the convalescent home and have come back to London working?—Not till last evening.

33094. I want to know a little more particularly if you can remember as to the places in which these assaults took place. Do you know now that Ethel Griffiths stopped you in Spelman Street—do you agree that that is the case?—I could not say the name of the street.

33095. Have you never given the name of Spelman Street to anybody?—No. I told them where it was as near as I could say. I knew there was a lodging house at the top of the street.

33096. What do you mean by "the top of the street"?—Leading on to Brick Lane—the top of the street where this assault occurred.

33097. The top of the street nearest Brick Lane you call the top of the street, and there was a lodging house there?—Yes.

33098. You are not prepared to say it is not Spelman Street?—I could not say the name of the street, be-

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cause I did not take any notice of the street. I know it was a street leading off Brick Lane. Brick Lane runs on the top of it.

33099. You are perfectly certain that you did not tell Mr. Timewell it was Spelman Street?—No, I did not tell him, because I did not know the name of the street. I gave him the directions whereabouts it was as near as I could say.

33100. My reason for asking is that in the statement that was sent in to us in accordance with our procedure you are made to say, "When I was in Spelman Street I don't remember seeing the sergeant or the constable there." Did you know where was Spelman Street?—Yes, I had heard tell of Spelman Street, but I did not know exactly where it was.

33101. How far do you think was the place at which Ethel Griffiths stopped you from the place where the constable first assaulted you?—The place where she first stopped me was not far off a church—when the constable first came up to me.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Would you tell me, Mr. Bankes, for our information whether you have seen any of the statements which have been handed to us?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, and I was going to ask if I might have the statement he says he wrote in the hospital.

(*Chairman.*) He says Mr. Timewell wrote it down—he did not write it himself.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) But he signed it. I was going to ask that they might be called for.

33102. (*Chairman.*) Did you sign what Mr. Timewell had written?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) We had better have the original of that.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) There is one question I forgot to ask the witness, and perhaps it might be convenient if I asked it now.

(*Chairman.*) Certainly.

33103. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I want to know this. You entered the hospital under the name of Pearce?—Yes.

33104. You gave the name of Pearce?—Yes.

33105. You were known at the hospital as Pearce?—Yes.

33106. Why did you do that?—I don't know how it was, but when I saw it on the board it was given as Pearce, and whether they misunderstood it Pearce instead of "Police" I could not say, because I was half insensible when I got up there with the pain and one thing and the other. I told them about it, and they said "You have got entered as Pearce."

33107. They could not mistake the name "Gamble" for "Pearce"?—They must have asked me, because I said "That is not my name," and they said, "That is what we understood you to say."

33108. But the first question asked by Earl Russell of you to-day was "Is your name George Gamble, and are you also known as George Pearce"?—Yes, I was in the hospital.

33109. Have you ever been known before as Pearce?—No.

33110. Never?—No.

33111. When you went to the hospital do you remember somebody asking you your name?—No, I do not.

33112. Do not you?—No, I do not.

33113. Had anything happened with this woman that you were ashamed of so that you did not want to give your own name?—No, there was nothing. She was only a loose woman, but there was nothing more.

33114. You told the Commissioners you do not remember giving the name of Pearce?—I do not. That is what I say. If I did give it it was while I was in such pain.

33115. (*Chairman.*) I understood you to suggest that the name of Pearce might have been taken down, because you were saying "Police, Police," or something like that in your pain?—Yes, something like that.

33116. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) There is one other question I ought to have asked. Can you say whether the policeman kicked you, or the man whoever it was kicked you; kicked you from the front or from behind?—From behind. I lay on my face with my arms over my head, and I thought he was going to kick me in the head. I was trying to save my head, and that is how I got it between my legs.

33117. (*Earl Russell.*) If the Commissioners wish these originals to be put in I have had them found. (*To the Witness.*) Will you look at the signature *there?* (*Handing document to the Witness.*) Is that your writing?—Yes.

33118. Do you remember that statement being made?—No, I cannot very well.

33119. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Earl Russell tells me that that first one is signed "Pearce."

(*Chairman.*) Both are signed "Pearce."

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I very much doubt whether it is "Pearce." It might be "P-e-a-r," and certainly one is signed "P-e-a-c-e," and it looks as if it was going to be made "Place."

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) This one is quite plain—"George Pearce." (*Handing another document to the Witness.*)

33120. (*Earl Russell.*) Did you sign that one too?—Yes, I think I did.

33121. Do you remember those being taken from you either by Mr. Timewell or a friend of Mr. Timewell's?—I remember one being taken.

33122. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) May I ask a further question on that before I read them? How came you to sign those "George Pearce?" At the time you signed those you knew quite well what you were doing?—No, I did not. I was undergoing operations all the time.

33123. But a gentleman came to you, and asked you to give your evidence, and you gave him your evidence, and he wrote it down?—Yes, I told him how it occurred—that was all.

33124. Do you suggest to these gentlemen that you were not at the time in a fit condition to know what was going on?—Oh, yes. I certainly knew what was going on.

33125. Then how came you to sign the name of "Pearce" to those documents?—Because I was in the hospital under the name of Pearce, and I was on the register as Pearce.

33126. (*Chairman.*) Have you any recollection of being asked your name shortly after you went into the hospital?—Yes.

33127. What name did you give?—I told them my name, but they said they had got it made out as "Pearce," and I notice it on the blackboard in the ward that it was "Pearce."

33128. Who asked your name?—The nurses when they were going to send for my sister for one of my operations.

33129. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You do not seem to have known how to spell it?—No.

33130. (*Chairman.*) What was written up on the blackboard?—"Pearce."

33131. Just spell it out letter by letter?—I could not say.

33132. What did you see on the board?—"P-e-a-r-c-e" or "P-a-r-s-e"—"P-a-r-s-e," I think it was.

33133. Were there other names on the blackboard as well?—No.

33134. Why was your name on the blackboard in the ward?—This was my diet board over my bed.

33135. I was going to ask you as to the places at which these assaults took place. You told me when you were talking to Ethel Griffiths a police constable in uniform came up, and then there was a conversation?—Yes.

33136. You said, "All right, there is no hurry," and then walked on?—Yes.

33137. Ethel Griffiths stopped with the constable?—Yes.

33138. And subsequently Ethel Griffiths came up to you?—Yes, she caught me up again.

33139. And then the police constable caught you up?—She caught me up, and she told me what he had asked her to do.

33140. Then after that, while you were talking to Ethel Griffiths, the police constable catches you up again?—He had followed her round.

33141. How far was the place at which he caught you up from the place where you and Ethel Griffiths had been talking when he first spoke to you?—The second time when he caught me up, you mean?

33142. When he caught you up the first time?—Round the corner. There was a church where he first caught her, or a school, and he went round the corner and caught me up there.

33143. I must put my question again, and please listen to it carefully. The first time you came into contact with the police constable was when you were talking to Ethel Griffiths?—Yes.

33144. And you do not know the name of the street in which that conversation took place?—No, I do not. I could not say; it is no use saying I could.

33145. As the result of that conversation you walked on, leaving the police constable talking to Ethel Griffiths?—Yes, I did.

33146. Then you walked on for some little time?—Not so long, because I only walked steadily on, and he caught me up.

33147. You walked steadily on, and then first Griffiths caught you up?—Yes.

33148. Then when you were still walking on, I understand, the police constable caught you up?—Yes, he had followed her round.

33149. Where were you when the police constable caught you up—in what street were you?—That I could not say; it was a street leading straight up into Brick Lane.

33150. Was it in the same street?—No, I had turned round the corner. There was a church when he first came up to me when I was talking to her. I got round the corner, and he came up the second time.

33151. You do not know the name of that street?—No, I don't.

33152. But there is a church there?—A church or a school or something there.

33153. How far was the place at which the constable caught you up and spoke to you the second time from the place where he first spoke to you?—I should say 300 or 400 yards, or something like that, as near as I could say. I did not take that notice. Being dark, I did not take that notice of it.

33154. Might it have been half a mile?—No, it would not have been half a mile, because the time would not allow for that.

33155. How many minutes, do you say?—Not five minutes.

33156. Did you tell Mr. Timewell, when you saw him in the hospital, that it was about half a mile from the place?—No, it would be under half a mile. I could not say exactly.

33157. What I have got down here in this statement that you signed is this:—"I first came into contact with the constable quite half a mile or more from the place where he assaulted me"?—I could not say exactly how far it would be, because it was round the corner, and being a dark night, and being upset as I was, I could not say exactly.

33158. You think now it was about 300 or 400 yards?—As near as I could say—500 or 600 yards. I could not say. I should know the place again if I went there.

33159. In your first statement you seem to say that after the conversation with the constable you went on about a minute?—It was not five minutes, any way.

33160. Then I understand he knocked you down soon after he had caught you up and had a further conversation?—No, I kept walking on, and he kept treading on my heels; when I tried to stop he kept shoving me.

33161. You told us, "He followed me up still, he knocked me down, and started kicking me"?—Yes, he did.

33162. How far had you walked then from the place where he caught you up?—A nice way.

33163. A nice way?—I was walking steadily on, and he kept talking and treading on my heels and shoving me, and he knocked me down.

33164. How far did he walk doing that kind of thing before he knocked you down?—I could not say; I could not remember.

33165. A couple of hundred yards, or something like that?—I could not say.

33166. When you were knocked down the first time, did you hear any windows being opened?—No.

33167. After you had been knocked down the first time, I understand, you got up and walked away?—Yes, I did.

33168. He still followed you?—He followed me, and knocked me down and kicked me.

33169. How far was the place where he knocked you down the second time from the place where he first knocked you down?—I could not say, because I turned round the corner and went up the street.

33170. Was it half a mile away, or only one hundred yards?—I am sure I could not say; it might have been half a mile or it might have been less; I turned round the corner of the street.

33171. How long do you think the whole matter took? We know that closing time is half-past 12. You left the public-house, you said, about ten minutes before closing time. That would make it roughly about twenty minutes past 12?—Yes.

33172. Then the street in which you met Ethel Griffiths does not seem to be very far from the public-house where you had the shandy-gaff?—It was a good way.

33173. What do you mean by a "good way"?—It was one of the cross streets.

33174. Only a few minutes' walk?—Yes, that is all—ten minutes.

33175. It must have been a good deal before 1 o'clock?—Yes, it was.

33176. Assuming you left the public-house at ten minutes past 12, your conversation with Ethel Griffiths took place before 1 o'clock?—One o'clock, or a little after. I went steadily on.

33177. Forty minutes? Did you walk for forty minutes?—No, I did not hurry. I went and had some fish and potatoes. I went and had some supper.

33178. Where did you have the supper?—At a fish shop.

33179. Whereabouts? Do you know the name of the street?—No, I could not say; it is one of the cross streets.

33180. Then when you first spoke to Ethel Griffiths, or she spoke to you, it was about 1 o'clock in the morning?—Yes, as near as I could say.

33181. Take it to be 1 o'clock. How long did all this business with the policeman take, from the time he first interrupted your conversation with Ethel Griffiths to the time when, by command of the sergeant, he left off kicking you?—Say a quarter-of-an hour to twenty minutes, or something like that.

33182. I understand you did not get to the hospital until about three o'clock?—I went down and stood against the wall and thought of going to bed, and then I found I was getting worse, and made up my mind to go to the hospital.

33183. As nearly as I can follow the story it took you a good long time to get to the hospital?—Yes, because I went and stood against the wall, thinking of going to bed. I did not think it would be so bad as it was, but it started swelling, and I found I had to go.

33184. Did Ethel Griffiths and Wiltshire walk with you to the hospital?—Yes, they went with me and they stopped there for a time.

(*Earl Russell.*) I should like, with your permission, to put in this postcard. It is on the question of his condition and also as to his willingness to make a statement. May I read it?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Will you hand it up? I am rather wanting to know something about that. (*The postcard was handed to the Commissioners.*)

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That has a date on it,

33185. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes. Can you tell us how it was that Mr. Timewell, or someone from Mr. Timewell, came to you? We have had no explanation of that yet. You know who Mr. Timewell is?—Yes.

33186. You had heard of him before you went to the hospital?—No.

33187. You never had?—No.

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33188. Who first mentioned his name to you?—A patient in the ward. I was telling him how this occurred. He said there was a society to take those cases up.

33189. Was that Weekes?—Yes.

33190. Weekes told you Mr. Timewell represented a society which would take up a case against the police?—Yes. He did not say against the police, but he said they might take my case up.

33191. Weekes knew your case was against the police?—Yes. I told them in the ward how it had occurred.

33192. Then you wrote to Mr. Timewell?—No, Mr. Timewell came to see me. He went out, and he went to see Mr. Timewell.

33193. Weekes went out?—Yes.

33194. According to your view, Weekes communicated with Mr. Timewell, and then Mr. Timewell came to see you?—Yes.

33195. Can you tell us how long that was, or have you any notion how long that was after you went into the hospital?—No, I could not say.

33196. I see this is a postcard, dated the 30th August, and it is written by you. Is that in your handwriting?—Yes.

33197. All of it?—Yes.

33198. Was that written before or after you had made the first statement?—I could not say; I could not remember.

33199. This postcard says: "Sir, if you can come to-day to see me, or to-morrow, between the hours of three and five; but come to-day, if possible, as I shall have to go through another operation yet, and it may be any day, perhaps to-morrow.—I remain, yours faithfully"?—Yes. He came to see me the same day I was to go under the operation.

33200. Did he come to see you after you wrote that postcard?—It was after he wrote about it and gave me his address. Weekes said something about that. He had been once to see me before that, but only to say a few words. That is all.

33201. Apparently someone from Mr. Timewell's society had written to you first?—They had been to see me once.

33202. You said just now that he came to see you?—Yes, he came to see me two or three times.

33203. Just follow. Had he written to you and been to see you before you wrote that postcard?—I could not say, because he came three or four times.

33204. Just look at it. What I want you to tell me is whether he ever came to see you before that postcard, or whether that postcard was not written by you?—The postcard was written by me.

33205. It was written by you before you had seen him or heard from him?—I heard from him.

33206. You wrote to tell him that he could come to see you?—Yes, that was it. He came. He said, when could he see me. I wrote that postcard to let him know. He came the same day as I was to go under the operation.

33207. He must have been to see you, apparently, because the postcard has his name written on it?—Yes, he came to see me.

33208. And left you the postcard?—And left me the postcard. That was the first time. Weekes sent him to me. He did not stay many minutes. He said I was to let him know when I could see him.

33209. I want you to follow this for a moment. Can you tell us whether you had ever used the name of Pearce before?—No.

33210. "G. Pearce"?—Yes.

33211. Had you never been known by that name?—No.

33212. Had you any reason for concealing your name?—I do not think I had.

33213. I only want to know whether you had?—No, only when I went to the hospital I was put on the register as Pearce.

33214. You sign yourself here without any difficulty, "G. Pearce"?—That is what was entered at the hospital.

33215. And it has the number of the bed—"G. Pearce—24 bed"?—That was the number of my bed.

33216. Did you tell them at the time that Pearce was not your name?—Yes, I mentioned it to them.

33217. To whom?—To Mr. Timewell, do you mean?—Yes.

33218. You mean to Mr. Timewell and not to the police authorities?—I had no police to see me at all.

33219. Nor to the hospital authorities?—Yes, I mentioned it to them once or twice. They said they had entered me as Pearce, and they had it in the books.

33220. Did you tell Dr. Billinghurst, do you remember, whether Pearce was your name or not?—I do not.

(*Chairman.*) The first statement is headed, "G. Pearce." The second statement is "George Gamble, known as George Pearce."

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The second statement is "George Gamble, alias George Pearce."

(*Chairman.*) That is not so in my copy.

33221. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I am reading from the original. The copy supplied to us says, "George Gamble, known as George Pearce." This, which I understand is the second statement, is "George Gamble, alias George Pearce." Was this statement signed by you after that postcard had been sent, when they came to take a statement from you?—Yes.

33222. That was the first one?—As near as I could say. I do not know which was the first or which was the second.

33223. Why was there any difficulty about your signing that?—I am sure I could not say; I was just going under an operation.

33224. Do you mean at the time you made this statement you were in pain?—Yes, I was in pain; I was just about going under the operation.

33225. You had difficulty in writing?—No.

(*Chairman.*) It is very good writing on the postcard.

(*Earl Russell.*) Yes, but I am told the nurse was in and out every two or three minutes.

33226. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did you tell him the story in your own language. I mean did you tell him the story and did he take it down when he took your statement?—As well as I can remember.

33227. Do you know whether it was Mr. Timewell who took it?—I think there were two gentlemen came. Two gentlemen came to see me once, and then one gentleman came once or twice.

33228. When you first saw them, or whoever it was to whom you gave the statement, you told the story, did you not, in your own way?—Yes, as well as I could remember.

33229. Did he come to see you after you wrote that happened. There is something I want to call your attention to. As regards the time, there is something missing apparently in the story. At what time is the London Music Hall over?—Sometimes at 11, and sometimes a little after, and sometimes at a quarter to 11.

33230. It does not matter very much whether it was 11, or a little after. Taking the longer way you came it would take you about three-quarters of an hour?—Yes.

33231. You told us you went in somewhere and had some shandy-gaff?—Yes.

33232. Is that where you had supper?—No.

33233. That was the first place. You only stayed in there you say a few minutes?—Perhaps five minutes.

33234. Then you went somewhere to have some supper?—Yes, some fish and potatoes.

33235. That was at a shop, I suppose?—Yes.

33236. How long were you there?—I could not say exactly; it might have been half an hour, or it might have been twenty minutes.

33237. You mean just a sufficient time to eat your supper comfortably?—Yes.

33238. Did you meet anybody you knew there?—No, because I did not mix with the people round there.

33239. You never talked to them?—No, I never mixed with them at all.

33240. Do you remember the place?—No, I do not.

33241. Do you remember the street?—No, I know it was by Spitalfields Church; there are several fish shops by there.

33242. Then you came away from there and met Ethel Griffiths a little time after?—Yes.

33243. How long was it after you had been knocked about and kicked as you have told us before you got to the hospital?—It might have been a couple of hours or an hour and a half. I went and stood down by the wall thinking of going to bed.

33244. Was Ethel Griffiths with you all the time?—No, she stopped at the top of the street, and this boy must have gone and fetched her when he found I had to go to the hospital, and I walked up, and they took me up to the hospital.

33245. Have you ever said you were brought to the hospital at five o'clock in the morning?—No, I do not know exactly what time it was, but I think it was about four, or something like that.

33246. Just look at your first statement which was taken. (*Handing.*) You see that says that "George Pearce, who is now under Dr. Billinghurst, was brought into the hospital on Tuesday morning about 5 a.m., 21st August"?—Yes. Of course I could not say to an hour or half an hour, because I lay down there thinking I would go to bed. I did not see the doctor for a long time, for he was in bed; they had to go and call him. I lay there for a long while before he came down.

(*Earl Russell.*) You notice that that does not profess to be his statement?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) No. It may or may not be. It is information supplied to somebody, but it is signed. It is not part of the statement.

(*Earl Russell.*) I think one may take it that what was read over to him would begin at the word "I."

33247. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It may be. The statement which is no doubt here comes from somewhere. There is one matter I want to understand from you. Are you clear in your mind that you had been kicked by the police-constable before you saw the police-sergeant?—Yes.

33248. When he kicked you the first time were you in sight of a police-sergeant?—No, I could not say. I know he came up while I was on the ground. I saw very little of the sergeant. When I saw him I was on the ground—when he came up.

33249. There were two occasions on which he kicked you, were there not?—Yes.

33250. When he knocked you down the first time you told us you were able to get up by yourself?—Yes, I got up and started walking away. He followed me up and knocked me down.

33251. Was there no question of his lifting you up?—No. He told me to get up. He said "Get up and fight him like a man."

33252. That was the second time. Do you say the policeman said that?—Yes.

33253. Not the sergeant?—I could not say—both of them stood there.

33254. I rather think you told us before that the sergeant said that?—Yes, he did say that at the time. He stood there. He said "Why don't you get up and fight him like a man." Other words he said, but I cannot remember what he said.

33255. I will tell you why I am asking you about this. Will you look at your statement. That is the first statement you made. (*Handing.*) You say this first of all before we get to the kicking: "The P.C. came up again and followed us when we came in sight of a police-sergeant and another police-constable." You notice before there is nothing about your having been knocked down or kicked?—No.

33256. Then is what you said there right. Read a little further back: "The police-constable caught hold of the woman and pulled her away. I went down, and soon afterwards, about a minute, the woman caught me up and told me that the police-constable asked her to go round the corner and let him have connection with her." Do you see that?—Yes.

33257. So far he had done nothing to you. That statement does not say that he had done anything to you so far. Then you see it goes on to the passage I showed you just now: "The P.C. came up again and followed us, when we came in sight of a police-sergeant and another police-constable, then he began pushing me about, evidently expecting me to strike him." Is that right—that he first began pushing you about expecting you to strike him, when you came in sight of the police-sergeant and another police-constable?—That is where it was; he was following me up all the time and trying to tread on my heels. He seemed to get worse when he got near the sergeant.

33258. But he had knocked you about and kicked you before you came up to the police-sergeant. That was the second time according to the story you told us this morning?—The sergeant came up, as far as I remember, while I was on the ground. He followed me right up the street, and even into Brick Lane, and when he got in sight of him he knocked me down. Then I got up and went away, and he followed me up and knocked me down again.

33259. That I understand you to have said. When he knocked you down the first time were you in sight of the police-sergeant and the other police-constable?—Yes, because he followed me up the street.

33260. Then that means that both times he knocked you down and kicked you you were in sight of the police-sergeant and the other police-constable?—I cannot say whether the sergeant was there or not the first time, but he was this time.

33261. Just think a minute about it. That is just the opposite to what you told us before; the story that yo ugave us before was that the policeman after Ethel Griffiths had caught you up and told you about the policeman came up to you and said "You are up to no good"?—Yes.

33262. (*Chairman.*) You will remember I asked you that question very plainly?—Yes.

33263. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You said also in answer to Mr. Bankes, besides the answer you gave to the question asked you by the learned Chairman, that there was no one in the street but the policeman who knocked you about, Ethel Griffiths, and yourself?—There was not as far as I saw.

33264. Then did you or did you not see the sergeant at that time?—No, I did not—not at that time.

33265. Nor the other police-constable?—No.

33266. That was the first time he knocked you down?—He caught me up a second time. He stopped behind me there, and then he caught me up.

33267. Then the first time, according to you, when you were knocked down you were not in sight of the police-sergeant or the other police-constable?—No.

33268. It was the second time he knocked you about in the sight of the constable and the sergeant?—I was making my way up, and then when he got up to me he knocked me down.

33269. That is different from the statement you made, when you were in the hospital, to Mr. Timewell, because according to that statement what you say is this: The first complaint you have as regards his knocking you about is that "The police-constable came up again and followed us; when he came in sight of the police-sergeant and another police-constable that he commenced pushing me about"?—Yes, he did.

33270. That is the first time you say he began pushing you about?—He caught me a second time and began pushing me about.

33271. Twice he did it?—He followed me after he had done one lot, and started on me again.

33272. So I understand you to say, but the point on which I wish you to give some explanation if you can is why, if that is the case, you made the statement quite early when you were in the hospital that when he came up and began pushing you about it was in sight of the police-sergeant and the other police-constable?—Yes, I really could not say whether it was the first or the second time, but I know it was when he got there, because I could see the sergeant at the top of the street.

33273. That, I thought you said just now, was the second time?—I could not remember, but I know the sergeant stood at the top of the street and stood looking at me.

33274. And spoke to you?—Yes, he said, "Why don't you fight him like a man." He said to the constable, "That is enough," and that is all I do remember. As to the sergeant, I did not get a look at him.

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33275. Did he ever lift you up?—I could not say; I cannot remember.

33276. Did you ever say this, "He kicked me outside the lodging house near Brick Lane"?—It was not far off; it was just before we get up to there. This sergeant and the man stood outside a lodging house there.

33277. I am trying to find out what you said with regard to this story. Did anybody ever tell you that this had taken place in Spelman Street?—They tried to tell me what street it was. I told them it was one of the streets leading up to Brick Lane.

33278. Who tried to explain it to you?—One of Mr. Timewell's men. He asked me if I knew the name of the street, and I said "No." He said it might be Spelman Street.

33279. It was somebody from them who first suggested to you that it might have happened in Spelman Street?—Yes. I told them about the court leading down opposite this lodging house.

33280. They said that was Spelman Street?—Yes, I did not know the name of the street. I said it was at the corner, with a lodging house at the top of it.

33281. Did you ever say this—that he kicked you outside the lodging house near Brick Lane?—Yes, it was not far off.

33282. And also at the schools near there?—Not far off the schools; it is either a school or a church.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is a long way off.

33283. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) How far would the schools be from the lodging house at Brick Lane?—It would be a nice way; it is very nearly the full length of one street.

33284. It is a nice way, by which you mean it is a longish way—is that what you mean?—Yes, like one street.

33285. There cannot be any confusion. It must be two different places?—Yes, two different places.

33286. So that, according to that, he kicked you outside the lodging house near Brick Lane?—And more towards the schools.

33287. What lodging house near Brick Lane was that?—I could not say; I did not get up there.

33288. I understood you to say that he kicked you outside the lodging house near Brick Lane. Which lodging house did you mean?—I think right at the corner of it. Leading out of this street to the corner of Brick Lane there is a lodging house at the top of it. It was below there. It was not just outside, but it was just below there. I could see the police-sergeant standing there by the lodging house.

33289. Do you mean when you were kicked and saw the police-constable you saw the sergeant close to the common lodging house?—Yes, he just stood by the corner. I had not got as far as the lodging house.

33290. He must have walked from there to you?—Down to where this occurred.

33291. Do you also say he kicked you at the schools near there?—Lower down than that—further down from Brick Lane than that.

33292. Would that be further away from your home?—Yes, that was nearer where he first assaulted me.

33293. That must have been the first time?—I could not say.

33294. You did not go back when you were getting to the lodging house?—I cannot say, I walked down to get out of the policeman's road, because he came after me to knock me down again.

33295. Did you go back again?—I am sure I could not say.

33296. You do not remember?—I do not.

33297. You say "He also kicked me at the schools near there"?—In that direction.

33298. And you say "Also in Spelman Street when he left me"?—That is the street leading up to the lodging house.

33299. If that is right that would make three occasions on which he kicked you?—There were only two occasions; he got up to the schools where he caught me up the second time.

33300. How far is the school from Spelman Street?—As far as I know it very nearly adjoins it— as well as I can remember—it is not so far off.

33301. I notice in this original statement there is a good deal of correction about the police-sergeant and the police-constable. (*Handing statement.*) Do you notice that?—Yes.

33302. Do you remember anything about it?—No.

33303. You see it has been corrected. There seems to have been some doubt as to what was to be written?—I know it was corrected.

33304. I want you to look at that particularly. Do you remember whether the words "P.S. and another constable" were written in when you signed it?—I never read this through as far as I can remember.

33305. Perhaps that is the explanation of it?—I cannot say that I read it through; I do not remember reading the contents of it.

33306. As far as you are concerned that explains it no doubt. You do not remember this being read over at all?—No.

33307. That is the time when you were in pain you have told us?—Yes.

33308. Can you remember how many times you have made a statement—once or twice?—Once or twice—once I think, when they came and took a written statement. I really cannot say, because he came five or six times to see me, and I do not know whether he took statements or not.

33309. Can you give me an idea of when that was taken. Was that after you had left the hospital or before?—Before I left.

33310. It was before you left the hospital?—Yes.

33311. You are clear as to that?—Yes.

33312. You see that second statement that you have got was written at the time when you were in the hospital apparently. There you see you do give the name of Gamble?—Yes.

33313. The second statement says "George Gamble, alias George Pearce"; is that the one you have signed "George Pearce"?—Yes, I signed them all as Pearce.

33314. Because you thought it was better?—Yes.

33315. Have you ever had any trouble with the police before?—No, I was not known. I never had any connection with them. The policeman was quite a stranger to me; he did not know me.

33316. I mean either with the police here or elsewhere in London?—Not that I am aware of; he is a total stranger to me. I never mix with no one.

33317. You have spoken several times about the policeman following you, treading on your heels?—Yes.

33318. I understand you to mean by that he followed you up purposely treading on your heels?—Yes. He kept following me, treading on my heels, and then danced in front of me. When I wanted to walk away from him he would run in front of me and stop me going on.

33319. Did he hurt you when he trod on your heels?—He tried to trip me up, and tried to make me fall down. Then he kept shoving into me. I said I did not wish him to lay his hands on me. I did not use any bad language.

33320. You have seen the man who has been identified in court to-day?—Yes, I could tell him anywhere.

33321. I understand you quite plainly to say it is not you who ever gave his number?—No, I never knew his number. I could identify him by his moustache.

33322. Had you ever heard his number at all until you saw it to-day?—Yes, I had heard his number.

33323. When did you hear it?—I heard it this morning.

33324. Had you never heard it before?—No.

33325. So that, if I follow you correctly, this man had knocked you about, as you have told us, on the 21st August last year, and you had never seen him again until this morning?—Not until this morning.

33326. Never heard his number?—Never heard it.

33327. But you picked out the police-constable 207, as we saw?—Yes.

33328. And you have no doubt whatever that is the man?—That is the man.

33329. You are quite clear as to that?—I could swear my life that that is the man.

33330. It is a serious matter. You are quite clear that that is the man you picked out?—Yes, that is the man.

33331. You told us you could not identify the other men, the police-sergeant or the other police-constable?—No, I could not, because they came up when I was on the ground.

33332. Why did you not get up and attempt to get away?—I did try. I was on the ground, and he was kicking me all the time.

33333. You have told us he knocked you down. When he knocked you down, as I understand, from an explanation which I think you gave to Mr. Bankes, you fell face forward?—Yes. I thought he was going to kick me on the head, instead of that he kicked between the legs.

33334. Did he kick you often?—Yes.

33335. That was after you had told him you would report him?—Yes. When he was shoving me I said, "I don't want you to shove me." I said I was going home and I wanted him to keep his hands off me.

33336. How did he knock you down?—He hit me with his hand first, then I fell forward.

33337. You mean he hit you with his hand—where?—On the face—by the side of the face somewhere.

33338. From the front or from the back?—From the side.

33339. As you were going along he was following you?—Yes.

33340. Then he hit you, and then you fell on your face?—Yes, and I thought he was going to kick me on the head, but he kicked me between the legs all the time.

33341. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I want to understand a little bit more about the place that you were at. Am I right in saying that when the policeman first knocked you down you were in a street that led into Brick Lane?—Yes, as near as I could say; it was not far from the schools where it first occurred.

33342. You tell us that at one time you were able to see the sergeant at the end of the road, standing under a lamp-post?—Yes, he stood against this lodging-house corner.

33343. That is a lamp-post in Brick Lane?—Yes, leading up into Brick Lane.

33344. Was that where the policeman first assaulted you—in Brick Lane?—Yes, it would be.

33345. But was it?—It was, the second time.

33346. The second time you were in a street leading up to Brick Lane, and from which you could see Brick Lane?—Yes.

33347. Now carry your mind back to the first time. Between the first time that he assaulted you and the second time had you been walking along the same street?—I could not say to that; I turned to get away from the policeman, and he caught me up again and knocked me down.

33348. You began by saying, I think, that when you first saw Ethel Griffiths?—It was down by the schools or church, or near the schools.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Can you, Mr. Bankes, make out from the plan where the schools are?

(*Mr. Eldon. Bankes.*) There are schools, I am told, in King Edward Street. As far as I know, there are only two buildings there. There is a church *here*, I am told.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) The school is in Brick Lane, I understand.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The only place we know where there are schools is in Osborn Place.

33349. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) On which side of the street that you were in, looking towards Brick Lane, is this church?—I am sure I could not remember; I could not say.

33350. Is it at the end?—It is at the bottom end of Brick Lane. Brick Lane is at the top, and the church, or school, or whatever it is, is at the bottom of it.

33351. At the corner of Brick Lane and the street you were in?—It is right at the corner, as far as I remember. You seem to go round the corner; I know I went round the corner.

33352. Is that the place opposite this church, or the schools, where you were first assaulted?—It was a little by there when he first caught me up—it was a little by there, round by that church, or schools, or whatever they are.

33353. That church and the schools are in Brick Lane.

33354. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) He says the church or schools?—It is at the bottom; it is in Spelman Street, or whatever the name is.

33355. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) In Brick Lane?—No, Brick Lane is at the top. This was at the bottom. This was right at the bottom of the street, making up towards Brick Lane.

33356. You say you were going towards Brick Lane?—Yes.

33357. Cannot you help us to identify where this school is?—No, I cannot. I know it is at the far end—at the bottom. The lodging-house is at the corner of this street which runs down, and there is a church, or a school, or whatever it is, right at the bottom of that same street.

33358. I want to understand this: Where this lodging-house and the schools are is where you say the sergeant was?—Yes, somewhere at the top of Brick Lane.

33359. You said just now that was the place where you first came in contact with the police?—No, not first, because it was right down; he had been following me right up there.

33360. Before you got to this place where the church was he had been following you?—Yes, he had been following me right up.

33361. He had been following you?—Yes.

33362. And it was before he followed you that he first assaulted you?—Yes.

33363. Then the first assault was not at this place where the lodging-house is?—No.

33364. Was where the first assault took place in a road leading into this?—I could not say—some way off from the church or schools.

33365. After the assault, and up to the second assault you were walking towards it?—Yes, towards Brick Lane.

33366. That you are quite certain of?—Yes.

33367. After you had seen the sergeant, where did you go?—I then turned towards the lodging-house.

33368. Along which road?—Along Brick Lane, and went down Wentworth Street.

33369. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You cross Brick Lane to go down Wentworth Street?—Yes.

33370. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You crossed Brick Lane?—Yes, and went into the top end of Wentworth Street, and then went down into Commercial Street.

33371. Now, I want to ask you one or two questions with regard to the hospital. You told us just now you remember being asked your name at the hospital?—No, I do not remember it, I cannot remember it; I was racked with pain.

33372. That was after you first went in?—Yes, when I was admitted.

33373. But you told them your name afterwards?—Yes, I told them.

33374. You said this, that the nurses asked you your name when they were going to send for your sister before the operation?—Yes, they wrote down for my sister.

33375. I want to know about that. They told you they were going to send for your sister before the operation?—Yes.

33376. What is your sister's name?—Mrs. Bish.

33377. Did they write to her?—They sent a telegram.

33378. Did you tell them what your name was?—No, I did not tell them.

33379. Did your sister come?—Yes, she came up.

33380. How would she know that "George Pearce" was you?—I do not know. They would know I was her brother. I told them my sister's name.

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33381. At all events, your sister came?—Yes.

33382. When she came, did she say anything to you about your name?—Yes. She said: "How is it you are in this name?" I said, "They have got it mixed up."

33383. Mr. Timewell came to you at the hospital, and you saw him two or three times?—Yes, or three or four times.

33384. Did you tell him the names of anybody whom he could see?—No, I did not. I told them who it was who was likely to have brought me up there; that was all; I did not know who else was there.

33385. You told him the name of Ethel Griffiths?—I told him about the woman; I do not really know what her name was.

33386. You did not know her name?—Not until they told me.

33387. You told him about the woman?—Yes.

33388. Did you give any description of her to him? Yes.

33389. What kind of description did you give him?—I told him the kind of woman she was; I left it all to them.

33390. You knew this woman?—I had seen her two or three times before.

33391. I suppose you had known her intimately?—No, I had seen her two or three times. They asked me, and I said, "I cannot bother."

33392. She accosted you in the street. Was that the first time she had ever accosted you?—No, but as I say, she had been round there—I had seen her at different times round there.

33393. And you had spoken to her?—Yes; only as a matter of form.

33394. What do you mean by "as a matter of form"?—She would ask me if I was going to treat her, or anything like that.

33395. Did she ask you to go home with her?—Yes.

33396. Had you ever gone home with her?—No, I could not say that I had.

33397. You knew where she lived?—Yes. She lived at a lodging-house.

33398. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Could you say that you had not ever been home with her?—No, I could not say that.

33399. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You know exactly where her house is?—She changes—she has rooms.

33400. You knew where she did live at one time?—At one time, yes.

33401. And I suppose you told these gentlemen where they could find her?—No, I gave them a description, and I left it all to them. I did not know what they had done, or what they had not done.

33402. What kind of description did you give; you say you did not know her name?—I told them she was a stoutish person, and gave a description where she generally was, and what public-houses she generally went to.

33403. You told them she was a prostitute, I suppose?—Yes.

33404. And that she could be found at certain public-houses?—Yes, she was generally hanging about there.

33405. Did you tell them any other name?—No, only the boys that came with me.

33406. How did you describe them?—I did not describe them at all. I did not know their names—I did not know the boy's name until after asking the nurse.

33407. I suppose Mr. Timewell asked you for a description of them?—Yes, and I did not know.

33408. You could not give him any description?—No.

33409. You cannot account for how it was he managed to find them?—No, I cannot. And I only told them I did not know the boy's name.

33410. I am not quite satisfied about the time. You say that you spent two hours, I think, between the time when this assault took place, and your going to the hospital?—Yes, it took me a long time.

33411. You were quite close to your home?—Yes.

33412. You went straight there?—I did not go in, I stayed outside thinking whether to go to bed or not, and to see how it would turn out.

33413. As I understand, you had been living there at the Victoria Home for a time?—Yes.

33414. It is a common habit for people to go there night after night for months?—Yes.

33415. And you sleep in cubicles?—Yes.

33416. You had your cubicle. You had been there for months?—Yes.

33417. And you kept your clothes there?—Yes, I did.

33418. In that cubicle?—Yes.

33419. Why did you not go in and go to bed?—Because I waited to see how it would turn out; I did not know whether to go to bed. I thought, If I go to bed I shall have to get up. Then I found it swelling more than ever.

33420. The Victoria Home is a philanthropic institution, is it not?—Yes.

33421. It is a large home, and it is managed by a manager?—Yes.

33422. What is the name of the manager?—Lord somebody.

33423. There is a manager there, is there not?—Yes.

33424. He is there all night?—Yes.

33425. If you had gone in there you would have consulted him about this?—Yes.

33426. Why did you not go in. There was a friend of yours there?—He could not leave there. There is no manager there—there is only a night watchman there after a certain time.

33427. I suppose he knows you perfectly well?—Yes.

33428. You had been there for months, and yet you stand outside there; your own bed is ready for you, and you do not go into it?—No, it was no use my going to bed when I did not know how it was going to turn out, and I should have to get up again.

33429. (*Chairman.*) As I understand, Wiltshire and another boy were with you at the time?—Yes. They advised me to go to the hospital, and I said: "No, I don't think I shall go; I will see how it turns out"; and at the finish I had to go.

33430. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you mean to say it took you two hours?—No.

33431. How long did you stand outside?—I should think not more than half an hour, or three-quarters of an hour.

33432. Was this boy present with you the whole of the time?—Yes. He went to the hospital.

33433. While you were waiting outside Victoria Home?—He followed me down after the police.

33434. But Ethel Griffiths did not follow you down?—Yes, she came down as we started to go to the hospital—and she went to the hospital—she came into the waiting room.

33435. She had last seen you in Brick Lane when the assault took place?—Yes.

33436. She did not go from Brick Lane to Victoria Home?—No.

33437. Therefore you lost sight of her?—Yes, I lost sight of her. Then she was coming down there.

33438. She met you accidentally, you mean?—Yes, as she was going on the streets. She said: "Has he hurt you much?" I said, "I shall have to go to the hospital."

33439. Was the lad Wiltshire with you?—Yes, we were making our way to the hospital then—he was helping me along.

33440. Had he been with you ever since the assault?—He came down soon after. I made my way alone down there, and then he came down and helped me along.

33441. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I asked you before about the time you got to the hospital, and you said it was about 3 o'clock?—As near as I could say, about 3 o'clock—it might have been 2 o'clock. I should think I lay there an hour before the doctor came.

33442. I want you to pay attention to this, and think about it for a minute. Is it impossible for this assault to have been committed at about 4 o'clock in

the morning, according to your view?—Yes, because I was at the hospital at 4 o'clock.

33443. Then you mean it is impossible it could have happened about 4 o'clock in the morning?—It would not be so late as that.

33444. It could not have happened?—No, not so late as that.

33445. I want you to tell us what is the latest time you say this could have happened?—I reckon, as near as I could say, between 1 and 2.

33446. Then if we were to say 2 o'clock in the morning——?—That would be the latest.

33447. It could not possibly have been later than that?—No, I do not think so: I was at the hospital between 3 and 4.

33448. You were at the hospital between 3 and 4?—Something like that, as near as I could say. Then I had to wait there so long before the doctor came down.

33449. Had you been home with anybody?—No.

33450. After you had come out of the fish shop?—No: I was making my way home, as I have said.

33451. You were walking home, and nothing else?—No.

33452. That is a question of only a quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes, at the most?—About half an hour.

33453. It does not matter very much about twenty minutes or half an hour. You had not been in anywhere?—No, only I stopped, and then went gently on.

33454. I do not think you quite follow. Do you mean you had not been in any house after that?—No.

33455. Not at any time?—No.

33456. Had you been talking to anybody after you left the fish shop?—No. I stood talking to some young fellows, and gave them some cigarettes, and that.

33457. Was that outside the fish shop?—No, further on; outside a tobacconist's.

33458. How long did you stop talking to them?—Not more than five or ten minutes.

33459. Then you went towards home?—Yes.

33460. It is said by a number of persons that this happened at 4 o'clock, or half past 4 o'clock, in the morning?—No, it could not have been so late, because, as I say, I was at the hospital at that time, and before, as near as I could say.

33461. Suppose they are right about the time, and suppose you are making a mistake about the time?—That might be.

33462. What I want you to tell us is this. Can you account in any way for what you were doing between those times? That is the importance of it. Can you account at all for what you were doing up to 4 o'clock in the morning?—As I say, I was at the hospital before this.

33463. First of all, let me point this out to you, for I want you to give us some explanation of it, if you can, and it is of great importance that you should, if you can, so you must be frank with us about what happened. According to the statement of Dr. Billinghurst, you were not admitted to the hospital till 6 o'clock in the morning?—I lay there above an hour before I saw him.

33464. Just follow what I am putting to you. According to some of the persons who will be called before us, who opened windows and so forth when there was kicking going on, that did not happen till 4 o'clock or half past 4. According to the recollection of certain persons who are going to give evidence, this kicking did not take place till 4 or half past 4?—I think it was before then. *G Gamble.* 20 Feb. 1907.

33465. It leaves such a long time unaccounted for. Had you been doing anything? Did anything happen between those times?—No; I went gently along.

33466. Were you going to work the next morning?—Yes.

33467. What time do you get to work?—At half past 6.

33468. You would not be likely to be wandering about the streets?—Yes, I never lose time.

33469. You go to your work at the proper time the next morning?—At half past 6.

33470. You would get home and go to bed: you would not be stopping about the streets till 4 or half past 4?—I have been out all night, and then got up and gone to work when I have been home.

33471. Can you not give us any further account of what happened after you stopped talking to the boys and giving them some cigarettes outside a tobacconist's shop?—There was nothing happened, only as I say.

33472. Only one thing more. Had you ever been home with Ethel Griffiths before?—Yes, but not for a long while before this. I had not seen her for a long while before this.

33473. I do not quite know why you answered Mr. Dickinson, when he put that question to you, that you could not say you had?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) And to me, too.

33474. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) And to Mr Bankes. You certainly said it to Mr. Dickinson. I put the question whether you could say you had not been home with her, and you would not swear that you had been home with her?—Yes.

33475. You knew quite well you had?—Yes.

33476. And more than once?—Not more than once.

33477. You knew her?—I had seen her knocking about there.

33478. You had known her some time before?—I had seen her about.

33479. But you had been home with her?—Yes, been home with her about once or twice.

33480. Or it might be a little more, I suppose?—No, I do not suppose it was.

33481. You had been home with her. Was that always in the same neighbourhood?—Yes, or thereabouts.

33482. During the time that you had been living in this neighbourhood?—Yes.

33483. How long was that?—Six or eight months.

33484. You knew her name?—No, I did not know her name until I heard her called "Ethel"—then I did not know whether it was her right name or not.

33485. I suppose you knew her by the name of Ethel Griffiths?—Yes. Some people called her "Alice." I did not know which her right name was.

ETHEL GRIFFITHS, sworn.

33486. (*Earl Russell.*) Is your name Ethel Griffiths, and are you living at No. 2, Flower and Dean Street?—Yes. *E. Griffiths*

33487. Are you acquainted with the last witness, George Gamble?—No, I don't know him, but I have seen him twice.

33488. You have seen him occasionally?—Yes.

33489. Did you know him by name before August last?—Only as George.

33490. Do you remember meeting him very late one night in August?—Yes.

33491. You had spoken to him before as well as seeing him in the street?—Yes.

33492. You do remember meeting him very late one night in August?—Yes

33493. Will you tell us, as near as you can, exactly what time it was that you met him?—I think it was between two and three; I cannot quite remember, because it is such a long time back.

33494. You can tell us whether it was dark or whether it was daylight?—It was dark.

33495. Did you meet him by accident or by appointment?—By accident.

33496. Where was it you met him?—I really could not tell you the name of the street, but it was opposite some chapel down by Osborn Place, the bottom end of Osborn Place; I don't really remember the name of the street.

33497. What street was it near to?—I really could not tell you.

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33498. Osborn Place is near Brick Lane, is it not?—Yes.

33499. You say it was in Osborn Place or near Osborn Place?—Near Osborn Place—it was opposite some chapel where I met him, or a school.

33500. Do you remember any public-house that it was anywhere near to?—No, I do not.

33501. You stopped him, did you not?—Yes; I said "Good morning" to him.

33502. Did you begin to have some conversation with him then?—We just had a few words before I saw the constable.

33503. Was there anyone else in the street at that time besides you and the constable and Gamble?—No.

33504. Did you know the constable before?—Yes.

33505. You are often about in that part of the world, are you not?—Yes.

33506. What did the constable do or say?—He came up to me and called me on one side from George, and he asked me if I would come across the road to speak to him, which I refused to do; so I left the constable and went back to George.

33507. I do not think you have told us everything that happened. We want to know everything that happened.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Ask her if she knows anything more about the policeman. She has said she knew him, but she has not identified him.

(*Earl Russell.*) I want to know first what passed between her and the constable. (*To the Witness.*) Which side of the road was the constable when he spoke to you and saw you and Gamble together?—On the left-hand side of the road opposite the chapel.

33508. On the pavement?—Yes.

33509. Was the constable on the same side of the street?—He was in the middle of the road.

33510. What did he do exactly, first?—The constable?

33511. Yes?—He called me on one side.

33512. He called you to him?—Yes. I left George on the pavement.

33513. Did you go to the constable?—Yes.

33514. Close up to him?—Yes.

33515. I want to know what happened then. Tell these gentlemen exactly what happened. There is nothing to be afraid of?—He asked me if I would come to a certain place with him, and I refused.

33516. Did you understand what he meant?—Yes.

33517. After you refused what did you do?—I went back to George and told him what the constable asked me.

33518. Where was Gamble at that time?—He had walked on about five minutes' walk from where we were standing.

33519. You say it took you nearly five minutes to catch him up?—Yes, and the constable followed me.

33520. Did you walk back to him quickly or slowly?—I walked after him and left the constable.

33521. When you came up to Gamble what happened?—I told him what happened. He asked me, and I told him. The constable came and stopped us again.

33522. How near was the constable to you when you caught up Gamble?—He was alongside of me; a few steps behind me.

33523. What did the constable say either to you or to Gamble when he caught you up?—George told him what I had told him, and he said he ought to be ashamed of himself. One word brought up another, and there was a bit of an argument.

33524. Were you all walking on during this time, or standing still?—Walking on.

33525. Do you know what street you were in when you caught up Gamble?—A turning into Osborn Place going towards Brick Lane, because I was going towards Brick Lane when we met the constable.

33526. That was before anything happened at all?—Yes.

33527. During this time that you were walking along were you and Gamble alongside on the pavement, or where?—In the middle of the road.

33528. Was the constable alongside or behind, or in front?—Talking to George during the time they walked on. He told me to go one way and him to go the other. I said: "No; we are both going to Brick Lane, and we will go together," and the constable followed us.

33529. The constable told you to separate?—Yes.

33530. Can you remember at all what Gamble was saying to the policeman or the policeman to Gamble?—No, I cannot remember exactly.

33531. Can you remember anything about what they were saying. You have told us that Gamble said the constable ought to be ashamed of himself?—Yes.

33532. (*Chairman.*) Then you said there was an argument?—Yes.

33533. What was the argument?—About me, I suppose.

33534. It was an argument about you?—Yes.

33535. What did they say?—Because I would not leave George to go with him, and there was a bit of a "niff" about it.

33536. You would not leave George?—Because we were both going to Brick Lane, and we thought we would go together.

33537. You mean you would not leave George to go with the constable?—Yes; I refused to go with the constable, and he followed us up and separated us.

33538. (*Earl Russell.*) Was the constable at this time doing anything besides talking?—No, not until he got outside Osborn Place—Brick Lane.

33539. What did he do then?—Then he pushed George, and he fell on the pavement.

33540. Were you on the pavement then or in the middle of the road?—I was in the middle of the road, and George was on the pavement.

33541. You say the constable pushed him and he fell?—Yes.

33542. Was anyone else there at that time?—Yes, there were some few standing by.

33543. Anybody that you knew?—Yes, two.

33544. That was when he first pushed him and he fell down?—Yes.

33545. Let us have the names of the two people you knew who were there?—William Hughes is a witness we have here.

33546. Who was the other?—I could not tell you the name of the other young man, but he is one of the witnesses here.

33547. Somebody else we have seen here?—Yes.

33548. Did you know them before?—I have seen them occasionally in Brick Lane, but not to know them.

33549. What happened after George had fallen down?—There was a fight between the constable and him, and the constable kicked him and knocked him about.

33550. Did you see the constable kick him?—Yes; I went between them.

33551. On which part of the body did he kick him?—About the ribs and the back.

33552. Did you at that time see any other constable in sight?—The sergeant came on the scene.

33553. When the constable was kicking Gamble?—Yes.

33554. Where did the sergeant come from?—From the top of Brick Lane, opposite the Bell public-house.

33555. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What do you mean by "the top of Brick Lane"?—Opposite the Bell public-house.

33556. (*Earl Russell.*) Can you fix this place where George Gamble fell down. Can you tell us exactly where it was. Do you know the name of the street it was in?—Osborn Place.

33557. It was in Osborn Place?—Yes, a few steps from the Bell public-house.

33558. From which way had you come into Osborn Place before it happened. How had you got to Osborn Place?—I turned by Vallance Road to come up to it first of all.

33559. How did you get into Osborn Place. Which end did you come in at—from the Brick Lane end or from the other end?—The other end.

33560. Do you know which street you had come from before you got into Osborn Place?—I could not remember the name of the street.

33561. How near was this other constable you say you saw at this time?—The sergeant?

33562. The one who was at this place while the constable was kicking Gamble—where did you see the sergeant?—He was standing outside the Bell public-house talking to another constable, I think.

33563. Where was the sergeant standing?—Opposite the Bell public-house.

33564. Past the Bell public-house?—Yes.

33565. Do you say he was talking to another constable?—Yes, I think I remember he was talking to another constable.

33566. What did the sergeant do?—He came on and stopped the constable from kicking him.

33567. Then what happened to George Gamble?—He got up on his feet and went across the road and the constable followed him. I don't know what happened in the next street.

33568. He got up on his feet?—Yes, and walked away.

33569. Quickly or slowly?—As quickly as he could.

33570. In which direction did he walk?—The way we came.

33571. Away from Brick Lane?—Yes.

33572. Not towards Brick Lane?—No.

33573. You saw the first constable follow him?—The one that did it.

33574. What did the sergeant do?—I don't think he did anything. He told me to go home, and I walked away.

33575. Did the sergeant follow with him or stop with you?—He stopped where he was, where it happened.

33576. Tell the Commissioners if you heard the sergeant say anything while the other man was kicking him?—I don't remember.

33577. Do you remember any conversation by the sergeant while the constable was kicking him?—No. I don't remember.

33578. Then you say that Gamble went on and the policeman after him?—Yes.

33579. Did you stand still and watch them, or walk after them?—No, I did not go in the same direction as they went; I went round the other way in a different direction and met him.

33580. Did you start going away before they got out of sight, or did you stand still until they were out of sight?—Until they were out of sight.

33581. You stood still and watched them?—Yes.

33582. How far did you see them?—Not so very far. I forget the name of the street now.

33583. Did they go straight on or turn round?—They turned round by the buildings.

33584. Do you know what street they turned into. Did they turn to the right or to the left?—To the right hand.

33585. They turned to their own right?—Yes.

33586. Did you see anything more happen before they got out of sight?—When he turned the corner he fell, and I don't know what happened after that.

33587. Who fell?—George.

33588. Did you see any more after that?—Not then—not till I saw him standing.

33589. Which way did you go after that happened?—Into Osborn Street into Whitechapel.

33590. Osborn Street or Osborn Place?—Osborn Street.

33591. Into what road did you go from there?—Into Whitechapel.

33592. Were you going home or looking for Gamble, or what were you doing?—To see where he went and to see what happened to him.

33593. Did you ask anybody for him as you went?—Yes, I asked one man who was coming across the road whether he had seen a young man coming that way, and he said "No."

33594. Did you go on looking for him?—Yes.

33595. Where did you find him?—At Commercial Street standing outside the Victoria Home, No. 1, unable to walk.

33596. About how long was that after you parted from him at Osborn Place?—About a quarter of an hour, as near as possible.

33597. What was he doing when you found him?—Standing against the wall opposite Victoria Home.

33598. What did his condition seem to be?—He could not seem to move.

33599. Was there anybody with him there?—He was by himself.

33600. What did you do when you found him?—I went across and spoke to him, and asked him how he was. He said he was not able to walk. I asked two young men if they would help me to take him to the hospital, and he said yes, they would come with me.

33601. Where were the two young men?—One was with me.

33602. Where was the other one?—Standing outside the Princess Alice public-house.

33603. Do you know the names of those two young men?—I could not tell you. One of them is here as a witness, but I don't know his name.

33604. Did Gamble tell you anything about what had happened since you saw him?—Yes, he told me the constable kicked him, and he was not able to move.

33605. Did he say anything about whether it was as bad as the first time or not?—Worse than the first time.

33606. Was he able to walk?—He could scarcely walk at all.

33607. It was the London Hospital you took him to?—Yes.

33608. Are you able to say what time of night it was when you got to the London Hospital with him?—About four o'clock, as near as possible. I would not be positive to the time.

33609. Was it daylight?—It was just breaking daylight as I got there.

33610. You cannot tell us the time exactly?—No.

33611. Did you give your name to anyone at the Hospital when you got him in?—I did not go in with him; the two young men did. I stayed in the door while the two young men brought him in.

33612. Who did go in with him?—I don't know his name, but he is one of the witnesses.

33613. (*Chairman.*) Did both of the young men go in, or only one?—Both went to the inner door. One went in and the other one stayed outside.

(*Earl Russell.*) I do not know that I need call them in, but it is the other one we called in to be identified by the last witness. (*To the Witness.*) How was Gamble with regard to drinking—was he sober or not before this happened?—Perfectly sober.

33614. You say you did not give his name at the hospital to anybody?—No.

33615. You have visited him since he has been there?—Yes.

33616. Did you take any notice of the constable who you say kicked him? Should you be able to identify him? Would you know him again?—Yes.

33617. (*Chairman.*) Had you ever seen the constable before that night?—Yes.

33618. Had you ever talked to him before?—Yes, I had spoken to him.

33619. Was he a friend of yours?—No, he was no friend of mine.

33620. (*Earl Russell.*) What is it that you would know him by? How do you know him?—(*No answer.*)

33621. What would you recognise him by—how would you know him again?—I should recognise him.

33622. (*Chairman.*) Can you describe him?—Yes. He has a ginger moustache, has he not—207?

33623. Do you think you would know him again?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) We had better have the officers in court.

33724. (*Earl Russell.*) Would you recognise the sergeant again who you say was there?—Yes, I should recognise the sergeant.

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33625. Had you ever seen him before that night?—Yes, I had seen him before.

33626. Have you seen him about the streets since?—Yes.

33627. Have you seen No. 207 about the streets since?—I could not really say.

(*Earl Russell.*) If the witness can recognise the sergeant we had better have them all in.

(*Witness.*) I think I could. I am not positive of the sergeant.

(*Several police officers in uniform were called into court.*)

33628. Can you pick out the constable?—Yes, the second man on my right. (*Pointing to P.C. 207 H.*)

33629. Can you identify the sergeant?—I think the sergeant is on the right—the little one. The first one on my left.

33630. Which one do you mean? Do you mean the one the inspector has his hand upon now? (*Police Sergeant 41 H.*)—No.

33631. Which do you mean?—The other one. (*Pointing to Police Sergeant 5 H.*) I am not positive, but I think it is the one.

33632. You say you are not positive, but you think that is the man?—I am not positive.

(*Chairman.*) She identifies 207 as the police constable.

33633. (*Earl Russell.*) Yes. Now look at *that* man (*207 H.*). Have you any doubt about him at all?—No.

33634. Are you perfectly certain?—I am perfectly certain.

(*Chairman.*) You say the sergeant is the officer standing next to him?—I am not positive.

33635. (*Earl Russell.*) No, it is the second from that end. (*Police Sergeant 5 H.*)

33636. (*Chairman.*) Is that the sergeant you saw?—I am not positive of the sergeant.

33637. But you think so?—I think it is.

(*Chairman.*) What is his name and number?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) 5 H., Thomas Sheedy.

(*The officers withdrew from the court.*)

33638. (*Earl Russell.*) Do you remember being approached by Mr. Timewell, or somebody from Mr. Timewell, to make a statement about this at any time?—Last August, do you mean?

33639. Yes. Do you remember anybody coming to you, and your telling them what you knew about this?—Yes.

33640. Do you remember how long after George Gamble went to the hospital that was?—A fortnight or three weeks; I am not positive.

33641. It was not this gentleman, Mr. Timewell, that you saw, but someone else?—Yes.

33642. You only made one statement?—Yes.

33643. Was it read over to you and did you sign it?—I think I signed it.

33644. Was it read over to you first?—After I gave the statement he read it over to me.

33645. How many times altogether did you see the gentleman who took the statement?—About three times.

33646. Just look at *that*. Is that your signature at the end of it? (*Handing document to witness.*)—Yes.

33647. Did you see 207 H., the constable who has just been in court, last Sunday?—Last Sunday night.

33648. Where did you see him?—Outside the Carpenter's Arms.

33649. Was it before closing time, or afterwards, or when?—After closing time.

33650. How long after?—About ten minutes after the houses were closed.

33651. Was he on duty in the street?—Yes.

33652. Was he in uniform?—Yes.

33653. Did you speak to him, or did he speak to you?—I spoke to him

33654. What did you say to him?—I asked him if he knew anything about this, and he told me "No," and I said, "It is a funny thing that you haven't heard when I have." So after one or two words he said, "I have." He said, "What are you going to do?" I said, "I don't know what I am going to do." He asked me if I was going to do my worst.

33655. What next. Just tell the whole truth to these gentlemen. We want to know everything?—I said I did not know what to do. I said I thought it was all dropped until I heard on Saturday.

33656. What then?—(*No answer*).

33657. Now speak up, and turn to the Chairman?—I don't think much passed besides that. He offered me £2 if I would not go against him. That is all that passed.

33658. Was anything said about what might happen if you did go against him?—Yes, he said I should be sorry for it. He said he would do it in on me—what he meant by that I don't know.

33659. Anything more?—That is all.

33660. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I understand that you made this statement that I have just seen, and that has been shown to you, and which you signed, about three weeks after all this happened. That is so, is it not?—Yes, about three weeks or a fortnight as far as I remember. It is such a length of time.

33661. At that time the matter was pretty fresh in your recollection?—Yes.

33662. Did you tell the gentleman that all this had happened at four o'clock in the morning?—Yes. I forget the time; it is such a length of time.

33663. Did you tell the gentlemen that?—I do not remember; I may have done.

33664. Were you trying to tell the gentlemen exactly what had happened?—Yes.

33665. At that time it was fresh in your memory?—Yes.

33666. If you told the gentleman it was four o'clock in the morning was that because you believed that that was the time?—Yes, that was the time; it must have been.

33667. That must have been the time?—Yes.

33668. Do not you recollect quite well now that it was four o'clock in the morning?—I remember the time when we got to the hospital; it was breaking daylight. That was after it was all over.

33669. How long had you known this George?—I had seen him about twice before I met him on the 21st.

33670. How long had you known him then—how many months?—About a month before that I had seen him twice.

33671. Had you only known him for a month?—A month or so; I don't remember. I had only seen him once or twice previous to the 21st August.

33672. Did you know him as George Pearce?—Yes.

33673. You knew him as George Pearce?—George ——. I might have seen the name Pearce on the card at the hospital.

33674. Before this happened did you know him as George Pearce?—Only by the name of George.

33675. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

33676. Why did you tell this gentleman who took this statement that it was in a turning off Brick Lane near the Bell public-house you spoke to George Pearce?—That is Osborn Place.

33677. But why did you call this man George Pearce unless you had known him as George Pearce?—I must have heard him say so himself or he must have told me. I only remember him as George. I don't remember having seen the name of Pearce, only on the card.

33678. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When you say you must have heard him say Pearce, who do you mean by "him"?—The gentleman I made the statement to.

33679. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) How many times had George been home with you before this happened?—Not once.

33680. You swear that positively?—Yes, I swear that.

33681. Just think and be a little careful about this. George has been here, and I want to ask you, do you tell these gentlemen on your oath he has never been home with you?—No.

33682. Never?—No.

33683. (*Chairman.*) The learned counsel says "has he been home with you," but had you not been somewhere for a short time with George before this occasion of the 21st August?—No, I had not.

33684. You say you had not been home with him. Had you been anywhere else with him?—No, I had not.

33685. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am afraid I must ask you this question—you are a prostitute, are you not?—I work for my living sometimes when I can get it.

33686. But at other times do you go with men?—Yes, at other times I do.

33687. I ask you has not George been with you before this night?—No, he has not.

33688. You swear that?—Yes, I swear that.

33689. Did you ask him on this night when you first saw him to go with you for a short time?—No, I did not, but I met him.

33690. But when you met did you ask him to go with you for a short time?—No—not George.

33691. That is untrue, is it?—Quite untrue.

33692. How long before you saw any constable had you first met George that night?—About ten minutes previous to that.

33693. No more?—No more.

33694. Had you been in any public-house that night?—Not that night—not with George.

33695. Not with George, but had you been with other people in public-houses?—No, I went in by myself.

33696. Did you stay in some public-house till closing time?—I could not exactly remember.

33697. Do you remember where it was you met George that night?—Vallance Road, I think.

33698. You remember that?—I think it was Vallance Road.

33699. Vallance Road is on the extreme right of this plan. Were you in Vallance Road?—I turned into Vallance Road.

33700. Where were you coming from?—From Bow.

33701. You were coming from Bow?—Yes, I turned that way.

33702. Were you coming from Bow?—Yes.

33703. Had you been to Bow?—Yes, that night.

33704. You remember you had been to Bow?—Yes.

33705. Where had you been to in Bow?—I had a drink in a public-house down there with a woman friend of mine.

33706. You had been in a public-house in Bow?—Yes.

33707. What was the name of the public-house?—I really could not remember.

33708. Had you stayed in a public-house till closing time?—No.

33709. How far is that public-house from Vallance Road?—This public-house is in Bow, but you turn by the Pavilion to get to Vallance Road.

33710. You say you had been in a public-house in Bow with your friend?—Yes.

33711. How far is that from Vallance Road?—A good distance.

33712. How long did it take you to walk?—I got in a tram.

33713. Now you are beginning to remember what happened. Can you give me the name of the friend you were with?—Yes, if she is about. I don't think she is there now.

33714. Can you tell me her name?—Yes.

33715. What is her name?—Mary Davis.

33716. You were in Bow with her that night?—Yes.

33717. It was Monday?—Yes.

33718. How late did you stay in Bow with Mary Davis?—A little after eleven o'clock. It had gone eleven.

33719. Then which way did you come?—I got in the tram and got out at the Pavilion.

33720. Is that close to Vallance Road?—Yes.

33721. You would have got to Vallance Road before twelve o'clock?—Yes.

33722. It is about a quarter of an hour's tram ride, so you would have got to Vallance Road well before twelve o'clock?—Yes.

33723. Did you meet George soon after you got to Vallance Road.

(*Chairman.*) What is closing time. Is it 12.30?

33724. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) She says she did not stay till closing time. She left Bow about eleven o'clock. (*To the Witness.*) You said about eleven o'clock, did you not?—Yes.

33725. Then you came by tram to the Pavilion, which is close to Vallance Road?—Yes.

33726. So you would have got there before twelve o'clock, certainly?—Yes, about half-past eleven.

33727. Did you meet George soon after you got into Vallance Road?—I met George about twelve o'clock, if I remember right. I do not exactly remember the exact time; it is a long time past.

33728. Did you meet him soon after you got into Vallance Road?—I did not meet him in Vallance Road; I met him further on.

33729. I asked you a moment ago where you met him and you said in Vallance Road?—I went into Vallance Road.

33730. Just tell me again. You got out of the tram by the Pavilion and you went into Vallance Road?—Yes.

33731. Did you meet George in Vallance Road?—I am not positive whether it was in Vallance Road or further on. I turned round on my left-hand side when I got to Vallance Road.

33732. Would it be close to Vallance Road?—Yes, close to Vallance Road; it was not far from a chapel or a school where we met.

33733. Is that close to Vallance Road?—I do not know whether it is close; it is further on. I do not know whether it is a church or a school.

33734. Is that close to Vallance Road?—No, further on than Vallance Road.

33735. You must just think again?—I do not know the name of the street. I turned to my left-hand side out of Vallance Road.

33736. You came from the Pavilion, and you got into Vallance Road?—Yes.

33737. Do you know Hanbury Street?—Yes.

33738. Was it in Hanbury Street you met him?—Opposite this chapel in this street, but I am not positive of the name of the street.

33739. Is there a chapel in Hanbury Street?—Really, I am not positive of it.

33740. How many minutes' walk would it be from Vallance Road that you met him—two minutes' walk?—More than that; I do not remember.

33741. How long would it take you to walk from Vallance Road into Brick Lane?—Five or ten minutes—ten minutes.

33742. Cannot you tell me any nearer where it was that you met George?—I do not know the name of the street. It was outside this chapel or church, or whatever it was. I turned to my left from Vallance Road, but I am not positive of the name of the street.

33743. (*Chairman.*) When you turned from Vallance Road did you turn into the street in which you met George?—Yes, opposite this church or chapel.

33744. Was it in a street turning out of Vallance Road that you met George?—I turned from Vallance Road on my left and I came out, but really I am not positive of the name of the street.

33745. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is a street that leads into Vallance Road?—It does not lead into Vallance Road, but from Vallance Road.

34746. You got into a street, the name of which you do not know?—Yes.

33747. Was it in this street you do not know?—Yes, in this street, outside the chapel.

33748. Did you meet him by accident or by appointment?—Accident; pure accident.

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33749. Had you walked from the tramways to that point?—No, not straight, because we had a talk.

33750. You turned twice, but you had not stopped anywhere?—No.

33751. So that, according to that, you must have met George before 12 o'clock?—I am not positive of the time.

33752. If you met him before 12 o'clock, and if it is true that this assault upon him which you have speaking of took place at 4 o'clock, what would you have been doing between 12 and 4 o'clock?—I am not positive of the time I met him. It was after the houses were closed.

33753. You can give no account to the Commissioners of what you were doing between 12 and 4?—No, I do not know.

33754. After you met George did you stand speaking with him at the same place or did you walk with him?—The same place, standing in the middle of the road; we were talking and the constable came up.

33755. Was it while you were standing there that a constable came up?—Yes.

33756. That was outside this chapel or church where you had first met him?—Yes.

33757. You had not moved?—No, we were in the middle of the road standing talking.

33758. Was there anybody else in the street at the time that you could see?—No.

33759. Just say in your own way what took place while you were standing there?—Nothing took place.

33760. Did the constable speak to you?—Yes, the constable came and spoke to me.

33761. What did he say to you?—He asked me to come with him, as I have said before.

33762. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Did he say that in the hearing of George?—No, he called me on one side from George.

33763. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Do you say he pulled you on one side?—He called me on one side.

33764. (*Chairman.*) Who do you mean?—The constable.

33765. Did he call you on one side or pull you on one side?—He called me on one side.

33766. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did he put his hand on you at all?—No.

33767. Did you go on one side and speak to him?—I did.

33768. Was the constable in uniform?—Yes.

33769. Did you know him by sight at that time?—Yes.

33770. Had anything of the kind occurred between you before?—No.

33771. Nothing?—No.

33772. Then did you go back to George?—Yes.

33773. And then what happened?—I told George what the constable asked me. He had followed me until I caught George.

33774. But do you mean to say, when you were speaking to the constable, George had walked away?—Yes, a little distance.

33775. Gone away by himself?—Yes, a little distance.

33776. How far?—About three minutes' walk; he just walked away slowly.

33777. Did he walk in the direction of Brick Lane?—Yes.

33778. Did you follow him?—I left the constable and followed behind, because I was going up Brick Lane.

33779. But when George walked away you followed him, did you?—I left the constable and then followed him because I was on my way home, and I was going to Brick Lane.

33780. Where did you catch George up?—He was only walking slowly.

33781. Was it in the same street?—Yes, in the same street.

33782. Did you see anybody else in the street then?—No, not until we turned into Brick Lane and Osborn Place.

33783. When you caught George up what did you do then?—I told George what the constable had asked me.

33784. And then what happened?—The constable and George had a word or two.

33785. Did anything else happen?—He kept following us up all the way.

33786. Did the constable strike George, or did George strike the constable?—Not there until they got up into Osborn Place.

33787. At that point nothing happened?—George told him he ought to be ashamed of himself and ought to set a better example, and one thing and the other.

33788. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You said not until you got to Osborn Place. What road were you walking along at that moment?—From where I met George and we turned away into Osborn Place.

33789. You said just now you caught up George when you got into Brick Lane.

33790. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We will go back a little and try to clear this up. I understand that when the constable asked you to speak to him George went on?—Yes.

33791. When you had finished speaking to the constable you followed and caught George up?—Yes.

33792. Then you were in the same street, then, when you caught George up as you were when you first spoke to him?—Yes.

33793. That is clear?—Yes, that is clear.

33794. When the constable caught you up you say he and George had some words?—Yes.

33795. But there was no striking or kicking there?—Not there.

33796. Then you said that nothing happened till you got into Brick Lane?—Osborn Place, Brick Lane.

33797. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Where did these words take place—in what street?—I could not tell you the name of the street.

33798. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is the same street in which you first met George?—Yes.

33799. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You had not got into Brick Lane up to that moment?—No; we had not turned into Osborn Place. It was the same street as I met him.

33800. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have got to the point now at which you say George had some words with the constable?—I told George what the constable said.

33801. And George told the constable he ought to be ashamed of himself?—Yes.

33802. After that did you and George walk on together?—Yes, we both walked on, and the constable followed him.

33803. In which direction did you go?—Into Osborn Place.

33804. Do you know Osborn Place by name?—Yes.

33805. That is a street the name of which you know?—Yes.

33806. And then you got into Osborn Place?—Yes.

33807. You had been walking some considerable distance with George and the constable before you got into Osborn Place?—Yes.

33808. And nothing had happened, according to you?—No, nothing happened till we got to Osborn Place.

33809. When you got into Osborn Place what was the first thing that happened?—George got on the pavement, and the constable gave him a push, and he fell.

33810. How far had you got up Osborn Place then?—A few steps, from the Bell public-house outside the men's lodging house.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Can you tell us where the Bell public-house is, Mr. Bankes?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is the corner of Osborn Place and Brick Lane.

33811. (*Chairman.*) Is there a church or chapel in Osborn Place?—No.

33812. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) How far was it from the church that you speak of to Osborn Place? How long were you walking?—A good five minutes' walk.

33813. Five minutes' walk from the church where you met him?—Yes.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) What about this public-house? Is it on the blue or on the pink?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The public-house is on the north corner—the blue corner.

(*Chairman.*) Is that the corner of Osborn Place and Brick Lane?

33814. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. (*To the Witness.*) So that, according to you, nothing happened between these men until they got within a few steps of Brick Lane?—Yes.

33815. Is Brick Lane a busy place, with people walking up and down?—Not in the morning time, I do not think. At that time it is quiet; there were a few about.

33816. How long before you got to the top of Osborn Place did you see that there was a sergeant standing at the top?—Not till after George was on the ground.

33817. You did not notice the sergeant till after George was on the ground?—No.

33818. Then you say that this constable kicked him while he was on the ground?—Yes.

33819. Did you notice which part of him he kicked?—On his ribs and back.

33820. How many times did he kick him?—Several times.

33821. And violently?—Yes.

33822. Did you scream out?—I did.

33823. I think you said that two people were there at that time whom you knew?—They are both witnesses we have here now; they were there at the time.

33824. Not two young men whom we have as witnesses?—They are here.

33825. Did you not say there were two men standing by when George was pushed on to the pavement?—Yes.

33826. You said Walter Hughes was one?—Yes.

33827. Do you know Walter Hughes?—By sight.

33828. Is he here?—Yes.

33829. Who was the other who was standing by—is he also here?—Yes.

33830. Is his name Rubenstein?—I am not positive.

33831. Should you know him by sight?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) We had better have Hughes and Rubenstein in, in order to identify them.

(*Hughes and Rubenstein and Wiltshire came into court.*)

33832. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Is that one (*pointing to Hughes*)?—That is one.

33833. He was there?—Yes.

33834. Did he see all that took place?—Yes.

33835. (*Chairman.*) Is that Walter Hughes?—Yes.

33836. You recognise him?—Yes.

33837. What is the name of the other?

(*Earl Russell.*) That is Rubenstein.

33838. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Is he the other one?—No, that is the one (*pointing to Wiltshire*).

33839. That is Wiltshire?—Yes.

33840. Do you say they were both there when this took place in Osborn Place?—Yes.

33841. Before Rubenstein goes did you ask him to come and give evidence?—No.

33842. Have you ever spoken to him?—No.

33843. You say that both those youths were there at that time?—Yes.

33844. Have you spoken to them about this since it happened?—They were there at the time the statements were given last August.

33845. Where was it the statements were given?—In Brick Lane.

33846. In what place—in a private house or a public-house?—The White House.

33848. Is that a public-house?—No.

33849. What is it?—A lodging house.

33850. How many people were there giving statements?—Three—two besides myself.

33851. Who asked you to go to the White House?—I went there when I was fetched. This gentleman came to me about it.

33852. He came to you in the White House?—Yes.

33853. Were you lodging there?—No, I was not lodging there at the time.

33854. Is it a common lodging house?—Yes.

33855. He came to you in the White House?—Yes, the statement was made in the White House.

33856. Were the other two youths in the White House?—No, they were not there, but I fetched them.

33857. You all three made your statements at the same time?—Yes.

33858. According to you, after George had been pushed down on the pavement and kicked in this way at the end of Osborn Place he got up and went away?—Yes, and the constable followed him.

33859. Did he go back in the same direction from which you had come?—Yes.

33860. And you did not see him any more or what happened to him?—No, not after that.

33861. And you did not see him again until you saw him standing outside the house where he lived?—Yes—Victoria Home.

33862. You were looking for him, I understood?—Yes, to see how he got on.

33863. You went to the Victoria Home because you thought you would find him there?—No, I came down Whitechapel and came down Wentworth Street, when I saw him standing against the wall.

33864. Did you know he lived there?—No. I had seen him standing there, but I did not know he lived there.

33865. Have you ever been in the Victoria Home?—No, it is a men's lodging house.

33866. When George went away back down Osborn Place, did he walk or run?—He run.

33867. He ran, did he?—He walked quick.

33868. Did he walk or run?—He run.

33869. So that after this violent kicking that you saw he was able to run?—He walked.

33870. But did he run?—He went as fast as he could go.

33871. He ran. Is that right?—Yes.

33872. Before this constable pushed George down had you seen any other constable about?—No.

33873. You are quite sure about that?—Positive.

33874. You had not seen any constable or a sergeant in Brick Lane or anywhere else?—A sergeant—not a constable—a sergeant was standing against the public-house.

33875. But you had not seen him before George had been pushed down?—Not the constable, but the sergeant.

33876. Had you seen the sergeant?—The sergeant in Brick Lane.

33877. Had you noticed the sergeant before George was pushed down?—Yes.

33878. You noticed him?—Yes.

33879. A moment ago you told me you had not noticed him until he came up when George was on the ground. Do you now say that you saw the sergeant?—I remember he was coming by the Bell.

33880. He was standing there within a very few feet of George when he was pushed down?—He was coming up towards this place. I saw the sergeant at the top of the road.

33881. Did he remain there?—Yes, until George was on the ground. Then he walked down.

33882. I must ask again about that to get it quite plain. Do you say that when you and George were walking from Osborn Place towards Brick Lane you saw the sergeant standing outside the Bell public-house?—Yes.

33883. When you first saw the sergeant the constable had not hit or pushed George at all?—No.

33884. You have told me that George was pushed down just close to the Bell public-house?—Yes.

33885. So that he must have been within a few feet

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of the sergeant when he was pushed down?—A single men's lodging-house is next door to the Bell.

33886. So that he must have been quite close to the sergeant when the constable pushed him down?—Yes.

33887. And you suggest that the constable waited till he got close to the sergeant before he attacked this man in this way?—Yes.

33888. That is what you suggest?—Yes.

33889. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) How could you see the sergeant?—By the lamp.

33890. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did you see any other constable besides the one who pushed George down, and the sergeant?—No.

33891. You are quite sure?—I do not remember.

33892. Let me read from your statement. You say: "We both went on, and the constable followed us and stopped us, and asked George which way we were going. George said to Brick Lane, and told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to speak to me as he did. Some altercation ensued, and we walked onward, the constable following."

(*Chairman.*) "Onward towards Brick Lane," I think.

33893. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is not in the original. It is "on towards Brick." "Lane" is apparently left out. It must mean Brick Lane. "We walked onward towards Brick Lane, the constable following. When we got in sight of a second constable, who was standing in Brick Lane, the constable who had been following us pushed George down, and then the sergeant appeared"?—The sergeant was there all the time.

33894. Now you say the sergeant was there all the time?—It was my mistake.

33895. (*Chairman.*) I understand you to say in answer to Mr. Bankes you think the constable and the sergeant must be one and the same person?—Yes.

33896. Let me read it to you again: "When we got in sight of a second constable, who was standing in Brick Lane, the constable who had been following us pushed George down, and then the sergeant appeared"?—Yes.

33897. Did you see any constable besides the sergeant near Brick Lane?—No, the sergeant followed us, I remember.

33898. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) How did George get up? Did he get up himself, or how did he get up, or did anybody help him?—He was helped up, as far as I remember, by the sergeant. The constable pushed me on one side. I went between them. Then the constable started kicking him. I walked away a few steps and left them. I walked back again.

33899. Did you see if anybody picked George up?—No, I did not see anybody pick him up; I only saw him when he was on his feet.

33900. You are quite sure of that?—Yes.

33901. You told these gentlemen the sergeant picked George up. Was that right?—That is the statement I made. I do not remember. I have not considered it since.

33902. Then you say George ran away, and the constable chased him?—Yes.

33903. Did the constable run after him?—Ran after him and followed him.

33904. "I went round to meet George by some buildings and could not find him"?—Yes.

33905. (*Chairman.*) What do you mean by "buildings"?—Model buildings.

33906. I thought you meant something special by it.

33907. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) In which street are they?—Chicksand Street, I think.

33908. Why did you go there?—I went right round.

33909. To meet him?—Yes, I thought I might see him.

33910. And you did not find him there, so then you went into Commercial Street and then you found him standing by the Victoria Home?—Yes, I went into Whitechapel and turned down Commercial Street.

33911. Did you find him at the Victoria Home within a quarter of an hour of the time he left you?—Yes, as far as I remember, a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes.

33912. And then you went straight off to the hospital with him?—Yes.

33913. How long would it take you to get to the hospital?—It took us a good bit because he could not walk.

33914. How long would it take you—half an hour?—Yes, more than half an hour, because he could not walk.

33915. Would it take you three-quarter of an hour?—About three-quarters of an hour.

33916. So that according to that you would have got to the hospital just about an hour after you had seen him knocked down and kicked?—Yes.

33917. I have read your statement or the bulk of it to you. Were the other two men in the room when you made your statement?—No, I made mine first.

33918. Were you there when they made theirs?—No, I walked on one side when I had made my statement.

33919. Where were the statements taken?—In the room, but I was standing at the door when they made their statements.

33920. Could you hear what they said?—No, I did not hear what they said.

33921. Did you not want to hear? Do you suggest to these gentlemen that you purposely kept away so that you should not hear?—No, certainly not.

33922. Then surely you were interested to hear what they had got to say?—I do not remember hearing what they said.

33923. I just want to ask you a question or two about what George said. Did you hear anything said about going to the police station between George and anybody?—George said, I think: "If I am doing anything wrong take me." I remember something about it, but not exactly. He said, "Do not hit me about," or something.

33924. I want to ask you about this conversation which you say you had with this constable last Sunday night. What public-house was it outside?—The Carpenter's Arms.

33925. In what street is that?—In Wentworth Street.

33926. About what time?—About ten minutes to quarter past 11, as near as possible.

33927. Was he in uniform?—Yes.

33928. Was anyone else near?—No.

33929. Could anybody hear what was said?—No, there was nobody there.

33930. Nobody there at all?—No.

33931. Had you seen him before, or spoken to him since this occurence?—Yes, once.

33932. Had you seen him or spoken to him, do you mean?—Spoken to him.

33933. When was that?—Before Christmas. I could not tell you the date.

33934. What had you spoken to him about?—I had spoken to him about the same thing.

33935. You had spoken to him about the same case?—Yes.

33936. Where was he then?—He was on duty in Brick Lane on a Sunday morning, I think it was.

33937. Can you fix the date at all?—No, I cannot.

33938. Can you tell the time?—About 12 o'clock in the morning.

33939. In the day time?—Yes.

33940. It was 12 o'clock in the morning in Brick Lane?—Yes.

33941. Can you say how long before Christmas it was?—No.

33942. Was it a week before Christmas or a fortnight?—I cannot remember. I know I remember speaking to him about it.

33943. In what part of Brick Lane was it that you saw him on a Sunday morning?—It was in what we call Brick Lane.

33944. Brick Lane is a very long street, is it not?—Yes.

33945. In which part of Brick Lane was it that you saw him on this Sunday morning?—Just along by the public-house called the Cranes—a little further down than that.

33946. Not far from the Cranes public-house?—No, not far from the Cranes public-house.

33947. What took place between you and him on that Sunday morning?—I just spoke to him on the subject.

33948. What did he say to you and you to him?—I told him I had given a statement about it.

33949. You said you had given a statement?—Yes. He said "What did you do that for?" He told me he was a married man, and he told me I was not to recognise him if anything should occur.

33950. Is that all?—That is all.

33951. That is all that took place?—That is all.

33952. Did you tell anybody about that conversation?—No, never.

33953. Never mentioned it till now?—No, not till now as far as I remember. I do not remember ever repeating it.

33954. You do not remember ever repeating it till now?—No.

33955. When did you first tell anybody about the conversation you had last Sunday?—This morning.

33956. Was that when you were up at the building here?—Yes. *E. Griffiths.*

33957. Whom did you tell?—George. 20 Feb. 1907.

33958. Have you kept on friendly terms with George since then?—Never seen him since October, I think.

33959. How many times did you go and see him in the hospital?—I do not remember.

33960. Four or five?—Yes, four or five times.

33961. And you told George about this this morning?—Yes.

33962. That was the first time you ever told anybody?—Yes.

33963. Did you know where George worked?—No.

33964. Did you not know that he worked in the west of London?—I knew he worked in the west somewhere, but I could not tell you where.

33965. Will you tell the Commissioners why, if he worked in the west, he should live in Whitechapel. Was it anything to do with you that he did so?—No.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Thursday, 21st February 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).

RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Esq., K.C., M.P.

WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).

CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).

J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).

J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Assistant Secretary*).

ETHEL GRIFFITHS, recalled.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Would you allow me, Sir, in the absence of my friend Mr. Bankes to question this witness on one point only?

(*Chairman.*) Certainly.

33966. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) How long before the 21st August had you been residing in this locality?—Altogether I have been there twelve months last May.

33967. So that you had been there some sixteen or fifteen months?—Yes.

33968. Had you spent a good deal of your time walking about?—The best part of it.

33969. Were the faces of the policemen on the beats in the locality pretty well known to you?—Yes.

33970. Were you friendly with them at all?—No.

33971. But not unfriendly?—No.

33972. You were not on bad terms with them at all?—No.

33973. You would be seeing their numbers from night to night?—Yes.

33974. Now, with regard to this man whom you have identified, did you know his number?—No.

33975. Just think. This was the 21st August. Had you been walking about every night during that month?—As far as I can remember.

33976. As far as you can remember, practically every night?—Yes.

33977. You would be seeing that man on his beat all the time?—On several occasions.

33978. Besides that, you had seen him, I suppose, during the previous months that you had been walking about there?—Yes.

33979. Come—did you not know his number?—I never took particular notice of his number. *E. Griffiths.*

33980. Did you not know it? Did you know his name?—No. 21 Feb. 1907.

33981. People, when they know a face, generally try to identify that person by something, and if you do not know the name, and there is a conspicuous number which you can read every night for the best part of twelve months or more, do not you think you had noticed it?—Yes.

33982. You think you would?—Yes.

33983. Did you not know it?—Yes; I only took particular notice of the number at the time it happened.

33984. I am not asking you whether you took particular notice of the number at the time it happened, but what I want to know is whether you identified a particular number with this man with the ginger moustache?—Yes.

33985. You must have known his number for months before that?—Yes.

33986. (*Chairman.*) I understand that you say to Mr. Muir that you did know the number of the constable with what has been called the ginger moustache?—Yes.

33987. Though you did not notice his number on this particular night?—No.

33988. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That is what I understood. When did you make this statement? It is not dated at all?—I am not sure.

33989. About how long after the events that we are speaking about?—About a fortnight or three weeks afterwards.

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33990. That would be the end of August or the beginning of September?—Yes.

33991. Did you tell the gentleman who took this statement what the number was of this man?—I cannot remember.

33992. You see you describe him as "A constable who I can identify, aged about 30, with a ginger moustache"?—Yes.

33993. You knew that man's number?—Yes.

33994. Did you tell that gentleman what the number was?—I do not remember.

33995. May you have done so?—I may have.

33996. When, after you took George to the hospital, did you first go to see him there—how soon after?—The second or third day after he was in the hospital. I am not positive.

33997. Did he ask you to find out who the constable was?—No.

33998. He did not?—No.

33999. Did anybody ask you to find out who the constable was?—No, I don't remember.

34000. Nobody ever asked you to find out?—I don't remember.

34001. Let me put it to you in another way. Did anybody ever ask you to find out who was the constable on that beat?—I don't remember anyone asking me.

34002. Did you ever yourself go out for the purpose of finding out who was the constable on that beat that night in that month of August?—I cannot remember.

34003. Did you ever go round that same locality during the month of August last?—I may have.

34004. Cannot you go nearer than that. Cannot you remember that you did. It was your beat, was it not, as well as the constable's?—I do not remember anyone asking me to find out.

34005. I have gone away from that, and have taken your answer that you do not remember. Did you ever, in fact, go round that locality in the month of August after you had taken George to the hospital?—I do not remember.

34006. Is your memory an entire blank upon that?—It has slipped my memory. I have quite forgotten everything about it.

34007. Did you ever see this constable with the ginger moustache?—Several times.

34008. Wait a moment till I have completed my question. During that month of August, after you had taken George to the hospital?—Yes.

34009. You did?—Yes, I have seen him.

34010. You were walking round that neighbourhood at night?—Yes.

34011. After you had taken George to the hospital in August?—Yes.

34012. And you saw this constable several times?—Yes.

34013. Now, you say that on the night of the 21st, or, rather, the early morning of the 21st, you did not notice his number, although you noticed his appearance?—Yes.

34014. On those other nights when you saw him, did you identify him in your own mind as the man who had assaulted George?—Yes.

34015. Did you look at his number on those occasions?—Yes.

34016. You took particular notice of it?—Yes.

34017. Do you remember what it was?—207 H.

34018. How many times do you suppose in August you took note of the fact that that man's number was 207 H?—Only once I noticed it.

34019. Does that mean that that so impressed itself on your mind that you had no occasion to look again?—Yes.

34020. Was that on the first occasion that you saw him round there that night after you had taken George to the hospital that you noticed his number?—No, I could not remember whether that was the day.

34021. But would it not be? You were looking to see if you could find the man who had assaulted George?

34022. (*Chairman.*) She has not said that. I understand you to say that nobody asked you to go and try and find the constable who had assaulted George?—No.

34023. What Mr. Muir is suggesting to you is that some time after this occurrence of the 21st August you went and looked for the constable?

34024. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) May I put it in my own way? I did not put it quite so high as that. (*To the Witness.*) You were in pursuance of your calling walking round this neighbourhood at night?—Yes.

34025. And looking about at the constables you met, did you look to see whether you could recognise the man who had assaulted George?—Not the same night—a few nights after that.

34026. That is what I am asking you—a few nights after that you were walking round there anyhow, and being there at night did you look at the constables whom you saw that night in order to see whether you could recognise the man who had assaulted George?—Yes.

34027. You did?—Yes.

34028. And, as I understand, looking like that you noticed the number 207 H?—Yes.

34029. And recognised that man as being the man who had assaulted George?—Yes.

34030. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean by that that you were in any doubt as to who had assaulted George?—No.

34031. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You say you did not know his number?—No, I was not positive of his number.

30432. And you took particular notice of it in your own mind—207 H?—Yes.

34033. And that was within a few days of the assault upon George?—Yes.

34034. A fortnight or three weeks afterwards you gave this statement?—Yes.

34035. And the number is not mentioned in it. You may take that as being the fact. Did you verbally tell anybody that you knew the number?—I don't remember.

34036. Were you asked whether you did know the number?—I am not positive.

34037. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What do I understand is the date when the statement was taken?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) She says a fortnight or three weeks after the 21st August.

34038. (*Earl Russell.*) I understand you to say that you knew this particular constable by sight before this happened?—Yes.

34039. And you saw him again after it happened?—Yes.

34040. More than once?—Yes.

34041. But you were not positive, you say, about his number?—No.

34042. But apart from the question of his number, have you ever had any doubt at all as to the man?—No.

34043. Did you tell the gentleman who called on you from Mr. Timewell that you could indentify the constable?—Yes, I did.

34044. Did you tell him that you would be able to identify him with certainty, without any doubt?—Yes, as far as I remember.

34045. And you never have had any doubt at all as to the man being the man you met that night?—No.

34046. And the same man that you pointed out to us yesterday?—Yes.

34047. You told me yesterday in answer to my questions about a conversation that you had last Sunday night with this constable when he offered you money?—Yes.

34048. You had reported that conversation to George Gamble. Is that so?—Yes.

34049. Had you spoken about it to Mr. Timewell?—No.

34050. Or to anybody who took a statement for Mr. Timewell?—No.

34051. And did you intend that conversation to be repeated when you told George Gamble about it?—No.

34052. You said yesterday you never told anybody about the other conversation you had with him?—No.

34053. Was that previous conversation you had with him before or after you were asked to make a statement by Mr. Timewell's friend?—Before.

34054. Before you made any statement to any friend of Mr. Timewell's? You remember you said you had a conversation with him before Christmas about this same case?—Yes.

34055. Do you remember that conversation?—Yes.

34056. Was it before or after you made the statement to the friend of Mr. Timewell?—After.

34057. Who started the conversation—you or 207?—I spoke to him.

34058. What was it that you spoke to him about then?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Is not that a little wide, Sir?

34059. (*Chairman.*) Yes, I think it is. What were the first words that you used to the constable at the interview that you say took place before Christmas?—As far as I remember I think I asked him if he had heard anything about it. I do not quite remember the first words.

34060. I suppose you said "Good evening," or something of that kind?—"Good morning"—it was in the morning.

34061. (*Earl Russell.*) Did you ever speak to him besides these two occasions that you have mentioned—the one before Christmas and the one last Sunday—at any other time about what had happened to George Gamble?—No.

34062. Will you tell the Commissioners what is the reason why you did not mention these conversations when you made your statement? Why was it you did not tell us that?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) She could not have mentioned the second because it had not happened—or either of them, in fact.

(*Chairman.*) This statement was taken at the beginning of September.

34063. (*Earl Russell.*) I will put it in another way. Why was it you told George Gamble and not anyone else yesterday about your conversation on Sunday? Why did you not tell Mr. Timewell about it yesterday? What was your reason for not mentioning it?—I did not wish it to be repeated.

34064. Why did you not wish it to be repeated? What was your reason for wishing to keep it dark?—(*No answer.*)

34065. Why was it that you did not mention it?—I have no reason.

34066. You were also asked a question as to whether you had known George Gamble for some little time before this?—I might have known him a little time before, but I do not remember. Previous to this about a month I knew him personally.

34067. Previous to August?—About a month before this happened I met him about twice.

34068. What about a month before this happened—what happened?—I knew him, and I had spoken to him twice.

34069. You were also asked whether you had ever taken George home with you?—Yes.

34070. What is the fact about that? What do you wish to say to the Commission?—The length of time; I can remember about twelve months back that I have, but I did not remember yesterday.

34071. (*Chairman.*) He went with you for a short time somewhere?—Yes, he has been with me twice, as far as I can remember. I could not remember yesterday.

34072. Then you had known him for about twelve months about?—He was there for a length of time then, once or twice; I met him on two occasions about twelve months ago.

34073. Did he go home with you then, or did you go somewhere else?—Home.

34074. To your own place?—Yes.

34075. You have a room?—Yes.

34076. And you recollect now that Gamble did come home with you?—Yes, twelve months ago.

34077. You now know that he stated that to us yesterday, do not you?—No.

34078. (*Earl Russell.*) You told Mr. Bankes yesterday that you met Gamble about midnight, you think?—Yes.

34079. And you told me at the beginning of your examination in chief that this happened about 3 o'clock in the morning. Can you give any explanation at all to the Commissioners of the difference of time or of the interval?—I do not remember the time, it is such a length of time back.

34080. Can you tell us anything at all to help us about the time?—As near as I remember it was about 3 o'clock—between 2 and 3.

34081. What time do you think it was when you first saw Gamble? Do you still think that was 12 o'clock?—Yes, when I met Gamble.

34082. What happened in the time between?—Nothing between him and me in the time between.

34083. You cannot give us any explanation of that?—No, nothing happened.

34084. Now about the time when you made your statement. It was made, I understand, in the public room of a common lodging house. Is that so?—Yes.

34085. And you say that you made your statement when there was nobody else in the room?—Yes.

34086. And it was taken down?—Yes.

34087. And it was after that that you fetched in these two other boys?—Yes.

34088. Did these two boys make their statement together, were they alongside each other when they were making it, or how were the statements taken?—They were both together; I walked away.

34089. And the two boys were together at the time?—Yes.

34090. Did you see what was in their statements?—No.

34091. You did not hear them read over?—No.

34092. (*Chairman.*) It seems absolutely clear that Gamble received very terrible injuries on this 21st August?—Yes.

34093. You know you are making a very grave charge against a police-constable by saying that it was he who apparently without provocation kicked Gamble and caused those injuries. You see it is a very grave charge, is it not?—Yes.

34094. Have you told us everything that you know about what took place on that night?—As far as I remember—everything.

34095. Are you a Londoner born?—No.

34096. What part of the country do you come from?—Wales.

34097. What part?—Cardiff.

34098. When did you come from Cardiff to London?—Twelve months last May.

34099. Were you brought up at Cardiff?—I was there a length of time. I was not brought up there.

34100. Are your parents still living?—No.

34101. You said something yesterday about doing work. What kind of work have you been doing?—I was working at a laundry in Commercial Road.

34101*. What work were you doing at Cardiff before you came to London?—Housework.

34102. Domestic service?—Yes.

34103. Did you come up to London to be a domestic servant?—No, I did not.

34104. You had gone wrong in Cardiff?—Yes.

34105. You told us yesterday about doing some work in London, as I gather?—Yes.

34106. What kind of work was that?—Charing.

34107. That means that you got occasional jobs, I suppose?—Yes.

34108. Have you been since May twelvemonth walking pretty well every evening about Commercial Street and this neighbourhood?—Yes.

34109. What streets have you generally walked about in?—Commercial Street and Whitechapel.

34110. What were the streets that you generally walked along?—Commercial Street and Whitechapel.

34111. Whitechapel Road?—Yes.

34112. I suppose that you know by sight a good many of the policemen?—Yes.

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34113. Have you ever been in any trouble?—Once.

34114. What was that for? Solicitation?—No.

34115. What was that for?—For being drunk.

34116. And disorderly, I suppose?—No.

34117. Simply drunkenness?—Yes.

34118. Were you taken to the station?—Yes.

34119. And you appeared at the police court?—Yes.

34120. What was the result?—5s.

34121. That is the only time you have been in trouble?—Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) Would you ask the date of that, Sir?

34122. (*Chairman.*) What date was that—in what month or week?—In October, as far as I remember.

34123. In October last?—October or November.

34124. After this affair had taken place?—Yes.

34125. Apart from that, you have never been in any trouble at all with the police?—No.

34126. Did you often talk to them?—No, not very often.

34127. I should like you, if you can, to make a full disclosure of everything, because you know we have power to give you a certificate if you make any revelations that might otherwise land you into trouble. If we think you have given a full, true, and complete disclosure of all that you know about the matter we are inquiring into, we can give you a certificate to protect you. Have you been on good terms with the police in the sense that you have been in the habit of talking to them—I do not say every night, but often?—Yes.

34128. And they knew pretty well what you were doing about the streets?—Yes.

34129. Have you been on really friendly terms with any of the constables—have they gone home with you, or gone with you for a short time, or anything of that kind?—No.

34130. Not at all?—No.

34131. But they have not molested you in any way?—No.

34132. And I take it that you have no feeling against the police at all?—No.

34133. You have had no cause to quarrel with any policeman, or with the police as a whole force?—No.

34134. As far as you know they are quite respectable, sober, well-conducted men in that neighbourhood, apart from this occurrence?—Yes, from what I know of them.

34135. You have never noticed a constable do this kind of thing to any man before, or interfering with you or any other women?—No.

34136. You are quite certain of that?—I do not remember it.

34137. Had any constable ever asked you to come with him before?—No.

34138. Then this is quite a curious and singular circumstances that he should interfere between you and George?—Yes.

34139. I forgot to ask you whether you are married or not?—Yes, I have been.

34140. You were married at Cardiff, I suppose?—Merthyr.

34141. Is your husband alive?—Yes.

34142. When did you separate from him?—Two years ago.

34143. Do you know where he is?—No, I do not.

34144. Did he desert you or did you leave him?—I left him.

34145. Why?—We could not agree together.

34146. Was he a sober, hard-working man?—No, he was not.

34147. Did he give way to drink?—Yes.

34148. What was his business or trade?—Carpenter.

34149. At Merthyr?—Yes.

34150. Then I take it that up till this 21st August you had been on good terms with the police in the sense that you have explained, that you have not come into collision with them beyond the case of drunkenness which we know was in October, after this occurrence, and that you had never seen any constable violent in this way or do anything wrong at all to any man?—No, I do not remember ever having seen it.

34151. You do not remember?—Not to my knowledge.

34152. You know a good many people, I suppose. I suppose you know some other women, do you not?—Yes.

34153. Did you ever hear complaints of the police being violent and ill-treating women or men without cause?—No, not without cause.

34154. You have nothing that would lead you to think that in the neighbourhood the police are unpopular?—No.

34155. What I am suggesting is that Gamble having received these terrible injuries, it is very easy for a lot of people to combine together and say it was the constable who did it. Do you follow me?—Yes.

34156. It is quite easy to say that it was the constable who did it, but from your conversation with people you do not find that the police are unpopular among the poorer class in this part of London?—No, I do not remember having seen them do anything.

34157. You told us yesterday that when the police-constable pushed George, and George fell on to the pavement when you were looking on—you only saw that happen once, I understand?—Yes.

34158. You told us that some few people were standing by?—Yes.

34159. That would be in Osborn Street or Osborn Place?—Osborn Place.

34160. How many people were standing by?—There were a few; I could not say how many; there were two.

34161. Were they standing in the road?—On the pavement outside.

34162. You then went on to say, "I knew two—William Hughes and someone else whom I have seen here"?—Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That was Wiltshire.

34163. (*Chairman.*) Yes, we know now it was a boy called Wiltshire. Where was Hughes standing?—Outside the pavement.

34164. Are you certain that Hughes was on the pavement at the time that disturbance commenced?—No, I am not positive. After George got off the ground it was then I noticed them.

34165. As I understand from your account, what the policeman did was to push Gamble?—Yes.

34166. And Gamble fell on the pavement?—Yes.

34167. Did you see the police-constable strike him? How did he push him? What do you mean by the word "push"?—He hit him.

34168. With his fist?—Yes.

34169. Where did the blow take effect; on his face, or where?—On his shoulders, if I remember.

34170. And Gamble fell?—Yes.

34171. Do I understand you to say that Hughes was on the pavement when that took place?—We walked up the road, and they were on the pavement outside the single men's lodging house.

34172. But supposing Hughes says he was at the window looking out when the constable struck Gamble—would that be untrue?—He may have been, because we were walking up the road and there were two men standing outside, but after Gamble got off the ground I recognised the two young fellows.

34173. Your impression is that the two men were on the pavement when the disturbance commenced?—Yes. Whether it was Hughes I am not positive. When I noticed them both they were in the middle of the road, alongside of me, when the sergeant told me to go away.

34174. That was after?—Yes, that was when I recognised the two young fellows.

34175. Did you notice the young man Wiltshire running from Brick Lane, or when you and Gamble were walking together, and walked into Osborn Place towards Brick Lane, was Wiltshire there then when the constable caught you up and the disturbance commenced? Where do you say Wiltshire was?—In the middle of the road.

34176. You did not see him running from Brick Lane?—No, I did not.

34177. You are perfectly clear about all this, are you? You have got no doubt at all in your mind

about it?—I have a doubt because there were a few gathered round when it occurred.

34178. What I understand is this: that you are perfectly certain that Hughes and the young man Wiltshire, who you saw yesterday, whose name you did not know, were there after the sergeant had come up?—Yes.

34179. You are certain they were there then?—Yes.

34180. Are you certain that they were there at the time or before the police-constable knocked Gamble down?—I am not positive.

34181. How do you fix the time at which you met Gamble first on this night as being about 12 o'clock? What makes you think it was about 12 o'clock?—From the time I got the tram.

34182. Coming from Bow?—Yes, as near as I remember it was about 12 o'clock.

34183. After you have been examined by Mr. Eldon Bankes and Earl Russell on the point, what do you think now was the time at which you arrived at the hospital? Can you say anything further?—No.

34184. I think you said that when you got to the hospital the day was about breaking?—Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The sun rose at 4.55 on that morning, and the daybreak would be about an hour before that.

34185. (*Chairman.*) It would be about four in the morning?—Yes.

34186. Do you see that if you met Gamble first of all at 12 o'clock, if you have told us all that took place, four hours seems a very long interval to have taken place?—Yes.

34187. You met him at 12 o'clock?—Yes.

34188. You did not have a long conversation with him; the constable comes up and Gamble walks on first, and then you walk on and catch him up and have a conversation. Then the constable catches you both up in Osborn Place?—Yes.

34189. And then comes the disturbance, and the injuries to Gamble?—Yes.

34190. That cannot have taken more than, say, half an hour, can it?—No.

34191. You see the difficulty?—Yes. Nothing took place beween Gamble and me. We were simply talking and the constable came up.

34192. That is not what is in my mind. I am only pointing out to you the difficulty as to the time. It seems, according to your story, which is probably quite accurate on that, that you did not get to the hospital till about 4 o'clock in the morning. It seems also that you fix the time when you met Gamble pretty accurately, because you told us you came from Bow in the tram, so we know it cannot have been very late?—No.

34193. Even if you came by the last tram it cannot have been much later than 12 o'clock?—No.

34194. Then came the occurrence which you have described. How long did the whole affair take, do you think, from the time you met Gamble down to the time you found him leaning against the wall? How long do you think it took?—The constable and George were talking, and it took me a bit of time to walk to Brick Lane before this happened after the constable met us.

34195. Before you met Gamble?—After I met Gamble, when the constable came, there was a length of time talking before we got to Osborn Place.

34196. Can you give me any idea of what time elapsed between the time you saw Gamble go away after what had taken place in Osborn Place, and you finding him leaning against the wall?—As near as possible about a quarter of an hour or ten minutes.

34197. You told us you met him about 12 o'clock. The conversations, the walking, the knocking down in Osborn Place, and so on, cannot have taken more than half an hour?—Yes, more than that.

34198. Would they have taken an hour, do you think? In your statement it seems that your conversation with George was very short. "I was speaking to George Pearce"—near the public-house that was—"whom I knew by sight." That is true, but you knew him better than that?—Yes, I recognise him now. It was twelve months ago.

34199. "A constable whom I can identify, aged about thirty, with a ginger moustache, came up and asked me what I was doing." How long had you been talking to George?—I could not tell you; about ten minutes, as near as possible.

34200. Then, taking 12 o'clock as about the time when you had met Gamble after you came from the tram, that would leave it about quarter past twelve when the constable came up then?—It may be that.

34201. How long a time passed, do you think, from the time that the constable came and separated you and George, and the constable drew you aside, and the occurrence in Osborn Place?—Half an hour, I think.

34202. Then you see I was very near right in my suggestion to you that it was a little before one when the occurrence took place?—The meeting with the constable—it might have been later.

34203. If you met George at 12 o'clock, and the constable came up to you after you had been talking about ten minutes to George, that would make it from ten minutes to a quarter past twelve?—Yes, as near as possible.

34204. Then you tell us that you think about half an hour would be the time that elapsed from the time when you left the constable down to the time when this occurrence took place in Osborn Place?—It might have been later; it might have been more than half an hour, because they were having words one with the other as we were walking along and stopping.

34205. What was the distance from the place where you were walking with George when the constable came up, and this part of Osborn Place where the occurrence took place?—About five or ten minutes' walk as near as possible.

34206. Take it to be ten minutes. It seems to me that half an hour is a pretty liberal allowance for walking there, and for the few words, and for the final assault?—He was standing and talking to him, and he wanted to separate us, and it might have been longer.

34207. Take any reasonable amount of time. It seems to me that the occurrence must have taken place, if your account is accurate, before 1 o'clock in the morning?—Yes.

34208. Does it not seem to you to be so?—Yes.

34209. Then from 1 o'clock in the morning you have got till 4 o'clock, that is three hours before George gets to the hospital. How was that time spent?—I am not positive about the time; I may be mistaken as to the time. I do not remember.

34210. We shall be able to fix the time when George got to the hospital, or I think we shall, because we shall probably find an entry in some of the books of the hospital, so that we shall know. You say that it was when day was breaking. You are quite clear about that, are you not?—Yes.

34211. You see the difficulty, do you not, about these three hours?—Yes.

34212. It is not the difficulty of a few minutes, or five or ten minutes, but it is the whole three hours that has got to be accounted for. Now, Mrs. Griffiths, are you telling us all that took place?—Yes.

34213. Try and think. After the constable had come up and asked you what you were doing, and separated you and George for the first time, did you and he go somewhere?—No.

34214. Let me put it in another way. When you met him near the Bell public-house, or somewhere, after you had come from the tram, did you and George go somewhere together?—No.

34215. Whatever may have been the truth as to the details, did not this occurrence take place when you and he were walking away afterwards some hours later?—I don't quite follow you.

34216. I am suggesting to you—I am only trying to help you out of an admitted difficulty. You, yourself, do not seem able to explain this great lapse of time of three hours. I am inviting your attention to suggestions. For instance, if you apply your mind to it, is it not the fact that you and George went somewhere when you met that night, and being together a couple of hours, you and he went away, and then this took place?—No, we never went anywhere. Nothing happened.

34217. You can give no better explanation of this lapse of time?—No.

34218. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I have the details of the

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conviction and the date of it, and perhaps you will allow me to give them, so that we may get it accurately. 25th September, 1906, drunk and disorderly was the charge, and she described herself by the name that she now gives, and the address, and said she was a dressmaker. She was fined 5s. or five days. (*To the witness.*) Is that right?—Yes, that is my trade.

34219. And that would be the date—the 25th September?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) That is really a very irrelevant fact, because it hardly goes to character under the circumstances.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Oh, no, Sir, it is not put forward as such.

34220. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) After this assault had taken place you told us you had walked round some model dwellings. Are they close by?—Not very far away.

34221. What did you go round there for?—To see if I could find George.

34222. And then you came back into Commercial Street?—Yes, Whitechapel and Commercial Street.

34223. Then you found him opposite the Victoria Home?—Yes.

34224. Did you know that he lived at the Victoria Home?—No, I did not know he lived there.

34225. What made you go there?—He had told me. I came that way to go home.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) We have a larger map now, embracing a larger area, and you will see the relative positions of the Victoria Home where the man lived, and the place where this witness lived also. (*Handing in map.*)

34226. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I understood you to say just now that he did tell you that he lived at Victoria Home?—Yes.

34227. When did he tell you that?—After this happened.

34228. After the assault?—Yes.

34229. Why did you go to the Victoria Home to look for him?—I came down Commercial Street to find him, and I found him outside the Home.

34230. What did you want to find him for?—To see how he got on after the assault.

34231. You had seen him run away?—Yes—he walked away.

34232. He ran away?—Yes.

34233. As fast as he could?—Yes.

34234. When you saw him running away did you think he was very seriously injured?—Yes, I thought he was by what he had.

34235. You mean the blows he had?—Yes.

34236. When you were looking for him did you meet anybody else?—No. I had Wiltshire with me.

34237. You had Wiltshire with you?—Yes.

34238. When did Wiltshire join you?—He was the one who was standing outside when it was done, and I recognised him after the sergeant told him to go away, and he came with me to see if I could find him.

34239. Why did he come with you?—I asked him.

34240. You asked him on the spot?—Yes.

34241. That was before you had found George at the Victoria Home?—Yes.

34242. At the Bell Inn you asked Wiltshire to go with you to look for George?—Yes.

34243. Were you in Brick Lane at that moment or in this Osborn Place?—Osborn Place.

34244. You were in Osborn Place?—Yes.

34245. And with Wiltshire you walked away from Brick Lane?—Yes.

34246. You are sure of that?—Positive.

34247. Then Wiltshire did not find you in Brick Lane?—It is Brick Lane—outside the Bell. I call it Brick Lane.

34248. But you joined Wiltshire after George had gone away?—Yes.

34249. You walked round by the model dwellings with him, and you both found George at the Victoria Home?—Yes.

34250. How long did it take you to get from the Victoria Home to the hospital?—Over half an hour.

34251. It is quite close, is it not—quite near?—No, it is not so near.

34252. How long would it take you to walk at an ordinary pace?—It is a good ten minutes' walk if not more.

34253. A good ten minutes' walk to the hospital?—If not more.

34254. Did you have any difficulty in getting him there?—Yes.

34255. What kind of difficulty?—He could not walk, or he could scarcely walk.

34256. Did you have to help him along?—Yes.

34257. Did anyone come to your assistance?—Wiltshire was with me, and the other young man.

34258. Did you pass any policemen?—I don't remember; I did not take any notice.

34259. Nobody noticed that this man was ill?—No.

34260. Did he seem to be quite unable to get along?—Yes.

34261. I understand that you went to the hospital afterwards to see Pearce?—Yes.

34262. You told us you went three times?—About two or three times, I think.

34263. You told us that although twelve months ago you had intimate acquaintance with George, since then you have not had intimate acquaintance with him?—No.

34264. Have you seen him during this twelve months?—No.

34265. Why did you go so often to the hospital to look after him?—To see how he was. I took him in a few things.

34266. When you met him that night you said that was the first time you had met him in twelve months?—About a month previous to that I had seen him about twice.

34267. When you went to the hospital I suppose you talked to him about this occurrence?—Yes.

34268. Did you have a talk with him again about what the policeman had done?—He asked me if I was called forward would I come, and I said "Yes." That is what I remember.

34269. Did he ask you anything about this policeman?—He asked if I could recognise him, and I said "Yes," and he said he could do so.

34270. Did he ask you whether you could find out the number?—No, I don't remember him asking me.

34271. Did he ask you whether you knew the number of the policeman?—Not at the time of the first meeting in the hospital. I do not remember.

34272. Did anybody in the hospital ask you about the event at all?—No, no one in the hospital.

34273. When the policeman first came towards you you said that he called you across to him?—Yes.

34274. Where was the policeman then?—We were standing talking when he was coming up the road.

34275. From which direction was he coming up?—I don't know the name of the street. We met outside this chapel.

34276. And this chapel was a little way away from the Bell?—Yes.

34277. How many minutes' walk from the Bell?—Five or ten minutes.

34278. That was the place where the policeman met you. You were standing outside this chapel, and he came up?—Yes.

34279. Did he come up in the direction you had been coming from, or in the direction in which you were going?—In the direction we were coming from.

34280. Then he came up behind you?—I did not see him come behind. We were standing talking, and I noticed him come up the road.

34281. He called you to him?—Yes.

34282. How did he call you to him?—He knew me.

34283. What did he say? What name did he call you by?—He gave me no name at all. He said he wanted to speak to me, and I left George and went and spoke to him.

34284. Do you mean to say he did not address you by any name?—No, he did not give me any other name.

34285. What did he say?—He said, "May I speak to you?" I cannot remember word for word. He did not give me any name.

34286. Did you at that moment know him?—Yes, by sight.

34287. Did you know his name at all?—No.

34288. What did you think he was going to say to you? Why should he call you across?—I did not know at the time, but afterwards I did. I think I have made the statement, have I not?

34289. I want to get it perfectly clear. What was it that he said to you when you came across?—He asked me if I would come with him, and I refused.

34290. Were those the words that he used?—Yes.

34291. If you would come with him?—Yes.

34292. You say he had never asked you that before?—No.

34293. Never?—No.

34294. That you are sure of?—Yes.

34295. George had gone on then?—Yes, he just walked a few steps away.

34296. Had you any doubt as to what the policeman meant when he asked if you would come with him?—Not at that time, but when he asked me if I would come with him, of course I did then.

34297. Did he take hold of you at all by your hand or anything?—No, he did not touch me.

34298. You told the Chairman that no policeman had ever said that to you before?—No.

34299. Then you say he followed you, and I think your words were that there was some argument?—Yes.

34300. Between George and the policeman?—Yes.

34301. What was it?—I told George what the policeman asked me.

34302. That the policeman had asked you to go with him, and that he wanted to have connection with you?—Yes.

34303. You made George understand that?—Yes.

34304. And then the policeman came up?—Yes.

34305. How did the argument that you have told us of begin? Why should there be any quarrel about it?—When I told George of the constable asking me, when the constable came up to George, he said, "You go your way and leave her to go her way." George said, "We are both going the same way," and then George told him he ought to be ashamed of himself. One word led to another, but I could not remember it word for word.

34306. I think you said, when you were asked, "There was an argument about me"?—Yes, about myself.

34307. What did they say about you?—I could not remember word for word.

34308. But it became a quarrel according to what you say—a serious quarrel?—Yes, because I would not go with the constable, and he turned nasty.

34309. He still wanted you to go with him instead of going with George?—Yes.

34310. Did he keep on saying "Won't you come with me?"—No. He wanted to separate us.

34311. What did George say?—George told him he ought to be ashamed of himself because he was not doing anything, but I could not remember his words, they have slipped my memory. I remember those words. The constable asked him what he was talking about, or he did not know who he was talking to.

34312. Was there any disturbance before you got to the Bell? The assault you have told us took place at the Bell?—Yes, outside the Bell?—Osborn Place. There is a single men's lodging house, and the Bell is the next house.

34313. The corner of Osborn Place and Brick Lane?—Yes.

34314. That was the first time that George got knocked down?—Yes.

34315. Do you know whether George got knocked down at any other time?—No, not that night—not to my knowledge.

34316. When you were walking up Osborn Place towards Brick Lane was there then shouting and noise?—Both of them were talking together.

34317. When did the noise become loud enough to make the people open their windows?—When George was on the ground and the constable was kicking him.

34318. Not till then?—Not till then.

34319. And then people did open their windows and look out?—Yes.

34320. And at that time George ran away or hurried away down Osborn Place, and, I suppose, out of sight?—Yes.

34321. You following in that direction?—Yes.

34322. Then there was not sufficient disturbance in this argument to make the people open their windows?—Only the screams. He shouted, and I shouted as well.

34323. That was not till the constable knocked him down?—No, there was nothing before that.

34324. Not before he knocked him down?—No.

34325. You saw Hughes when the assault was taking place?—After.

34326. After the assault had taken place?—Yes.

34327. When did you see him next?—I saw him the next day.

34328. No—he went with you to the hospital?—Not Hughes.

34329. Hughes did not go to the hospital?—No.

34330. Who were the others?—Wiltshire and another young man I do not know. He is not here.

34331. Now I want to ask you one other question apart from this matter. Have you ever given the police any money?—No.

34332. You never have had to give the police any money in connection with your calling?—No.

34333. Has it ever been suggested to you that you should give them money?—No.

34334. You have been on the streets for a year now, I understand?—Yes.

34335. Out every night, I suppose?—Yes.

34336. Would you say that the police know you to be a street walker?—They see me every night.

34337. You have never been asked for money?—No.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) There is one answer the witness gave to Mr. Dickinson that I could not quite follow. She said that George told her after the assault that he lived at the Victoria Home. I do not know what opportunity he had after the assault of telling her, because she says he ran away immediately.

34338. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I think I understood what she meant. (*To the witness.*) What did you mean? I asked you whether you knew he lived at Victoria Home, and you told me that you did, but he told you that after the assault. I ask you again, did you know he lived at the Victoria Home before the assault?—No, I did not know he lived there.

34339. When did you become aware of that fact?—When I found him outside the home he told me he stayed there.

34340. (*Chairman.*) When you found him leaning against the wall?—Yes, after the accident.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I understood her to have said to you that she had gone to look for him at the Victoria Home.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) I did not gather that. She described the way she went, and she said she walked down Commercial Street, and she found him outside the Victoria Home. I put it to her several times, and she denied it.

34341. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You have said that you had seen George near the Victoria Home?—Outside the Victoria Home.

JOSEPH WILTSHIRE, sworn.

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34342. (*Earl Russell.*) You live at 19, Brick Lane?—Yes.

34343. Is that a common lodging-house?—Yes.

34344. What is your occupation?—Newsvendor.

34345. Do you recollect on the night of the 20th August or the morning of the 21st anything that disturbed you?—Yes.

34346. What time was it first, can you tell me, as far as you know?—I should think it was about between two and three o'clock.

34347. Where were you at the time?—I was standing outside the door.

34348. The door of your place—19, Brick Lane?—Yes.

34349. Were you standing in the street?—Yes.

34350. Or on the doorstep?—In the street.

34351. What was it that attracted your attention?—I heard some screams.

34352. What kind of screams?—A man's screams, a low groan of a voice, and I rushed up the street and I saw a man lying down on the ground and a constable leaning over him.

34353. Which way did you run?—Towards Brick Lane.

34354. I thought you were in Brick Lane?—I was in Flower and Dean Street outside the lodging-house. There are two entrances to the lodging-house.

34355. (*Chairman.*) There are two entrances to your lodging-house—the one entrance is from Brick Lane and the other is from Flower and Dean Street?—Yes.

34356. (*Earl Russell.*) You were standing at the Flower and Dean Street entrance?—Yes.

34357. You say you ran to Brick Lane?—Yes.

34358. Where did you see this man?—Outside the lodging-house in Chicksand Street.

34359. Is that on the opposite side of Brick Lane to where you had come from?—Yes.

34360. About how far from Brick Lane down the street was it?—Within a stone's throw—about as far as from *here* to the wall.

34361. And the man you say was on the ground?—Yes, and the constable leaning over him.

34362. What was the constable doing?—Hitting him—striking him on the ground. As the man went to get up, every time he went to get up, the constable hit him and kicked him.

34363. How close did you come to what was going on?—From *here* to where you are.

34364. As close as that?—Yes.

34365. Were there many people there?—Yes.

34366. Did you know the man on the ground?—No, he was a stranger. I only just know him by sight. Taking him to the hospital, that is all I knew him by.

34367. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You said "I only just know him by sight." Do you mean you knew him when you saw him on the ground?—No, I did not know him before I saw him on the ground.

34368. (*Earl Russell.*) You mean as far as you know you had never seen him before?—No, only just being on the ground; that is the first time I saw him in my life.

34369. Did you know the constable?—Yes.

34370. Had you seen him before?—Yes.

34371. Had you known his number before?—Yes.

34372. What was his number?—207.

34373. Did you know his name?—No. I could not tell you.

34374. Do you know his name now?—No.

34375. Did you hear anything being said by the constable or by the man on the ground?—I heard the man say, "Let me get up and go away," and the constable said, "If you don't get out of it I will give you some more," and as the man went to get up the constable ran down the street after him and kicked him again outside the school in Chicksand Street.

34376. Are you talking of the second time when the man went down?—Yes.

34377. I am talking of the first time. I want to know whether you heard anything said the first time when you came up?—No, I only heard the sergeant say "Let him alone, he has had enough."

34378. There was a sergeant there?—Yes.

34379. Did you know the sergeant before?—No, I only knew him through being stationed up Brick Lane.

34380. You had seen the sergeant before?—Yes, I had seen him.

34381. Before this night?—Yes.

34382. How often—fairly often?—Yes; very often.

34383. Did you know the sergeant's number before?—No.

34384. Did you know it that night?—Yes—5 H.

34385. You are quite sure about it?—Yes.

34386. Were there any other police there?—No.

34387. No other police at all?—No, only the policeman and a sergeant.

34388. Did the sergeant say anything to the crowd?—He made them move along.

34389. How long was the man on the ground altogether after you came up?—About five minutes.

34390. Did you see the man get up from there?—Yes.

34391. Did he get up by himself or was he helped up?—He got up himself the best way he could.

34392. Got right up on his feet?—He tried to get on his feet, but the constable kept kicking at him.

34393. Did anyone help him at all to get up?—The sergeant gave him a hand to get up.

34394. What did the man who had been on the ground do after he got up?—He ran down the street.

34395. Which street?—Chicksand Street.

34396. Further from Brick Lane, or nearer to it?—Further from it.

34397. Did anyone go down the street as well as the man, or did he go down by himself?—He went down by himself and the constable ran after him.

34398. Did you run after him too?—I could not, the sergeant would not let us go past.

34399. Nobody else followed them down?—No.

34400. The sergeant kept the whole crowd back; is that what you say?—Yes.

34401. Did you see anything happen as the man ran?—Yes, when they got down near the school the constable kicked him again.

34402. What school is that?—I do not know; I think it is a Jewish school.

34403. Then you saw him fall again, did you?—Yes.

34404. Did you see the constable kick him again?—Yes.

34405. (*Chairman.*) Which police-constable was that?—207.

34406. (*Earl Russell.*) Was there any other constable at all there at that time?—No, not that I saw.

34407. (*Chairman.*) No other constable at all?—No.

34408. Only the sergeant and Police-constable 207?—The sergeant who was up at the top of the street.

34409. Was any other police constable there?—Not that I saw.

34410. (*Earl Russell.*) Did you see Ethel Griffiths there when you came out?—Yes.

34411. Did you know Ethel Griffiths before?—No.

34412. Neither by name nor by sight?—I just knew her by sight—by just coming through the streets—that is all.

34413. Did you take any particular notice of her then?—No.

34414. Did you hear or see her doing anything?—No.

34415. Did you stop to see how long the man was on the ground the second time?—No.

34416. What did you do after he went down the second time?—Me and Ethel Griffiths walked round the other way to see if we could find the man.

34417. Why did you walk with Ethel Griffiths if you did not know her?—We went round there to try and find out whether he was hurt or not.

34418. Did she speak to you, or did you speak to her?—I spoke to her.

34419. What did you say?—I said, "Where has the man gone who got kicked?" Ethel Griffiths said, "I think he has gone round *that* way." I said, "We will come round *this* way and try to find him."

34420. You say you and Ethel Griffiths were not allowed down Chicksand Street?—No.

34421. You came down Brick Lane?—Yes.

34422. Which way did you go after that?—Down towards Whitechapel.

34423. Did you turn to your right or to your left when you got into Brick Lane?—To the left.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) I do not quite follow that.

(*Earl Russell.*) He says they came out of Osborn Place, and turned to their left in Brick Lane.

34424. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) That is to say, coming out of Osborn Place?—Yes.

34425. Right down towards Whitechapel Road?—Yes.

34426. (*Chairman.*) Turning to the left would be turning towards the Whitechapel Road?—Yes.

34427. Which runs across Brick Lane?—Yes.

34428. (*Earl Russell.*) Did Ethel Griffiths say anything to you as you went with her?—I asked her what the row was about.

34429. Did she tell you she had been with a man, or anything about it?—No.

34430. Did she tell you nothing about it?—No.

34431. (*Chairman.*) She made no answer at all?—No.

34432. (*Earl Russell.*) Did she tell you she wanted to find the man?—Yes.

34433. Why did you want to find him?—To see whether he was hurt in any way; to see if I could help him.

34434. Will you tell us as nearly as you can what streets you walked through before you did find him?—We went through Montague Street, and we walked through a street just at the bottom, but I do not recollect the name of it.

34435. (*Chairman.*) A street at the bottom of Montague Street?—Yes; and then came into Whitechapel Road again. Then we came towards Victoria Home, and we found the man outside.

34436. If you got into the Whitechapel Road you must have gone into High Street, Whitechapel, and turned into Commercial Street to get to the Home?—Yes.

34437. (*Mr Dickinson.*) You say you went down Brick Lane, and then you got into Montague Street?—Yes.

34438. That is a turning to the left?—Yes.

34439. (*Chairman.*) Montague Street is nearly parallel with Chicksand Street, where the man was?—Yes, the first turning past.

34440. You did not find him in Montague Street, or in any of the streets turning off from Montague Street?—No.

34441. Then did you make your way into the Whitechapel Road?—Yes, we turned out from Montague Street into Whitechapel Road.

34442. What made you turn into Commercial Street?—To see whether we could see the man sitting outside anywhere.

34443. And did you find him outside the Victoria Home?—Yes.

34444. (*Earl Russell.*) Was anyone else with you and Ethel Griffiths while you were walking round looking for him?—No.

34445. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I understand you turned to the left down Montague Street, and then you turned to the right to get into Whitechapel Road?—Yes.

34446. When you got into Whitechapel Road, which way would you turn?—To the right again.

34447. And then you would get into Commercial Street?—Yes.

34448. And then you walked up Commercial Street?—Yes.

34449. (*Earl Russell.*) When you found the man at the Victoria Home, was there anybody with him?—There was a man standing there.

34450. Do you know the name of the man?—No—a stranger.

34451. Have you seen him again since?—No.

34452. Have you seen him up here?—No.

34453. Anybody else?—No.

34454. What position was he in when you found him? What was he doing?—He was groaning.

34455. Was he standing, lying, or sitting?—Leaning up against the wall.

34456. Which of you spoke to him first?—I did.

34457. What did you say?—I asked him whether he was hurt in any way. Then he told me what happened.

34458. (*Chairman.*) What did he say?—He said the constable kicked him.

34459. (*Earl Russell.*) What did you do then?—I asked him how he would like to go to the hospital, and he stood considering, and at last he found he had to go, so me and Ethel Griffiths went over to the hospital with him.

34460. You both helped him there?—Yes.

34461. Was anybody else there with you to help him to the hospital?—No.

34462. When you got to the hospital, I think you went inside with him?—Yes, and Ethel Griffiths stopped outside.

34463. And you took charge of his clothes, did you not?—Yes.

34464. Do you know what time it was when you got to the hospital?—As near as I can guess, it was about four o'clock, or a little after.

34465. Did you notice a clock anywhere?—No.

34466. Did you have to give any account of him to anybody in the hospital?—Yes, to a nurse.

34467. You saw a nurse?—Yes.

34468. Did you have to sign any book or anything?—Yes, before I took his clothes away.

34469. You had to sign a book?—Yes, and the name and address as well.

34470. And your name and address?—Yes.

34471. Did you notice what time it was when you came out of the hospital?—About half-past six.

34472. Half-past six when you came out?—Yes.

34473. What were you doing all that time?—We were waiting for the doctor. The doctor was a good three-quarters of an hour before he came.

34474. That brings you to nearly five o'clock. What kept you waiting the rest of the time?—I was upstairs about his clothes and talking to the nurse.

34475. How was it when you reached the hospital with regard to daylight? Was it still dark, or was it daylight?—It was just breaking daylight; it was not very dark and it was not very light.

34476. About how long do you think that was after the time when you first heard the man screaming and ran into Brick Lane?—Three hours after.

34477. When you reached the hospital?—Yes; it was about an hour after we got there.

34478. I do not quite understand it.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) He got to the hospital about an hour after he heard the screaming in Brick Lane, and three hours after he left.

34479. (*Earl Russell.*) Is that what you mean?—Yes.

34480. I mean when you first ran from your door when you heard the man screaming to the time when you took him to the hospital and first got to the hospital—how long do you say that was about?—About an hour.

34481. Have you seen this Constable 207 H since?—I have seen him this morning, and I saw him yesterday.

34482. Have you seen him since in that neighbourhood?—No.

34483. Have you seen the sergeant since?—No.

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34484. Have you seen him here?—I have seen the sergeant here and the constable here.

34485. Are you sure about the sergeant?—Yes, I am sure about both of them.

(*Earl Russell.*) I do not know whether we had better have the men in.

(*Chairman.*) Yes, I think so.

(*Several police-constables were called into court.*)

(*Witness.*) The first one is the constable (207 H).

34486. (*Earl Russell.*) Have you any doubt about him?—That is the one I saw.

34487. You are quite sure of that?—Yes, I would swear my life to him.

34488. Do you know the sergeant?—Yes.

34489. Which is he?—There he is, right at the back—the third one from the end.

(*Chairman.*) Go and point him out, please.

(*The witness pointed out* P.-S. 5 H.)

34490. (*Earl Russell.*) Are you quite certain of him?—Yes.

34491. Quite certain?—Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) While the men are here will you allow me to interpose a question? It will save another parade.

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

34492. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Do you recognise any other officer present in connection with this matter?—No.

(*Chairman.*) I understand the man he picks out as the sergeant is in fact a sergeant.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes. There are several other sergeants in that group.

(*Chairman.*) What was the number of the sergeant he recognised?

34493. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) H 5, Sheedy. Do you remember when you made your statement, which was taken down in writing, and which you signed?—I can remember it.

34494. You remember making a statement?—Yes.

34495. Where did you make it?—In the White House, in Flower and Dean Street.

34496. Do you remember how long it was after this event that you are speaking of?—No.

34497. Was it months, days, or weeks?—Months.

34498. Months, or a month?—A month.

34499. One month?—Yes.

34500. That is as near as you can put it?—Yes.

34501. Was Ethel Griffiths there?—She came and told me, and she left.

34502. Was anybody else there at the same time?—No.

34503. How many people were there taking statements from you?—One.

34504. Have you seen him here?—No.

34505. Have you seen him about the precincts of the court?—No.

34506. One person took your statement?—Yes.

34507. Nobody else present there at all?—No.

34508. Except Ethel Griffiths?—Ethel Griffiths came and told me, and she walked away.

34509. Where did she walk to?—She walked to tell the other boy.

34510. Did the other boy come?—Yes.

34511. Had you finished your statement by the time the other boy came?—No. He was standing there a little while; I had very nearly finished it when he came.

34512. After it was finished, was it read over to you?—Yes.

34513. Who read it over to you?—The solicitor—the one who took it down.

34514. He read it over to you?—Yes.

34515. Was the other boy there?—Yes.

34516. Then did he take the other boy's statement?—Yes.

34517. Was that read over to the other boy?—That I could not say.

34518. What hour do you say it was that you heard the shouting?—Between two and three.

34519. Are you quite sure of the time?—Yes.

34520. What makes you sure of the time?—Because I can tell what time I go to bed.

34521. What time do you go to bed?—I do not leave the City before half-past twelve, and I stopped up and made some tea.

34522. I do not quite follow. Just tell me again. What time do you go to bed?—About two o'clock.

34523. It was after two, you say?—Yes.

34524. How was it you were not in bed at two o'clock?—I was not in bed at two o'clock, not the night it occurred.

34525. How was that?—I stopped up and made some tea.

34526. Where did you make the tea—at home?—Yes.

34527. What hour was it you made the tea at?—Five minutes to two, as near as I can guess.

34528. How long did it take you to make the tea?—It takes me about half an hour to cook it and eat it.

34529. Then what did you do?—I came out against the door to have a smoke before going to bed.

34530. How long had you been at your door having a smoke when you heard a shout?—Ten minutes.

34531. So that it would be about half-past two to twenty minutes to three when you heard the scream?—Yes.

34532. Not later?—It might have been that, or a little later.

34533. Was it three o'clock?—No, it was not so late as three o'clock.

34534. How do you know that?—At three o'clock the watchman scrubs the table, and he had not started.

34535. At the house where you live?—Yes.

34536. He had not started?—No.

34537. What makes you remember that?—I thought I would remember in case I was asked. I thought I would try and remember all I could.

34538. To fix it in your mind?—Yes.

34539. Being important?—Yes.

34540. That was firmly fixed in your mind, and it is firmly fixed in your mind now, and has been all the time?—Yes, as far as I can remember.

34541. And it was when you made your statement?—Yes.

34542. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

34543. Did you tell the gentleman to whom you made the statement that it was four o'clock in the morning?—I told him between two and three.

34544. This statement was read over to you, you told us, before you signed it?—Not before I signed it—after I signed it.

34545. Was it correct?—Yes.

34546. Just listen to this; this is how it begins: "I live at 19, Brick Lane." That is right, is it not?—Yes.

34547. "At about 4 a.m. on the 21st August I was outside my house and heard a man scream." How do you account for that?—I did not say it was four o'clock.

34548. Then that is a mistake. Can you account for that?—No.

34549. It is very remarkable, is it not, that the gentleman who came to take your statement should have made such a mistake as that?—He must have misunderstood at the time what I said.

34550. He must have done. You are quite clear you told him between two and three?—Yes.

34551. You could not have made a mistake?—I might have done; I do not think I did.

34552. How could you possibly? At the very time that that was happening, or immediately after it happened, you fixed it firmly in your mind because you thought it was important?—Yes.

34553. You could not have made a mistake, could you?—I do not know.

34554. What do you think—did you make a mistake?—No.

34555. Now I want to ask you, first of all, with regard to the sergeant, No. 5 H. Did you notice his number at the time?—Yes.

34556. Did you fix that firmly in your memory?—Yes.

34557. Because you thought it important?—Yes.

34558. Was he a man whose appearance you knew before that night?—No.

34559. Had you ever seen that sergeant before that night?—No.

34560. Never had seen him before?—No.

34561. And never seen him since till yesterday morning?—No.

34562. You are depending absolutely on the accuracy of your memory as to his number?—Yes.

34563. You made no note other than a mental note of the number?—No—H 5.

34564. That is in your mind?—Yes.

34565. Not on any paper?—I shoved it on a paper that I had sent me.

34566. (*Chairman.*) You gave the number to the gentleman who took the statement from you?—Yes.

34567. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) What paper did you have sent to you?—A letter asking me to come up at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

34568. (*Chairman.*) That is the summons to come here?—Yes.

34569. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I am talking of the number 5 H?—I gave it to the man who took my statement as well.

34570. That you did a month afterwards?—Yes.

34571. You mean you told the man who served you with the subpœna that it was 5 H—is that what you mean?—Yes.

34572. But you made no note yourself on any piece of paper at the time?—I took his number at the time?

34573. Yes?—Yes.

34574. Where is the piece of paper?—I have left it upstairs.

34575. In a room upstairs?—No, where I live.

34576. When did you make that note?—I shoved it on a note—when I had the letter sent to me after I read it I put the number on the back.

34577. Are you still talking about the subpœna served on you to come here on Wednesday?—Yes.

34578. That you got last—when?—Last Saturday.

34579. And you made a note of the numbers on the back of that?—Yes.

34580. In case you should forget them?—Yes.

34581. Had you made any note on any piece of paper at all before you made that note on the subpœna last Saturday?—Yes.

34582. When?—When the gentleman was taking the statement.

34583. He wrote that down, did he not?—He shoved the numbers down.

34584. But had you yourself with your own hand written this No. 5 H at all at any time before last Saturday?—No, not that I can remember.

34585. So that when you were giving your statement to the gentleman, as you say, a month after it happened, you were trusting entirely to your memory for the No. 5 H?—Yes.

34586. And you have remembered it ever since?—Yes.

34587. And last Saturday you remembered it and wrote it down on a piece of paper as you have told us in case you should forget it?—Yes.

34588. Are you quite sure you had never seen that sergeant before?—Quite sure. I have seen the constable up there.

34589. Do not let us talk about different things. Are you quite sure you had never seen the sergeant before that night?—Yes.

34590. And never seen him since?—No, not till yesterday morning.

34591. Do you often take a walk about Brick Lane and have a smoke just before going to bed?—I generally stand at the door.

34592. Do you ever take a walk about Brick Lane at night?—No.

34593. How far is your house that you live in from Brick Lane?—One part is in Brick Lane and another part is a little lower down.

34594. Do you say you never take a stroll round Brick Lane late at night?—I am never round in Brick Lane late at night.

34595. Your house abuts on Brick Lane?—Yes.

34596. Do you mean to say you never take a stroll down Brick Lane late at night?—No.

34597. Never?—No. I am up in the city with my papers until 12 o'clock at night.

34598. In the day time do you ever take a stroll down Brick Lane?—Yes.

34599. You see the police-sergeants walking round, I suppose?—Yes.

34600. Have you never seen 5 H walking round?—No.

34601. Neither day nor night?—No.

34602. How long have you lived there?—I have lived there about five years now.

34603. Neither by day nor by night have you ever seen 5 H walking about in Brick Lane?—No.

34604. Neither before nor since this affair?—No.

34605. You have a good memory, I suppose?—Not very good.

34606. Not very good?—No.

34607. Have you a good memory for figures?—Yes.

34608. Have you ever noticed any other police officer's number apart from 207 H? Have you ever noticed any other particular officer's number?—I never take the trouble to look; it does not concern me.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Let P.S. 30 H come in, please.

(*P.S. 30 H was called into Court.*)

34609. Have you ever seen that sergeant?—Not as I can swear to.

34610. Neither day nor night?—No.

34611. You have lived there for five years?—Yes.

34612. You have never taken any notice of his number?—No.

34613. (*Chairman.*) Have you ever seen him before?—No.

34614. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I have excellent reasons for wishing to fix this hour as nearly as you can give it to me at which you heard screaming and saw the sergeant. You appreciate that?—Yes.

34615. The nearest you can fix it, as I understand you, is 2.30 or 2.40 a.m.?—Yes.

34616. That is right?—Yes.

35617. At the corner of Brick Lane and Osborn Place?—Yes.

34618. When you arrived at the scene you saw a man on the ground?—Yes.

34619. Being kicked?—Yes.

34620. The constable was doing the kicking?—Yes.

34621. And the sergeant was—— ?—Looking on.

34622. Keeping the ring?—Yes.

34623. How long did that go on after you came up?—About five minutes.

34624. Was the constable continuing the kicking all the time?—He was kicking all the time.

34625. He took a sort of interval for rest?—That is it.

34626. How long?—About a minute. The man tried to get up, and as he tried to get up so the constable kept knocking him down, and would not let him get up.

34627. So as to kick him more conveniently?—He was pretty safe.

34628. With those continuous interruptions he was kicking him for five minutes?—I only saw him kick him once.

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34629. Only one kick in five minutes?—Yes.

34630. What was happening during the rest of the five minutes?—The man was groaning and holloaing out "Let me get up and go away."

34631. Was the kick that you saw at the beginning in the middle or at the end of the five minutes?—At the beginning.

34632. Right at the beginning?—Yes.

34633. And the man tried to get up how often?—He tried to get up three or four times.

34634. And each time the constable knocked him down?—Yes.

34635. How did he knock him down?—With his hand.

34636. Where did he strike him with his hand?—He struck him at the side of the face *there* (*illustrating*).

34637. How many times did that happen?—Once, as all I saw.

34638. I understood you, but I may have misunderstood you, to say that the man tried to get up several times?—Yes.

34639. And that the constable kept knocking him down?—He only knocked him down once. On the other occasions he shoved him down.

34640. Having got him down, did he do anything to him?—No.

34641. There was nothing to prevent him kicking as much as he wanted, I suppose?—No.

34642. One kick, one blow, and how many shoves?—About three.

34643. Where did the kick take effect that you saw?—The man shoved him arm up *here* (*illustrating*). Whether he kicked his arm or not I do not know. There was a pool of blood outside the door. Whether he kicked him in the arm or in the nose I could not say.

34644. Was it in the upper part of the body or in the lower part of the body that the kick took effect?—On the head, the first one.

34645. What about the other one?—The one I saw after that was down in Chicksand Street, the last kick that I saw.

34646. There was only one kick you saw that you think took effect on the head or about the head?—Yes.

34647. How close were you at the time?—From *here* to just *there*. (*Indicating 5 or 6 feet.*)

34648. Quite close. When was it you noticed the constable's number?—As he stood up. As the man got up to run away the constable stood up, and I noticed the number.

34649. That was at the end of the five minutes, then?—Yes.

34650. The man got up and ran away?—Yes, ran towards the bottom of Chicksand Street.

34651. And the constable ran after him?—Yes.

34652. How quickly did the constable start to run after him?—As quick as he could.

34653. The man no sooner started than the constable started?—That was it.

34654. That was the opportunity you had of noticing the number?—Yes, as the constable stood up.

34655. Before that had he been stooping over the man?—Yes.

34656. How far down the street did the man get before the constable overtook him?—Between Osborn Place and Chicksand Street there is a Jewish school. It occurred outside the school where the man fell.

34657. How far would that be down the street from the Bell?—I could not say.

34658. In yards?—About 100 yards.

34659. Did you run after them?—I started running, but the sergeant hunched us back.

34660. Where was it you got to before the sergeant hunched you back?—Just opposite the lodging house.

34661. So that when the constable caught up the man he had got nearly 100 yards from you?—Yes.

34662. What did you see happen 100 yards away?—I saw the constable go up to the man. He caught him and knocked him down, and kicked him again.

34663. How did he kick him?—As the man was falling.

34664. He knocked him down and kicked him as he was falling?—Yes.

34665. With his boot, of course?—Yes.

34666. But where did the boot take effect?—In between his legs.

34667. You are quite sure about that?—Yes.

34668. You saw all that at a distance of about 100 yards?—Yes.

34669. Was there anybody between you and the constable and the man?—Not that I know of.

34670. You were in the front rank?—Yes.

34671. How many people were there altogether?—About twelve.

34672. That is including everybody?—Yes.

34673. Including the man who was attacked?—No, without including him.

34674. Without including him and without including the policeman who attacked him?—Yes.

34675. There were twelve people round about where you were?—Yes, besides some looking out of the windows.

34676. On the street?—Yes.

34677. How many police were there?—Only the one constable and the one sergeant.

34678. Two?—Yes.

34679. The constable who made the attack—is that right?—Yes.

34680. And the sergeant who kept the people back while he was making the attack?—Yes.

34681. And you got the numbers of both of those?—Yes.

34682. Was any other constable present?—No, I did not see one.

34683. Are you quite clear about that?—Yes.

34684. That no other constable was present?—No, I did not see one.

34685. If there was one you did not see him?—No.

34686. If you had seen him you would have taken his number?—I daresay I would.

34687. As you did with the others?—Yes.

34688. Did you make any note of the No. 207 H?—Only just put it down on a piece of paper. I put down the two numbers on the piece of paper.

34689. You mean last Saturday?—Yes.

34690. Before last Saturday did you ever write down the numbers at all?—I did not write them down.

34691. Did anybody ever tell you that besides the sergeant, 5 H, and the constable, 207 H, there were any other constables there?—No, not that I can remember.

34692. And you certainly saw none?—No.

34693. You are quite clear?—Yes.

34694. Just let me read to you what appears in your statement, and, to make it clear, I will go back a little: "I ran into Brick Lane, and I saw a man lying on the ground and a constable standing over him and kicking him." That is constable 207 H?—Yes.

34695. That is the man you are speaking of, is it?—Yes.

34696. "The constable's number is 207 H. There was a sergeant there, No. 5 H. He was looking on at the kicking, and when a crowd had collected he ordered the people away." Is that right?—Yes.

34697. "There was another constable there"?—No.

34698. "But he only looked on"?—I did not see him.

34699. Can you account for that getting into your statement?—I do not know how it has come there. I did not say there was another constable there.

34700. It is absolutely untrue that you saw another constable looking on?—I did not see another one, only the two.

34701. "The man tried to get on his feet and the sergeant assisted him." Is that right?—Yes.

34702. "Then the man ran away down Chicksand Street, and he had got outside the school in Chicksand Street, Constable 207 ran after him, caught him.

knocked him down, and kicked him between the legs as he fell"?—Yes.

34703. That is all perfectly correct. "There was another constable there, about 30 yards away." Did you see any such constable?—No.

34704. "But he took no active part." Can you account for that getting into your statement?—No; I only saw the two constables there.

34705. According to that, as I read it, there were three constables there?—I only saw two, the constable (207) and the sergeant (5). Those are the only two I saw.

34706. You cannot account for that getting into your statement at all?—No.

34707. "I went into Brick Lane then to see if I could see Ethel Griffiths." When did you first know her name?—Yesterday morning.

34708. That was the first time you ever knew her name?—I knew it when the man took her case down. I forgot all about it until yesterday morning.

34709. Do you mean when she was giving her statement?—Yes.

34710. Did you hear her giving her statement?—I only heard her name go down. That is all.

34711. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean that the person who took your statement suggested the name of Ethel Griffiths to you?—Yes.

34712. Had you not known her name before that?—No.

34713. Although you had been to the hospital with her?—The only one I knew the name of ——

34714. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did you know her by any name?—No.

34715. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Not by Ethel?—I knew her by the name of Ethel, but I did not know her by the other name.

34716. How long had you known her by the name of Ethel?—Ever since the man took the statement down.

34717. Before this night or morning of the 21st August you had known her by sight, had you not?—Not very much.

34718. But you did know her by sight, seeing her about the streets?—Yes.

34719. Did you know her name was Ethel?—I knew her name was Ethel then.

34720. You did before this 21st August?—It was on the night of the 21st August when I first knew her name.

34721. On the night of the 21st August you first knew her name was Ethel?—Yes.

34722. How did you hear that?—A man called and asked what was the matter.

34723. Which man?—I heard a man call her Ethel, and ask her what the row was over.

34724. Some passer by?—Yes.

34725. He called her Ethel and asked her what was the matter?—Yes.

34726. What did she say?—She said there was a row with two "coppers."

34727. Anything else?—That is all I heard.

34728. Your statement goes on to say "I went into Brick Lane then to see if I could see Ethel Griffiths." That is right?—Yes.

34729. "I found her"?—Yes.

34730. Where did you find her?—At the corner of Chicksand Street.

34731. Do you mean Osborn Place?—Chicksand Street, where the row first occurred.

34732. Do you call it all Chicksand Street?—Yes.

34733. At the corner of Brick Lane and Osborn Place?—Yes.

34734. "We both went to see if we could find the man who had been assaulted"?—Yes.

34735. Did she tell you where he lived?—No. *J. Wiltshire.*

34736. Did you know where he lived?—No. 21 Feb. 1907.

34737. Did you hear the man's name?—No.

34738. When did you first hear his name?—Yesterday morning.

34739. What name did you hear yesterday morning?—I heard the name of George. I forget it now.

34740. Was it Pearce?—No.

34741. Was it Gamble?—No.

34742. It was neither of those names?—No, I could not tell you what it was now.

34743. It was neither Pearce nor Gamble?—No.

34744. You have an excellent memory, have you not?—Yes.

34745. Because you remembered those constables' numbers all those months up till last Saturday?—Yes.

34746. And you cannot remember the name of this man which you heard yesterday?—No.

34747. (*Chairman.*) Were you in court when this case was first called on?—Only yesterday morning.

34748. Yesterday morning you were turned out of court with the other witnesses, were you not?—Yes.

34749. You came into court once, I think, with another witness, did you not, to be identified, or not identified, as the case might be?—Yes.

34750. Were you here at the commencement of the proceedings?—I was outside.

34751. You remember a gentleman there (Mr. Eldon Bankes) asked me that witnesses might be ordered out of court. Do you remember that?—Yes.

34752. Then you had to go out of court?—Yes.

34753. Did you hear Mr. Leslie say anything about the name of the case that was being called on?—No.

34754. Then where did you hear the name of the man who had been injured at all yesterday?—Downstairs.

34755. Outside?—No, downstairs in the smoke-room.

34756. Where?—Downstairs in the waiting-room.

34757. In the room that you were taken to?—Yes.

34758. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Who told you the name?—They were all talking about it.

34759. And you cannot remember what it was?—No.

24760. (*Chairman.*) You mean the other witnesses were talking to you about it?—Yes, they were talking to one another about it, and I heard it.

34761. You remember yesterday you came into court again. Rubenstein was the name of an elderly gentleman who came in?—Yes.

35762. And Mr. Hughes came in?—Yes.

34762*. Were they down stairs talking about the case?—Yes.

34763. Who was it who mentioned the name of the man who was injured?—I cannot say.

34764. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You cannot remember who said it, and you cannot remember what it was?—No.

(*Earl Russell.*) To complete that letter that was handed in yesterday from Messrs. Radford and Frankland, I should like to hand in the reply from Scotland Yard.

(*Chairman.*) The Secretary had better read it.

(*Secretary.*) "New Scotland Yard, 8th December, 1906.—Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter of the 23rd ulto. I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to acquaint you that the police-constable referred to denies having seen or assaulted your client, and nothing is known to the police of the incident.—I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, C. H. North, for Chief Clerk. To Messrs. Radford and Frankland, Solicitors."

JOSEPH WILTSHIRE, recalled.

34765. (*Chairman.*) What is your age?—17.

34766. Have you been to school?—Yes.

34767. What school?—Spicer Street.

34768. Is that in the neighbourhood of London in which you now live?—Yes. *J. Wiltshire.*

34769. A Board School?—Yes, it is now.

34770. When did you leave?—When I was 14.

34771. Were you living with your parents up to that time?—Yes.

34772. What is your father?—A bricklayer.

34773. Where does he live?—He is dead.

34774. Is your mother alive?—Yes.

34775. Does she live in the neighbourhood still?—Yes.

34776. But you do not live with her now, I gather?—No.

34777. Have you brothers and sisters?—I have two brothers.

34778. Do they help your mother to live, or does she do work herself?—She does work herself, and my two brothers are away.

34779. She lives alone?—Yes, I help her when I can afford it.

34780. And your brothers help her, too?—Yes.

34781. When did you cease living with her?—As soon as my father died.

34782. When was that?—About three years ago.

34783. How have you supported yourself?—By selling papers.

34784. Selling papers on your own account about the street, or have you some more regular employment?—Myself.

34785. You sell them about the streets?—Yes.

34786. In the City?—Yes.

34787. What time do you begin your work?—One o'clock in the day.

34788. When the evening papers come out?—Yes.

34789. And you remain in the City selling them until midnight?—Yes.

34790. Have you ever been in any trouble with the police?—No.

34791. When did you go and live at Flower and Dean Street, or rather the Brick Lane Lodging House?—Soon as father died; my mother could not afford to keep the rooms, and I went to live in the lodging house.

34792. Have you a cubicle there, or do you have a whole room to yourself?—We are all together.

34793. You have a cubicle there?—Yes.

34794. Then your occupation leads you to keep pretty late hours?—Yes.

34795. Do you generally walk home from the City?—Yes.

34796. You know pretty well all the roads and streets just about where you live?—Yes.

34797. Do you know any of the constables about there?—No, I never take much notice of any of them. I try to keep out of their way as much as I can.

34798. Why?—Because you are likely to get yourself into trouble.

34799. I can understand your keeping out of trouble, and I am very glad to hear from you that you never have been in any trouble, but I do not quite follow you when you say you keep away from the police. Why do you?—So that I don't get into trouble. I don't want to mix up with them.

34800. Do you think a policeman would do you any harm if you got into conversation with him?—Some might not and some might.

34801. Is there any feeling against the police among lads of your own age in your neighbourhood?—If you stand against a door they come and start throwing you away. That is what makes me keep out in the City so late of a night. If you go and stand against a door a constable comes down and starts turning you away, and that is what makes me keep out in the City so late.

34802. If you are selling a newspaper between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, would they interfere with your occupation?—No, not when I am out in the City.

34803. They do not interfere with you there?—No.

34804. Do they interfere with you when you are walking away from the City home?—When I get home and stand against the house a constable might come down and turn us away.

34805. Standing against your own door do you mean?—Yes.

34806. If you go standing in other people's doorways you would not be surprised if a constable told you to get away or inquired what you were doing there, would you?—No.

34807. Have you often before this night stood outside the lodging-house in which you live?—I generally stand outside.

34808. Has any constable ever interfered with you?—Not up till now.

34809. If you have never been interfered with what makes you suggest that constables are in the habit of doing it?—I have heard a lot of say about them.

34810. You have heard a lot of gossip in talking with other young men in this part of London?—Yes.

34811. Would you say the police are not popular with the young men in this part of London?—I don't know.

34812. At any rate, you tell me that you never had any quarrel with the police at all?—No.

34813. You have no personal cause of complaint against the Police Force in general or against any individual constables?—No.

34814. What time of the day was it when Ethel Griffiths fetched you to make your statement?—About 12 o'clock.

34815. Mid-day?—Yes.

34816. Had you spoken to Ethel Griffiths between the 21st August when this occurrence was witnessed by you, and the time when she came and fetched you to make a statement?—No.

34817. Had you ever seen her between those dates?—No.

34818. Where did she meet you to ask you to come?—Outside my lodging-house.

34819. She came to the lodging-house?—She sent a boy in to tell me she wanted me.

34820. How did she know where you were to be found?—A little boy told her.

34821. What you suggest is that when she was asked to find you she got some little boy in the neighbourhood to come and tell you?—Yes.

34822. What was the boy's name?—I could not tell you. We speak to one another round there and they quickly know your name.

34823. When you went to the hospital with George, the injured man, and Ethel Griffiths, did you have no conversation with her?—I spoke to her going along, and I asked if she had been to see him, and how he was getting on.

34824. But I am now dealing with what took place when you and she were going with the poor man to the hospital. Did she ask you on the morning of the 21st in going to the hospital, or when you were waiting at the hospital, or when you were coming away from the hospital, where you lived?—She asked me as we were going along.

34825. And you walked back together?—Yes.

34826. That was at half-past six, as I understand?—Yes.

34827. Where did you leave her on that morning?—I left her outside, and I went into the lodging-house.

34828. You left her outside your own lodging-house?—Yes.

34829. She lives in the same street, does she not?—I could not tell you.

34830. Flower and Dean Street?—That I could not say.

34831. She saw you turn into your house, at any rate?—Yes.

34832. Did she on that morning give you any account of what had taken place?—No.

34833. Did you, as you were coming back from the hospital, go back into Osborn Place again to see where this occurrence had taken place and have a look at it by daylight?—No.

34834. You mentioned something about a pool of blood?—We saw a pool of blood there before we went.

34835. You were not curious enough to go back and look and see how things looked then by daylight?—No, I did not go back and have a look.

34836. It was dark, I take it, when you went there first, was it not?—Yes.

34837. We have it that day broke about 4 a.m., and this was according to your account a little over an hour before that or a few minutes before three?—Yes.

34838. It was dark then, was it not?—Yes, I just managed to see it on the pavement—that is all.

34839. It was light enough for you to see there was blood there?—Yes.

34840. Was it light enough for you to see 100 yards distant exactly what took place between two men?—Yes.

34841. In Chicksand Street, 100 yards off?—Yes.

34842. How is Chicksand Street lighted—are they ordinary gas lamps?—Yes.

34843. 100 yards is a good long way?—I cannot exactly judge the distance.

34844. You have given a very particular account to Mr. Muir of what you saw. You actually saw where the kick, for instance, took effect. You saw one kick when the constable assaulted the man the second time. You say you saw him kick him?—It was right under the lamp.

34845. It was dark according to what you say. You say that the street was well lighted enough for you to see it at that distance?—Yes.

34846. When you were asked to make your statement you, I understand, went at once?—Yes.

34847. What did the gentleman in the White House say to you?—He asked me what occurred, and what time it occurred, and I told him.

34848. Was he sitting at a table?—Yes.

34849. Had he got paper with him?—Yes.

34850. And pen and ink, or a pencil?—Yes.

34851. Did he ask you questions?—Yes.

34852. At once?—Yes.

34853. He did not ask you to tell him what you saw in your own way?—No.

34854. He began by asking you questions? Is that right?—Yes.

34855. Now look at *that*. Is that the document he wrote out in your presence? (*Handing document to the witness.*) Just turn it over, and you will find your name is there?—I put my name at the bottom.

34856. You put your name at the bottom of that sheet after he finished writing?—Yes.

34857. Now look at the first sentence or two there—"Wiltshire, 19, Brick Lane, states about 4 a.m." How do you account for the 4 a.m. being put there?—I said between two and three.

34858. You are positive you said between two and three?—Yes.

34859. Did the gentleman make any rough notes first of all before he wrote them out fairly in that way?—No, not that I can remember.

34860. That is the only explanation you can give of how "4 a.m." got in there. Did you read over the statement before you signed it?—No.

34861. Did he read it over to you?—He read it out.

34862. There is no alteration there. It is written in quite good handwriting, "About 4 a.m. on the 21st August, 1906," it begins. When he read that you must have heard that he said "4 a.m." Did not that attract your attention?—No.

34863. How came you to go to the hospital? You found the man leaning against the wall as you have told us?—Yes.

34864. Had you ever met the man before?—No, never in my life.

34865. Did you suggest his going to the hospital, or who first talked about the hospital?—I could not tell you; I forget.

34866. Were you and Ethel Griffiths alone with the man leaning against the wall, or was there somebody else?—There were some men standing at the corner who live round the corner.

34867. Did they take any notice of you?—No.

34868. Did no other lad go with you to the hospital?—Not that I can remember.

34869. Then you had no object in going to the hospital, except the wish to be helpful to a man who was in pain and difficulty, and that is what you suggest?—Yes; I thought I was doing him a favour, because he was in pain. *J. Wiltshire* 21 Feb. 1907

34870. He was not a friend of yours at all?—No; quite a stranger.

34871. And Ethel Griffiths was a stranger?—I don't know none of them. They were two strangers to me.

34872. Had any occurrence of the kind taken place in that neighbourhood in your time before?—No.

34873. Then it was something quite new in your experience?—Yes.

34874. And you thought it was a right and proper thing to help this man in his distress; that is what you wish to say?—I thought I would help him to the hospital as he was in pain.

34875. You did not go and see him in the hospital, did you?—Only once.

34876. You did call once to inquire how he was getting on?—Yes.

34877. This was a man who was not a friend of yours in any way, and who you thought you ought to help to the extent of going to the hospital. How came it that you took away his clothes, and so on?—He said he had a mate, and told me to give them to his mate, and I came down and gave them to his mate, and I have not seen his mate from that day to this.

34878. He said he had got a mate, and wished you to take his clothes to his mate, or that his mate would come and fetch his clothes?—Yes.

34879. Then, as I understand from what you told Mr. Muir, he was undressed at the hospital, taken in as an in-patient, and his clothes were handed to you, and you gave the receipt for the clothes?—Yes.

34880. Did you see George after he was undressed?—Yes.

34881. Was he in bed in the ward?—Yes.

34882. Who handed you his clothes?—The nurse.

34883. And you gave the receipt to her?—Yes.

34884. What did George tell you to do with the clothes?—He told me to give them to his mate; I should find his mate outside, and I found a fellow outside, so I gave them to him.

34885. His mate was outside the hospital?—Yes.

34886. He was talking rationally—sensibly?—Yes.

34887. Though he was in pain still?—Yes.

34888. He had no difficulty in speaking?—No.

34889. Had you seen any mate outside?—I found a man out there, so I gave them to him. I asked him who he was first.

34890. You found a man outside waiting?—Yes.

34891. Had you seen him before you went into the hospital?—I saw him standing there.

34892. Before you went into the hospital?—As I was going in.

34893. Had he been with George at all?—That I could not say.

34894. I understood you to tell me, as you told Mr. Muir, that you and Ethel Griffiths went together, and were the only persons who went together with George to the hospital?—Yes, so far as I can remember.

34895. Did you speak to anybody except Ethel Griffiths and George before George went into the hospital?—No.

34896. And you went as far as the door, if I understand the story aright. You went to the door of the hospital, did you not?—I went right into the hospital with him—right into the ward and everything.

34897. Did you see him undressed?—Yes.

34898. And after he was undressed and the clothes put up into a bundle, he asked you to give the clothes to his friend?—Yes.

34899. Who was standing outside?—Yes.

34900. Did he tell you the mate's name?—No.

34901. Were not you surprised to hear there was a mate waiting outside?—Yes.

34902. Then this mate, according to you, had not spoken to George from the time he was leaning against the wall to the time that he got into the hospital and was undressed?—No.

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34903. Not spoken at all?—No.

34904. Did you observe anybody following you three?—I don't remember anybody following, and I don't remember speaking to anybody besides Ethel and George.

34905. When you went outside, I understand you did find a man there?—Yes.

34906. Had you noticed that man before you went in?—No.

34907. When you went out you found a man there, as George said you would find a man?—Yes.

34908. Did he say you would find his mate outside?—Yes.

34909. Do you know the mate's name or the man's name?—No.

34910. What did you say to him when you got outside?—I forget now; I cannot remember what I did say.

34911. You have forgotten the exact words. You were carrying the bundle, were you not?—Yes.

34912. And Ethel Griffiths was still in there?—No. There was only the man outside when I came out.

34913. Did he speak to you when he saw you with the bundle or did you speak to him?—I believe he spoke to me.

34914. What passed between you?—I could not tell you.

34915. I don't mean the exact words. Did you part with the bundle?—Yes, I gave him the bundle.

34916. Did it not strike you as rather odd that a man who you had never seen before should be waiting outside and that George inside should tell you to go out and give his clothes to a man that you would find waiting there? Did not that strike you as rather odd?—Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) It is suggested to me that there was a description or a name given. Perhaps, Sir, you would ask the witness that?

34917. (*Chairman.*) I will ask him, or you can in re-examination if you like. (*To the witness.*) Did George describe the man and tell you what kind of man his mate was?—I remember he said he had a blue and white handkerchief on, with a pair of brown boots and a velvet cap. That is all I can remember.

33918. George told you that before you left the hospital?—Yes.

34919. And when you got outside did you see a man there?—Yes.

34920. And he answered the description?—Yes.

34921. That man was not there, as I understand, when you went into the hospital?—No, not that I can remember.

34922. Had you seen him before that day at all?—No.

34923. Or ever at all?—No.

34924. Did it not strike you as rather odd that this man who you found leaning against a wall, who you had helped to the hospital, and who seems to have been rather doubtful at one time whether he would go to the hospital, knew that his mate was waiting for him outside?—Perhaps his mate was walking by the side of him, but I cannot remember anybody walking by the side of him.

34925. When you say a man's mate, one imagines that George is meaning a man that he knew pretty well?—Yes.

34926. That he was engaged in some occupation with him or in some business or work of some kind with him. Would you not understand that?—Yes.

34927. At any rate, a kind of acquaintance, if not a friend? Did it not strike you as rather odd that the mate should not have come to help him to the hospital?—Yes.

34928. Have you seen the mate since?—No.

34929. That is the last you have seen of the clothes, too?—Yes.

34930. Did you call at the hospital upon Gamble while he was in the hospital after that?—I went and saw him once.

34931. Did you tell him anything about the mate and the clothes?—I remember I told him I gave his clothes to his mate, and that is all.

34932. And he gave you no explanation of the mate being there in this somewhat surprising way?—No.

34933. Did you tell this about the mate to the gentleman who took your statement?—No.

34934. Did you tell him anything about the clothes?—No, not that I can remember.

34935. You confined yourself for the most part to answering his questions, I gather. You only answered his questions, as I understand?—Yes.

34936. Why were the clothes to be taken from the hospital at all?—That I could not say.

34937. Did George seem anxious to get rid of his clothes?—No, he did not seem anxious.

(*Earl Russell.*) I think the next witness will explain that.

34938. (*Chairman.*) You can throw no further light upon the matter?—No.

34939. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I do not quite understand what you say about what happened after you left the hospital. I understood you to say that you went back with Ethel Griffiths?—Yes.

34940. You have just now said that she was not outside?—I met her at the corner of Commercial Street.

34941. I think you told us you were in the hospital for some time?—Yes.

34942. They kept you waiting there?—Yes.

34943. How long did they keep you waiting there?—It was about 6 o'clock when I came out. I went in about 4 o'clock, and they kept me waiting two hours.

34944. And then you walked back from the hospital to Commercial Street?—Yes.

34945. Why did you go to Commercial Street?—That is the way I came home.

34946. You were going back to your own lodging house?—Yes.

34947. Where did you meet Ethel Griffiths?—At the corner of Commercial Street.

34948. At the corner of Commercial Street and Whitechapel Road?—Yes.

34949. What was she doing there at 6 o'clock in the morning?—Standing there.

34950. Did she speak to you?—I said something to her, but I cannot remember what.

34951. You have remembered a good deal now. Just try and think. You had got rid of your bundle then?—Yes.

34952. Where did the man go when you gave him the bundle?—He went the other way. He came this way down Commercial Street, and he left me.

34953. He went the other way?—He cut through Montague Street, I think.

(*Chairman.*) That is one of the streets near Chicksand Street and Osborn Street.

34954. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) The London Hospital is in the Whitechapel Road?—Yes.

34955. When you gave him the clothes, did he leave you at once?—No, he walked a little way down the road with me.

34956. Down which road—Whitechapel Road?—Yes. As far as Montague Street.

34957. He was carrying the clothes?—Yes.

34958. I suppose you talked about what had happened?—Yes.

34959. Did you tell him about the police?—No.

34960. Did he tell you?—He told me.

34961. What did he tell you?—He told me that he saw a crowd up there, and he did not know what it was about, and then he went away from it.

34962. He told you he had seen a crowd?—Yes.

34963. Did he tell you where he had seen a crowd?—No. He said he saw a crowd up there, and then he went away.

34964. What did he mean by "up there"?—I could not tell you.

34965. You have said he was talking about it?—I did not know whether he was talking about George or who he was talking about. He said he saw a crowd up there.

34966. Did you tell him what you had seen—this policeman kicking him?—After he said that to me he walked away, and I walked straight down.

34967. Before he walked away you were talking to him, I suppose?—Yes.

34968. Did not you have any conversation about the policeman knocking this man down?—We did not have much; he only just came across the road a little way down, and then he went.

34969. At any rate, he seemed to have known about it?—Yes.

34970. Which direction did he go off in?—He went to the right when I got over the other side of the road from the London Hospital. He cut up Great Garden Street, I think.

34971. He did not go towards Wentworth Street?—No.

34972. Which direction did you go in?—I went straight down.

34973. Straight down Old Montague Street?—No, straight down the Whitechapel Road.

34974. And then you turned along where?—Commercial Street.

34975. Why did you turn along Commercial Street?—That was the way I was going home.

34976. You would have turned off earlier than that in order to get to your lodgings? Your lodgings are at the corner of Brick Lane?—Yes.

34977. Why did you not turn up Brick Lane instead of Commercial Street?—I went round the other way.

34978. You had not been to bed that night at all?—No.

34979. It was 6 o'clock in the morning?—Yes.

34980. Did you go to bed when you got home?—Yes.

34981. You wanted to get home quickly?—I was not in any hurry at all.

34982. You had been up all night?—I did not feel tired.

34983. What made you go round Commercial Street?—I went up that way for a walk.

34984. Do you mean to say Ethel Griffiths had not told you to meet her there?—No.

34985. You met her there?—I met her there, but she did not tell me then.

34986. You had left her two hours before?—Yes.

34987. What did she say to you?—She did not say anything that I can remember. I forget it.

34988. Try and remember; you are on your oath, and you have to tell us what really did happen?—It is a long time ago, and I forget now.

34989. Did you tell her how George was?—I remember that I told her that I left him up there and a nurse put him in bed, and then I got the clothes and I came out.

34990. You told her you got the clothes?—Yes.

34991. Did you tell her who you had given the clothes to?—I remember I told her I had given them to his mate.

34992. Did she seem interested in that? What did she say?—I forget now.

34993. You have said you forget a good many times, but try and think. You have got to tell us the truth you know?—I am speaking the truth, so far as I can remember.

34994. You told her you had got the clothes, and had given them to his mate?—Yes. *J. Wiltshire.* 21 Feb 1907.

34995. What did she say about that—anything?—I forget it.

34996. I do not think you do. Did she want to know who you had given his clothes away to?—(*No answer.*)

34997. You had better tell us the whole thing?—I cannot remember any more.

34998. When you got to Commercial Street where did you go to?—I went home.

34999. How did you go home from Commercial Street?—Through Wentworth Street. That is the way I always go.

35000. You found her at the corner of Commercial Street and Whitechapel Road?—Yes.

35001. Did you walk up Commercial Street as far as Wentworth Street with her?—No. I left her half way.

35002. You did not go to Flower and Dean Street?—I went through Wentworth Street and round by Osborn Buildings, and I went in.

35003. Then you got into Flower and Dean Street?—Yes, and I went to bed.

35004. Did you go through Flower and Dean Street?—No.

35005. Did you know that Ethel Griffiths lived in Flower and Dean Street?—I do not know.

35006. Are you sure you did not know?—I am positive.

35007. When you went to see George in the Hospital I understand you told him you had given his clothes to his mate?—Yes.

35008. Did he ask you whether you had given the clothes to his mate?—No, I told him as soon as I got in there.

35009. Did you go there to tell him that?—That is all I went there for on purpose to tell him.

35010. Did he talk to you at that time about the occurrence and about what had happened?—The man was in too much worry; I asked him how he was getting on, and I told him I had given his clothes to his mate, and I came out again. He was in too much pain.

35011. He did not talk to you about the policeman?—No.

35012. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

35013. When you went to the hospital, I understand you had to sign a book for the clothes?—Yes.

35014. Did they ask you anything about the case?—No, they did not ask me anything about the case.

35015. Did they ask you the name of the man you brought in?—No.

35015*. What did they tell you to wait there for?—I remember them asking George whether he was going to take his clothes off, and he said, "No, send me home."

35016. Then what happened?—They said, "Wait, and you can take his clothes." The nurse folded his clothes up and I had to sign a paper for it.

35016.* You waited for that?—Yes, and then I came out.

35017. You never told them his name?—No.

DR. WALTER BRINSMEAD BILLINGHURST, sworn.

35018. (*Earl Russell.*) What are your qualifications?—Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, Oxford, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

35019. You are, I think, house surgeon of London Hospital in Whitechapel Road?—Yes.

35020. And you were so in August last?—Yes.

35021. You were not on duty on the night of the 21st?—No.

35022. And you did not see this man until the next morning?—No.

35023. Am I right in saying that the first time you saw George Pearce was 10 a.m. in the morning?—Yes. *Dr. W. B. Billinghurst.* 21 Feb. 1907.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) That is the 21st?

35024. (*Earl Russell.*) Yes, the morning of the 21st. Who had he been seen by on admission?—Seen by the doctor who takes the night up.

35025. Can you tell us the name?—Dr. Woods.

35026. Did you receive a report from him?—Yes. I heard about him at 6 o'clock in the morning. He came up and told me about him.

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35027. You heard about him at 6 o'clock, although you did not yourself see him?—No, I did not see him.

35028. You yourself saw him at 10 o'clock?—Yes.

35029. Will you tell us what the condition of the man was at 10 o'clock?—At 10 o'clock he was in great pain. The main cause of the trouble was a large hœmatona of the perineum and difficulty in passing his water. He had been relieved to a certain extent when he came in. It was necessary then to give him relief, but there were no other injuries about the body; it was all about the perineum.

35030. Was the condition still one of great pain at 10 o'clock?—He was much relieved then owing probably to the morphia he had had.

35031. He had been given morphia directly on admission?—Yes.

35032. What about his condition at 10 o'clock. What was the report as to that?—He came up then with this swelling of the perineum, and he was in great pain then, and his water was taken off, and he was relieved to a certain extent.

35033. Was there any report as to sobriety or otherwise on his admission?—Yes, he was quite sober.

35034. No sign of having been drunk within the previous twelve hours, should you say?—No, he did not look like it.

35035. I think it was not until some further investigation was made that you discovered a further injury to the urethra?—He became steadily worse, the swelling enlarged, and it was necessary to operate on him, and it was then discovered he had ruptured the urethra.

35036. When was the first operation performed?—On the night of the 21st.

35037. And the second one on the 31st August?—There was a second one performed on the 24th, and a third one on the 31st.

35038. You then discovered that the urethra was ruptured?—Yes, he had ruptured an artery in the urethra.

35039. And he was altogether in hospital from the 21st August to the 16th November?—Yes.

35040. And then he was sent to a convalescent home?—Yes.

35041. For about a month?—Three weeks or a month. I am not quite sure about that.

35042. Were those injuries that he had suffered, besides being painful at the time, of an extremely serious character?—Yes, extremely serious.

35043. What should you say as the result of your observation was the cause of them?—I think they were undoubtedly due to direct violence on the perineum.

35044. Would they be consistent with kicking?—Yes, distinctly.

35045. Consistently with kicking while lying on the ground?—It would have to be a kick between the legs, and the legs must be open.

35046. Not consistent with slipping in the street or falling down, or anything of that sort?—Not unless he fell on something between the legs—something hard.

35047. A thing like a square railing?—Yes, a fence, or anything of that sort. He could not do it by falling down ordinarily.

35048. What do you say as to his permanent recovery?—He is permanently damaged.

35049. I think you were approached about this matter some time in September, were you not?—Yes.

35050. And you gave this certificate on the 25th September, 1906 (*handing document to Witness*)?—Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) I should like to put that in, Sir, if the Secretary would read it.

(*Secretary.*) "George Pearce was admitted to the hospital on August 21st at 6 a.m. with extensive bruising and a large hæmatona of the perineum. On further investigation it was found that his urethra was ruptured. Two operations have already been performed to relieve the condition, and a third will be necessary shortly. He can never hope to be completely free from the ill effects of the damage he has sustained, which was certainly the result of direct violence. —W. B. Billinghurst, M.B., B.Ch. Oxon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, 25th September, 1906."

35051. (*Earl Russell.*) Was the third operation to which you refer there subsequently performed?—Yes.

35052. That would be really the fourth?—Yes, it was the fourth.

35053. I want to ask you one or two questions which are not quite medical, but to which we attach some importance in this case.

35054. (*Chairman.*) Before you pass from that will you define the term "hœmatona"?—It is a blood humour—an extravasation of blood.

35055. (*Earl Russell.*) There is one more question as to the man's condition. How would he be as to walking to the hospital before admission. Would it be very slow and painful?—Yes, it would have been very painful.

35056. The pace at which he could progress would be—what should you say, even with assistance?—I should think not more than two miles an hour at the most.

35057. As fast as that you think?—Most cases like that are carried up. It would be very painful indeed. There is no doubt about it.

35058. It would be a very painful and agonising walk, and not a fast one?—Certainly not.

35059. Even with help?—No, I am sure it would not.

35060. You have examined, I think, the records of the hospital as to the time at which he was admitted?—Yes.

35061. You find the hour at which he was admitted was 6.5 a.m.?—Yes.

35062. Am I right in saying that what you mean by that is that he was admitted to the privileges of an inpatient of the hospital?—Yes.

35063. That would be subsequent to the examination of the case as to its seriousness?—Yes.

35064. Have you any record kept of the hour at which a case is first brought to the hospital?—I believe the gate porter is supposed to make a note of the hour at which a case arrives, but, of course, not of the name or of the injury. He just makes a note that the case has arrived, but I have not seen that.

35065. You have not got that?—No, that has nothing to do with us.

35066. Do you think it could be ascertained?—Yes, it certainly could be ascertained.

(*Earl Russell.*) I am sure, Sir, if there is such a note the Commission would be willing to let the doctor send it in in the shape of a letter.

35067. (*Chairman.*) Yes. (*To the Witness.*) There is a material issue apparently in this case with regard to the hour this man, George Gamble, accompanied by Ethel Griffiths and Wiltshire, arrived at the hospital. Can you help us to fix the exact hour at which he arrived at the hospital?—I will make inquiries.

35068. (*Earl Russell.*) Could you tell me from the usual practice, supposing he was admitted at 6.5—that is to say that the examination was concluded then, and it was thought a fit and a necessary case for treatment as an inpatient—would it be possible, including waiting for the doctor to come and so on, that he should have reached the hospital as early as between four and half past?—It is possible, but not probable. I do not think he could have reached it before five myself.

35069. You should say you would think 5 o'clock would be about the earliest time that he could have got there?—I think so.

35070. If you can ascertain anything further you will send it to us?—Yes.

35071. A question as to your practice with regard to clothes. When it is decided to admit a patient as an in-patient, what is it the rule to do with their clothes?—Their clothes must be sent away. They are not allowed to keep their clothes.

35072. You will not keep them on the premises?—No, they are not allowed to have their clothes till they are allowed out of bed.

35073. You do them up in a bundle and the nurse or somebody would take a receipt for them, and after that you would not concern yourself, I think, any further?—Not at all.

35074. Are you able to explain to the Commission how the man acquired the name that he was known under of George Pearce at the hospital?—No, I do not

understand that. He was entered as George Pearce on the admission ticket, and he kept that name all through. I never heard of any other name. We always called him Pearce.

35075. You do not know who wrote him down under that name?—It would be the night nurse. She writes down the names in the admission book.

35076. You did not when you first saw him ask him his name yourself?—No, I copied it down from the admission ticket, but I understood that it was Pearce. I have always heard him called Pearce.

35077. Did you have any conversation with him on the first morning or two after his admission as to the cause of his injuries?—I did shortly after—a day or two afterwards.

35078. Do you recollect what he told you?—He told me he had been kicked by a policeman, and he said it was an unprovoked attack.

35079. Did he tell you what part of Whitechapel this had taken place in?—No, I do not remember his telling me.

35080. Did he tell you what the quarrel had been about, or the trouble, or the disturbance?—He just told me it was something to do with a woman; I did not inquire into the details.

35081. It was not your business, I quite understand that. Did he give you at any time then or afterwards any description of the policeman?—No.

35082. You did not go into the matter at all?—No, I just found out how it had happened. I did not know why the policeman should have kicked him at all.

35083. And the account given you was consistent with what you observed?—Absolutely.

35084. Do you recollect that Mr. Timewell, this gentleman here, came to the hospital to see him. I do not know whether you would see him yourself?—I remember seeing one gentleman with him, but I cannot remember whether it was Mr. Timewell.

35085. On the 30th August, or about then, permission was given for the patient to see a visitor to take a statement. I suppose you gave that permission?—Yes.

35086. What was his condition then. Was he still in pain on the 30th August?—No, he would not have been in pain then. He was mostly quite all right.

35087. Was he weak?—He was very weak.

35088. He did in fact have an operation on the 31st?—Yes, he was in a very depressed condition for a month after admission.

35089. Were you still not sure of a good recovery on the 31st August?—Yes.

35090. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean by that that you thought it was possible he might die from the effects of these injuries?—No, not die, but the urethra was still ruptured. It had not joined up.

35091. (*Earl Russell.*) You have no knowledge of what happened to him or what he did after he left the hospital for the convalescent home?—No, except he has been twice to the out patient department.

35092. Do you know anything about that?—He is not under my care there.

35093. You have ascertained by inquiry?—Yes, I have heard.

35094. Could you tell us the dates at which he paid his visits there?—No, I am afraid I could not. I tried to find the notes before I came, but they were mislaid.

35095. Do you know anything about any other visitors he had while he was at the hospital?—No, I do not know at all.

35096. You could not say who else was admitted to see him?—No.

35097. But the taking of a statement from a patient in that condition would be regarded as rather serious I suppose. They would require your consent before they would allow anyone to worry him about a statement?—Yes, certainly, and they did have my consent.

35098. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Into what door of the hospital first of all would a case like this be admitted. It is what you call an accident case, is it not, that requires immediate attention?—Yes.

35099. Into which door would such a case be admitted?—Into the front door in the Whitechapel Road.

35100. Into what does that lead?—It leads into the entrance hall, and then into the receiving room.

35101. Are patients brought in in that way, kept in the entrance hall for any time?—No, in the receiving room.

35102. They are taken at once into the receiving room?—Yes.

35103. Who is the first person who takes a note of the entrance of such a case. Is it the doorkeeper?—I believe the porter at the door in the road is supposed to make a note of the time they arrive.

35104. In the road, before the patient enters any door of the hospital. There is a lodge there?—Yes.

35105. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is the porter in the lodge?—Yes.

35106. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) And there are gates to the Whitechapel Road?—Yes.

35107. So that those gates have to be opened at this hour of the morning?—They are usually open all night, but no case can come in without the man seeing it. He sits at the window there.

35108. He speaks to those bringing persons in, and inquires something about it, and makes a note in his book?—And rings the bell for the porter at the front door to be prepared for it.

35109. And among other notes he should make in his book is a note of the time?—I am not quite sure whether he is meant to do that, but I think he does. I will find that out.

35110. Then getting into the entrance hall is there anyone there who makes a note, or is the case taken straight into the receiving room?—It is taken straight into the receiving room.

35111. Who there makes a note?—There is a nurse on duty in the receiving room.

35112. Has she a book there?—I do not know whether she has.

35113. Does she make any note of the time or other particulars?—I do not know about that.

35114. At any rate there is a nurse there in charge?—Yes.

35115. You spoke of an admission book, and an admission card?—Yes.

35116-7. Are they made out after the patient has been examined?—Yes.

35118. Who examined the patient and where?—The patient is examined in the receiving room by the medical man whose turn it is to take the night duty. We all take it in turns.

35119. You gave the name of the gentleman who was on night duty?—Yes—Dr. Woods.

35120. Would he make any note at all as to the time?—No, he is called out of bed, and has to come down and see the case, and examine it and he admits it, and then comes up to my room, and tells me about it, because it was admitted under me.

35121. His presence there is for the purpose first of all of seeing whether the case is one for admission?—Yes.

35122. Then is the case taken to a bed first, or is it dressed, or what happens?—The patient is first undressed in the receiving room as far as it is necessary.

35123. For examination?—Yes, and then taken on a couch or a wheeled chair into the ward with his clothes just drawn on again as far as necessary.

35124. And then if any dressing is required, is that done in bed, or is it done in the receiving room?—If any dressing is required, it is done in the receiving room—just a preliminary dressing, but if any other is required after he has got to bed, a note is sent into the ward to tell the sister what to do.

35125. Which is first made, the entry in the admission book? Is that the first entry as to admission or is the admission card made out before the entry is made in the admission book?—They are both made at the same time.

35126. It does not matter which is made first?—The admission card is actually written first, but it is entered in the book straight away.

35127. Before it is parted with?—Yes, before the patient has entered the ward.

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35128. Does that card go with the patient to the ward?—Yes.

35129. Upon that admission card among other things would be the name of the patient?—Yes.

35130. Who is the person? I think you said it was the nurse?—The nurse writes it at night, and the clerk in the day-time.

35131. In the receiving room are friends of the patients admitted?—Yes.

35132. So that delay might arise either from the patients or from the friends?—Yes.

35133. In speaking to this patient as you did, I suppose, from time to time, daily or oftener, did you address him as "Pearce"?—Yes.

35134. Did he ever tell you his name was not Pearce?—I do not recollect that.

35135. You have no recollection of his ever telling you his name was not Pearce?—No,

35136. Besides injury to the perineum, was there any other injury?—No.

35137. Was that injury bleeding at all?—No.

35138. Was there any blood of any sort that you saw?—None externally.

35139. No external bleeding at all?—No.

35140. There was the internal bleeding which made the blood humour that you have spoken of?—Yes.

35141. For the purpose of examining the perineum, of course, he would have to be stripped when you examined him at 10 o'clock?—Yes, he was in bed then.

35142. Was he stripped altogether?—He had a night-shirt on.

35143. Did you see any trace of injury on any other part of his body?—No.

35144. None at all?—No.

35145. No bruises on the buttocks, for example?—Yes, but I include that in the perineum injury.

35146. As the result of one kick?—No; I think he must have had more than one.

35147. How many—a great number or a few?—Certainly three.

35148. Bruises about the buttocks?—Yes, there were several bruises.

35149. Did he complain of any injury elsewhere?—No.

35150. Could you see his body about the ribs?—Yes.

35151. Were there any bruises there?—No.

35152. Any bruises on the head?—No.

35153. Any bruises on the legs?—No.

35154. Any bruises on the arms?—No.

35155. Any bruises on the front of his body?—No.

35156. No bruises on his face, or sign of injury to his face at all?—No.

35157. With regard to this injury to the perineum and the urethra, the urethra I think is very near the surface, is it not?—Yes.

35158. Comparatively slight force, if it happens to alight upon that spot, might cause very serious injury?—Yes, but it would not have caused so much as he had, because he had an artery ruptured as well.

35159-60. Where was the artery?—The artery that was ruptured in this case was at least an inch and a half beneath the surface.

35161. Therefore it was straight underneath the urethra?—It was behind the urethra—between the urethra and the rectum.

35162. That was, in your opinion, ruptured by the same violence that had caused the injury to the perineum?—Yes, certainly.

35163. The same blow, kick, or whatever it might be?—Yes.

35164. That you say indicates extreme violence?—Yes.

35165. Even if the parts were fully exposed so as to receive a kick, for example, it must have been extreme violence?—Yes.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) Direct violence, you mean.

35166. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Direct violence, coming in contact with some hard substance on that spot. Is that what you mean?—I mean directly applied to the perineum.

35167. Direct contact between some substance and the perineum?—Yes.

35168. That is all you mean by "direct violence"?—Yes.

35169. Not violence occurring to some other part of the body, and causing a rupture there, which sometimes happens?—It could not have caused it.

35170. This is direct violence?—Yes.

35171. That is what you mean by "direct violence"?—Yes.

35172. Sitting down violently upon a stone in the road, or falling down violently with that part of the body on a stone in the road—could that cause it?—It could not cause it unless it was a wedge-shaped stone which went between the legs.

35173. Unless the man had straddled out his legs in some way?—No, he could not have done it in that way, because there are two bones on each side which would strike the stone.

35174. The two pelvic bones?—Yes.

35176. It must have been something which came up?—Yes.

35176. Assuming there was something which came up to the pelvic bones, would sitting down on a hard thing such as a stone cause those injuries?—Yes.

35177. They might have been the cause of it?—Yes, possibly.

35178. I am speaking both of the injury to the urethra and the ruptured artery?—Yes.

35179. One knows that injuries to the urethra are quite common and very easily happen in riding when you are thrown from the saddle. That is a very common injury to the perineum and urethra, but not, I think, to the artery?—Yes, but not so violent as this.

35180. But falling violently on a stone like that might cause it?—Yes.

35181. The only injuries you saw, apart from these, were kicks?—And bruises.

35182. I am assuming bruises such as might have been caused by kicks?—Yes.

35183. Were they of a very violent nature?—No.

35184. Ordinary bruises?—Yes.

35185. Which, I suppose, at the London Hospital you see very often?—Yes.

35186. Do you know whether inquiries were made by Inspector Hewison with regard to the case of a man named Gamble about the 22nd or 23rd November? Do you know whether inquiries were made of your housekeeper as to whether you could trace the case of a man who had been violently assaulted by a policeman, and whose name was said to be Gamble? Did you hear anything of those inquiries?—No, I did not.

35187. (*Earl Russell.*) I understand these bruises on the buttocks could not have been caused by sitting violently even on a wedge-shaped stone?—No.

35188. If, as Mr. Muir suggests, the injuries were caused to the urethra or artery in that way, some separate violence would have been required for the bruises on the buttocks?—Yes.

35189. Comparing the injury which you actually found here to the urethra and to the artery with the sort of injury caused by the pommel of a saddle, or even sitting violently on a wedge-shaped stone, do I understand you to say that the extent and roughness of the injury was not quite consistent with any one single thing being done of that sort?—No.

35190. The whole thing suggests kicking, does it?—Yes.

35191. It is more consistent with that than with anything else?—Just so.

35192. (*Chairman.*) Can you tell me the name of the night nurse on the morning of the 21st August?—No, but I could find it out.

35193. Will you find it out for us?—Yes.

35194. I shall be much obliged if you will. Will you also send us the name of the house porter and the name of the front door porter, and, in order perhaps to save trouble to your employés at the hospital, could you see yourself whether there are any entries in the books there?—I will.

35195. Thank you. Dr. Woods might have made some entry, might he not?—No, he would not have written anything.

35196. The night nurse would, and you think did write something. Would she write anything before she writes the entry in the admission book?—I do not know about that; it never concerns us at all.

35197. What ought to have happened in this case, and what I daresay did happen, was that the nurse was in the room when these people arrived?—Undoubtedly.

35198. She would inquire what was the matter, I suppose?—Yes.

35199. Would she then send for the surgeon who was in attendance for the night, and who was probably in bed?—Yes, he was in bed. We take turns in being called up at night. The usual practice is when a case comes in the nurse finds out whether it is very urgent or not, and, if it is not, she would probably keep the case a short time to see if anyone else came in.

35200. To see if any other patient came in?—Yes. Sometimes they keep them half an hour.

35201. In this case the man would have been in great pain, and she would have sent at once, would she not?—Yes.

35202. And Dr. Woods was on the premises?—Yes.

35203. You think if matters took their normal course in this case after a few minutes of conversation and observation the nurse would have sent for Dr. Woods and he would have come down?—Yes.

35204. In a few minutes, in fact?—Yes, I think so.

35205. Dr. Woods did not make any written entry or anything of that kind?—No.

35206. When it is determined to admit the patient the nurse would make an entry in the book, and make out the card?—Yes. Dr. Woods signs the card.

35207. The signature of the nurse is not enough?—No.

35208. I should like to know to what extent you were yielding to Mr. Muir's suggestion that the rupture of the uretha and of the artery in this case might have been caused by sitting down on something appropriate. Do you think a man himself sitting down suddenly could have sat down with such violence as to produce the injuries in this case. Suppose he did it intentionally, do you think he could have done it?—The usual cause of these injuries is a man having sat down on a fence with legs astride.

35209. If a man were going over a fence and slipped, then his weight coming against the fence might have caused that injury?—Yes.

35210. If a man were going over an ordinary wall, do you think it might be caused by that?—No, I do not think so.

35211. It must have been something very small coming in contact with the perineum at the right place?—Yes, and his whole weight on the top of it. *Dr. W. B. Billinghurst.* 21 Feb. 1907.

35212. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) If a man came down on a railing, would that cause it?—Yes, certainly.

35213. (*Chairman.*) I do not know whether you were in Court when the witnesses were saying what they saw. I will take what Gamble himself said: "The police-constable came up again and followed us. Then we came in sight of a police-sergeant and another constable. Then he" (that is, the first constable) "began pushing me about, evidently expecting me to strike him. As I did not, he knocked me down and started kicking me. He lifted me up, and I tried to run. I did not feel the effects of what he had done. Then he knocked me down again and kicked me again worse than before." Do you think, taking that story to be true, it might account for the injuries you observed?—Yes, I do.

35214. Then Gamble said he walked along a litt l way, and then he said, "I felt that my injuries were all the time swelling between the legs." Would that be the sensation caused by injuries of that kind?—No. Probably the bleeding was continuous and increasing. That actually happened.

35215. You mean the extravasation of blood was going on forming into humour as you mentioned, and he would feel that, would he not, for a little time?—Yes. That actually happened after he came into the hospital, and that is why the operation was undertaken.

35216. Do you think there was no swelling at all pretty soon after the injury was received?—Yes, there was a great deal of swelling when he arrived, but at first it was taken to be ordinary bruising.

35217. He said, "I felt that my injuries were all the time swelling between the legs." Is that the sort of feeling he would have after an injury of such a kind as you saw caused by kicking?—Yes, it is a very good description.

35218. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) He said he did tell you that the injury had been caused by an unprovoked attack by a police-constable. Can you remember when he told you that?—He told me that on the day of the 21st and afterwards.

35219. I suppose on the 21st he was in a state of collapse?—In the morning he was in a painful condition.

35220. Do you remember whether he saw anybody on that day?—No.

35221. Would he have been allowed to see a visitor that day?—Yes.

35222. He would have been well enough?—Yes.

35223. What I want to know is, did he complain about this injury?—He actually told Dr. Woods that.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Thursday, February 28th 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), *Secretary*.
J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Assistant Secretary*).

Mrs. Annie Franks, sworn.

35224. (*Earl Russell.*) Your name is Annie Franks?—Yes.

35225. Do you live at 28, Spelman Street, and are you married?—Yes. *Mrs. A. Franks.* 28 Feb. 1907.

Mrs. A. Franks.

28 Feb. 1907.

35226. On the 21st August last, in the middle of the night, did you notice anything unusual?—I was asleep, and I heard an unusual noise.

35227. What sort of noise?—I heard someone groaning very much, so I went to the window and opened it.

35228. Where does your window look out—into Spelman Street?—Yes, just facing. When I opened the window I saw a figure lying there, and over him was standing a policeman, and when I looked I saw him kicking him.

35229. Was the policeman kicking him when you first saw him?—Yes.

35230. You are quite sure it was a policeman that you saw?—Oh, yes, certain.

35231. About how far from your window was the policeman?—From about here to where you are standing.

35232. No further than that?—No.

35233. Did you hear the policeman say anything?—I heard the man say to the policeman "Will you let me alone?" and the policeman said, "I will give you some more if you do not get up and go away."

35234. Did you hear any other conversation?—No, I did not hear any more, because when the policeman saw me looking out he soon went away. He turned away so I could not get the chance to see him.

35235. Whereabouts was the policeman kicking the man?—In the stomach. I noticed that because the man was lying down on the area.

35236. Was the man lying on his back or face?—I could not notice that properly, because the policeman was standing covering him like.

35237. Did the man move off before the policeman or did the policeman move off before the man?—The policeman went off when he saw me looking, and I went and looked out, and the man tried his best to walk away. He staggered away a little, and I went in.

35238. Which direction did the man walk off in?—Down Spelman Street towards Hanbury Street. It leads into Hanbury Street.

35239. Is that in the same direction as Chicksand Street or the opposite direction?—The opposite direction. If he walked straight down Hanbury Street it would lead him into Whitechapel.

35240. You did not see anything more about it or hear anything more?—No, I did not hear anything until I was sent for to come here.

35241. Whereabouts is No. 28, Spelman Street with regard to Chicksand Street?—It is about a second's walk from Chicksand Street.

35242. Could you tell us how many yards it is about from the corner of Chicksand Street?—I could not tell you exactly. There are three or four houses from Chicksand Street to 28, Spelman Street.

35243. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Can we locate that upon the plan? Do you understand a plan?—Yes. (*Plan handed to the witness.*)

35244. Here is Chicksand Street and there is Spelman Street, and there is Heneage Street. Can you mark where your house is?—*This* is Spelman Street just opposite Heneage Street. It is three houses from the corner of Heneage Street and Chicksand Street. (*Marking on the plan.*)

35245. It is between Heneage Street and Chicksand Street?—Yes, there are only three houses.

35246. Then you have marked it in the wrong place?—It is between the two.

35247. Just mark where the door of your house is. Supposing you go down Chicksand Street, you turn to the left along Spelman Street. If you go down Chicksand Street and turn to the left along Spelman Street where do you get to your door?—Here. (*Pointing.*)

35248. From Chicksand Street you get to your house before Heneage Street?—Yes.

35249. How many houses are there between Chicksand Street and Heneage Street?—Only about three or four. It is a small street.

35250. (*Earl Russell.*) Were you able to see the policeman so that you would know him again or not?—No, I could not. His back was turned towards the man.

35251. You could not identify him if you saw him again?—No, I could not.

35252. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Do you occupy the whole house or a part of it only?—Only a part of it—the upstairs rooms.

35253. Do you mean by that the top floor?—Yes, there is only one floor to the house; there is my window and one downstairs.

35254. You would be on the first floor, as it were?—Yes.

35255. Have you a family?—No.

35256. What does your husband do?—He goes out to work. He is a bootmaker.

35257. Was he at home that night?—Yes, he was at home. He heard the noise, but he would not go to the window because he had a cold.

35258. Do you remember what day of the week it was?—I am not certain. I fancy it was Tuesday or Wednesday, but I am not certain of the day. It is such a long time ago.

35259. How soon after this occurrence happened did anybody speak to you about it?—A good while after, I think.

35260. Did you speak to anybody about it?—No, only when I got round to mother, who lives round the corner. I told her about it. I said I could not sleep because I heard such a noise, and I told mother about it.

35261. Where does your mother live?—Just round the corner in Chicksand Street.

35262. When did you tell your mother?—The next morning when I went round. It upset me so, and I could not help telling her.

35263. Did you think the policeman was behaving very badly?—The way the man was going I think he did.

35264. But you made no complaint to anybody except that you told your mother?—No, I did not.

35265. Did you tell your husband?—I did tell him, because he heard it.

35266. You told him?—Yes. When I went in he said "What is the matter?" I said "There is a policeman kicking a man," because I wanted him to call out to the policeman why he would not let the man alone, but he would not, because my husband said "You had better not say anything; it will cause a disturbance in the night."

35267. But neither you nor your husband made any complaint to anybody?—No, we made no complaint.

35268. You told us that you told your mother, but that was in connection with the fact that you had been woke up in the night?—Yes.

35269. You were not complaining to your mother about the policeman?—No. I said the policeman seemed to be spiteful because he was kicking the man. I did remark to mother about the policeman.

35270. Quite so, but that was rather in explanation of why you had been kept awake?—I do not know about that. I felt sorry for the man, so I told mother about it.

35271. How soon after the occurrence did anybody speak to you about it or you speak to anybody except your mother?—It was a good while. A gentleman came round and asked me about it a long while after.

35272. About how long after?—I think it was about two months. I am not certain.

35273. Can you remember at all?—I think it was about two months after.

35274. Did the gentleman tell you who he was?—He did not tell me, only he said that he was told I was looking through the window and I saw everything. I said "Yes, I did."

35275. Did you make a statement to him?—Yes.

35276. I ask for that.

(*Earl Russell.*) Certainly.

(*Chairman.*) Is the original statement here?

(*Earl Russell.*) I think so. (*Document produced.*)

35277. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Look at that and see if that is your signature. (*Handing document to witness*)?—Yes, this is, I think, the first one when the man came to me.

35278. Did you make more than one statement?—No.

35279. Only one?—Only one, but there is the wrong time.

35280. Never mind about the time for a moment. Did you sign that?—Yes.

35281. Where was that statement taken—in your house?—No; I was round at mother's place at the time when the gentleman came round. Somebody sent him round to mother's.

35282. Did he write that statement out in your mother's house?—Yes.

35283. Did he write it out from what you told him?—Yes.

35284. I will read what it says here. "Annie Franks states: 'I am married, and live at 28, Spelman Street.'" Did you tell him that?—Yes.

35285. "About 4.30 a.m. on the 21st August, 1906, I was awakened by a noise of groaning in the street." Did you tell him that?—Yes, I did.

35286. Then did you tell him it was 4.30?—I did not know. He must have mistaken the time. It was between half-past two and three.

35287. I am not now asking you to remember about it. I am asking you what you told the man. I read it out to you a moment ago, and asked you if that was what you told the gentleman?—I did tell him, but I do not think I told him it was half-past four.

35288. You do not suggest he invented it, do you?—I do not know.

35289. Have you any doubt you told him it was half-past four?—I have a doubt. I do not think I did tell him it was half-past four.

35290. Do you know at all what time it was—do not guess at it?—I do know. It was between half-past two and three.

35291. What makes you say that?—Because I know. I looked at the clock.

35292. When?—When I went in back from the window.

35293. Have you got a clock in your room?—Yes.

35294. Was it not very dark?—It was dark.

35295. How did you see the clock?—I lighted the gas when I went to look out of the window to see what time it was. I made a small light with the gas. I thought you meant it was dark in the street.

35296. Yes, I did mean it was dark in the street. Did you light the gas in your room before you looked out?—Yes, I did.

35297. Was your clock right?—Yes, as far as I know. My husband puts it right to go to work.

35298. Have you always thought it was between half-past two and three?—Yes, I always thought it was that time.

35299. Did you tell the gentleman what time it happened?—I did tell him.

35300. You have no doubt at all, when he was sitting there taking your statement, you told him the time it happened?—Yes, I did tell him.

35301. And somehow or another he has got down here 4.30?—I cannot make that out.

35302. But he read it over to you, when he had written it, before you signed it?—He did read it over, and I told him it was earlier, but he said—I cannot remember exactly what he said—"All right; you will state that again." I said, "I have not got a doubt about the time," so he did not say any more, and he copied it down.

35303. Do you mean to say you told the gentleman that the statement he had taken down was wrong?—The statement was right, except the time.

35304. You told him that?—Yes, I did tell him.

35305. You mean to say he did not alter it?—No, he did not alter it, because I remarked to him about the time, and I told him at once about the time.

35306. What did he say?—He said, "Never mind; it does not matter." I told the gentleman last week it was the wrong time.

35307. Never mind what you told him last week. You told the gentleman that it was the wrong time, and he said, "Never mind, it does not matter"?—Yes.

35308. You have been here several times, have you not, waiting?—This is the third time.

35309. During the time you have been here, have you heard any discussion or anybody speaking about the time this happened?—No, I have not.

35310. Have you not?—No.

35311. Have you spoken to any of the people who have been called as witnesses?—I do not know them.

35312. Have you spoken to any of them?—Speaking down here; not anything else.

35313. Speaking down here; but they have spoken about this case to you, have they not?—They have not said anything about it, because I come up myself of a morning, and I don't know the people.

35314. You have been standing about in this passage with the people who have come here to give evidence?—Yes, I have had to stand with them.

35315. Have you not spoken to them about this case?—No.

35316. Not at all?—No.

35317. Have you spoken to *this* gentleman here (Mr. Timewell) about the case?—No; only I told him the time was wrong. He has altered it.

35318. Do you suggest to these gentlemen that you have not heard in the course of this case that there is a doubt about what time this happened?—I do not know. This is my own suggestion, because as soon as the gentleman told me I said, "Will you alter the time, please? It is the wrong time."

35319. Now I will read on. "I was awakened by a noise of groaning in the street. I went to the window, and saw a man lying on the ground under a window opposite." Do you mean by that, that that was the same side of the street as your house, or on the opposite side?—On the opposite side of the street.

35320. Where is the nearest gas lamp?—There is not a gas lamp—only on the other side of Chicksand Street.

35321. There is no gas lamp in your street at all?—No, there is not.

35322. The nearest gas lamp is on the other side of Chicksand Street?—Yes, in the corner of Chicksand Street.

35323. Does that gas lamp throw any light in the street opposite your house?—No.

35324. So that the place was really quite dark?—Yes.

35325. Could you see whether it was a man or a woman lying on the ground, for instance?—I could see it was a man, because I waited till he got up.

35326. Then, of course, when he got up you saw it was a man. But could you see while the figure was on the ground whether it was a man or a woman?—Yes, I could, because I saw his hat or cap, or whatever it was, lying there.

35327. Which was it?—I don't know which it was. I know I saw a man bareheaded, and that is why I could see it.

35328. Do you suggest it was light enough?—From my window, because I lighted the gas. I could see a little.

35329. But the gas in your window would not throw any light on the other side of the street?—Yes it does, because it is near—just a little.

35330. Is this street of ordinary width?—It is a very narrow street.

35331. But your room is on the first floor?—Yes.

35332. Is the gas in your room in the back part of your room?—No; just in the middle of the room.

35333. How many windows have you got?—Only one.

35334. Did you pull the blind up, or look from behind the blind?—I opened the window, and pulled the curtains away so that I could open the window properly.

35335. Have you got curtains thrown across the window?—No; loose curtains hanging, and I pulled them away.

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35336. Do you mean you drew them back, or pushed them aside?—I pushed them aside.

35337. Then, I suppose, you yourself got between the curtains and the window?—Yes; I stood on the sofa and looked out.

35338. You got between the window and the curtains?—Yes.

35339. Then the curtains would fall back again behind you?—No, I pushed them back; they would not fall back.

35340. You pushed them aside, and went and looked out, and then the curtains would fall back again?—They were loose.

35341. You did not push them back?—No; if I pulled them back they could rest on the sofa.

35342. I ask you again, do you suggest to these gentlemen that the light from your gas in the middle of the room, with the curtains in that position, would throw any appreciable light on the pavement the other side of the street?—No, not much; just a little.

35343. Was it light enough for you to see the other side of the road and to see that it was the figure of a man lying there?—Yes, I am perfectly sure it was a man.

35344. Then it must have been getting daylight?—Just a little.

35345. Does not that suggest to you that the time you gave to this gentleman was the right time?—If it was half-past 4 it would be quite daylight, and I could have seen plainly. It was in the summer, and at that time it is quite light.

35346. Then you say "A policeman was standing over him and speaking to him as though to drive him away"?—Yes.

35347. Had the policeman got his back to you?—Yes, he had got his back to me and standing against the man.

35348. Was the policeman standing in the roadway or n the pavement?—No, quite next to the man.

35349. In the roadway?—No, on the pavement—on the area.

35350. Had he got a great-coat on?—I did not notice. I don't suppose he would have it, being in the summer.

35351. But do you remember?—I cannot remember.

35352. Had he got a helmet on?—Yes.

35353. Did you hear anything the policeman said?—I only heard the policeman say, "Get up, or else I will give you some more." That is all I heard him say.

35354. Was it your impression that the policeman wanted the man to get up?—Yes, he did want him to get up. According to the pain the man was in he could not get up, I don't think.

35355. Had the man got his face to you or his back to you?—I could not see because the policeman was standing over him.

35356. You could not see whether the man had got his face to you or his back to you?—No.

35357. You are quite sure of that?—Yes.

35358. Do you mean by that that it was not light enough, because the policeman would not cover the whole of the man. The policeman had got his back to you, and according to you the man was lying along the pavement?—Yes.

35359. Do you suggest you could not see whether the man's face was to you or his back, because of the policeman?—No, I could not.

35360. That is because it was dark?—Because it was dark.

35361. So you really do not know now whether the man's face was towards you or his back?—No.

35362. The next statement you make is, "Then I saw the policeman kick the man in the stomach"?—Yes.

35363. How came you to say that if you do not know whether the man's face was towards you or his back?—Because I saw the policeman kick him; because I heard the man saying to him, "Let me alone."

35364. That would not tell you where he kicked the man?—I could see the parts of the legs were the other end, and that is where I saw the policeman kick him.

35365. If you saw the policeman kick him by his head it would not be kicking him in his stomach?—I could see his head this way, and where I saw his feet lying I could see the policeman kick him.

35366. You have told me positively you could not say and did not know whether his face was towards you or his back?—No, I could not say that.

35367. How can you tell whether the policeman was kicking him in the stomach or anywhere else?—Because I saw the policeman was kicking him in that part.

35368. But it may have been his back if he was lying with his back towards you. I ask you is it possible for you to say whether the policeman was kicking him in his stomach or any other part of him?—I thought it was in the stomach.

35369. But that was a mere thought. You have no ground for thinking it?—No, because it was where his legs were lying, and that is what made me think it was in the stomach.

35370. If it was so dark that you could not tell whether the man's face was towards you or his back, how could you tell whether the policeman was kicking him or not?—Because I saw him kicking him.

35371. What did you see?—I saw the policeman kicking him, and as he was kicking him so I heard the man screaming. So I knew he was kicking him.

35372. Now you have told us for the first time that the man screamed?—Yes.

35373. Do you mean he screamed?—First I heard him groaning, and then when the policeman was kicking him the man was screaming.

35374. Have you said that before to anybody?—I only told the man that I saw the policeman kicking, and the man was groaning, because he did not ask me any more. I said I would tell the rest if I was asked.

35375. You say that the man got up?—Yes.

35376. Which way did he go?—Towards Hanbury-street down Spelman Street.

35377. He went away from Chicksand Street?—Yes.

35378. Which way did the policeman go?—The policeman went on the other side through a court. There is a court next to my door facing where this man was lying, and he went through the court there.

35379. Have you been asked to try and identify the policeman?—No.

35380. Not by anybody?—No.

35381. Have you heard of any attempt being made to identify the policeman?—I have not. I never heard anything only when I came up to Court here last week. I have not seen anybody or heard anything only from that gentleman who came that time to me.

35382. Have you heard of anybody going to the police-station to try and identify the policeman as he came out?—I think I heard it here in the Court last week.

35383. About somebody going to the police-station to try and identify the man?—Yes, I overheard it.

35384. Who did you hear speaking?—One of the men and a woman.

35385. You mean the woman Ethel Griffiths?—Yes.

35386. Was it one of the men who has been called?—I heard them speaking.

35387. What did you hear them say?—I heard them say that they waited for this policeman and they saw his number. They waited to see whether he got on the same beat.

35388. When did they do that?—I don't know; I think the next night.

35389. I understand you to say you have never been asked to?—No, I have not.

35390. When you say you heard this, do you mean in this room or outside in the passage?—Outside—not in this room.

35391. Did you join in the conversation?—No, I had nothing to join in, because I did not know anything about it.

35392. Did you think that the policeman was savagely kicking this man, or did you think he was merely trying to push him to get up?—I think he treated him very badly.

35393. He was really savagely attacking him?—Yes.

35394. How came you and your husband not to complain about it?—What is the good of my complaining about it? Who do I have to go to and complain about it? My husband goes to work and I go to work. My time is occupied.

35395. Whatever the reason is you, in fact, made no complaint to anybody except telling your mother?—No.

35396. Do you know at all how it was that a gentleman afterwards came round to see you?—I don't know how he got to know, but when he came round I was at mother's place, and he said he had been told I was looking through the window and saw it. I said to him, "Who told you?" but he did not tell me who told him. I was surprised how he knew.

35397. Did you tell him that this happened in Spelman Street?—Yes—it could not be otherwise, because that is where I live.

35398. You cannot give the date at all when you say that he came and took the statement from you?—I cannot remember.

35399. It is quite plain that this occurrence that you are speaking about took place round the corner from Chicksand Street and in Spelman Street?—Yes.

35400. Nobody standing in Osborn Place could have seen what happened?—No.

35401. You are quite sure of that?—They could not see, because it is the other end of Brick Lane.

35402. It is round the corner?—Yes.

35403. So that nobody standing in Osborn Place or anywhere in the top part of Chicksand Street could possibly see what happened?—No, they could not see at all.

35404. (*Earl Russell.*) I understand you to say that you were able to see which end of the man was his head and which was his feet?—Yes.

35405. You are quite sure which end was his feet and which end was his head?—Yes.

35406. When you say the constable was kicking him in his stomach, do you mean that you know it was exactly there, or what do you mean exactly?—I could not see exactly the place, but I saw him kicking towards where his legs were.

35407. Towards the end of his legs near his feet or towards the middle of his body?—In the middle of his body.

35408. You are fairly sure, are you, that the time must have been between half-past two and three?—I am quite positive.

35409. Your husband woke up when you went to the window?—Yes.

35410. Altogether—quite awake?—Yes, he heard it, but he could not go to the window; he had a cold.

35411. What did he hear?—He only heard the man groaning, and when I came back he said, "What was it?" and I said it was a policeman kicking a man.

35412. You told that at once as you went back to bed?—Yes.

35413. You told your mother the very next day?—Yes, I did tell mother that.

35414. Did you know this man George Gamble before?—No.

35415. Have you seen him since?—I only saw him last week when he came up here.

35416. Not before you came to this Court?—No.

35417. Did you know the woman Ethel Griffiths before?—Oh, no.

35418. Have you seen her since?—Only when she came to the Court. I did not know anybody.

35419. You had not had any previous acquaintance with these people?—No.

35420. You do not know how it was that the gentleman who came to see you heard that you knew about it?—No, I was quite stunned when he came round to see me.

35421. You are on quite good terms yourself with the police?—I am not on good terms with them—I have nothing to do with the police.

35422. And they have nothing to do with you?—No, I do not get in their way. I have no cause for it.

35423. (*Chairman.*) How long have you and your husband lived at 28, Spelman Street?—About two years.

35424. Have you witnessed any occurrences of a similar kind to this before the 21st August?—No, this is the first time.

35425. No row in the street at all?—No, it is a very quiet street.

35426. And no disturbance or occurrence of the kind after the 21st August?—No.

35427. You told us that your husband had a cold. Had he been lying in bed all the day before or had he been about his work as usual?—He had not stopped away from work.

35428. Had he gone to bed earlier than usual?—Yes, a little bit earlier.

35429. About what time did he go to bed?—About 10 o'clock.

35430. You went to bed too then?—Yes, I generally go to bed early.

35431. Did anything occur to awake you before you heard this groaning in the street?—No, nothing at all.

35432. You think it was the noise in the street that awoke you?—The noise of this man woke me.

35433. I suppose that when you were awoke you had no idea what time it was?—Not as soon as I awoke, but afterwards I looked at the clock.

35434. But apart from looking at the clock, when you were awakened in bed and you heard groaning outside, you did not know whether it was early morning or what time it was?—I knew it was not early in the morning because it would have been light.

35435. But you had curtains?—I mean daylight.

35436. Were your blinds down?—Yes, the blinds were down, but when I lifted the blinds I could see it was dark. I did not know the time before I looked.

35437. What kind of curtains are they?—Muslin curtains that you can see through.

35438. Not fixed up curtains to keep out the light?—No.

35439. If the day had broken, you would have seen it?—Yes.

35440. I understand that when you were thus awakened you lit the gas?—Yes.

35441. You took your time—you did not rush to the window?—I lighted the gas in a second, and then I directly went because I could not just see. There were some things in the way, and I should have to light the gas to get to the window, because there was a table that I might have fallen over.

35442. If you hear a disturbance of that kind a few seconds might make all the difference in giving an alarm?—I could not rush to the window, because there were some things in the way, and I had to light the gas.

35443. You had to light the gas, and you went as quickly as you could to the window?—Yes.

35444. As far as the aspect of the street was concerned, it might have been midnight, or 1 o'clock, or 2 o'clock, or 3 o'clock?—It might have been, but when I went back I took notice of the time.

35445. As far as you could see by looking into the street it might have been midnight, or 1 o'clock, or 2 o'clock, or 3 o'clock?—Yes.

35446. There was nothing about the street that could tell you the time?—No, it was very quiet.

35447. You are positive the day had not broken?—I am quite positive.

35448. There was no sign of daylight?—No.

35449. When did you look at the clock?—When I went back to bed.

35450. Why did you do that. Was it simply a kind of instinct that made you look at it, because you thought it was just as well to see what time it was before you went back to bed, or did you want to fix the time?—No, I generally look at the time two or three times in the night.

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35451. Did it occur to you at the time that some inquiry might be made into the matter, or you might be asked about it?—No, I never thought of that.

35452. You never thought you would have anything to do with the matter?—I never thought that anybody would see me look through the window at that time of night.

35453. You raised the window?—Yes. There was nobody about only the policeman and the man. I did not see anybody else.

35454. You did not see anybody looking from any other window?—No, I did not see anybody, and that is what made me surprised.

35455. Was there anybody else in the street besides this other man?—No, I believe nobody, only opposite, underneath the area, there was an old man, and he was looking through the window. He was the only one I saw.

35456. An old man was looking?—Yes, he is up here.

35457. Does he live in this street, too?—He lives just where this took place—it was underneath his window.

35458. The other side of the street from you?—Yes.

35459. Do I understand that you did mention this to your mother the next day because it upset you a bit?—Yes, it certainly did.

35460. Did you not speak to Mr. Rubenstein, the old gentleman opposite?—I did not know him to speak to. I did not know the man, although I live in the same street. I never knew him to speak to, or any of them in the street.

35461. You have told us that you thought the policeman was kicking the man savagely and behaving badly—you assented to both those descriptions. Did you not think it was your duty to report to somebody or to make some inquiries of somebody as to whether there had been an assault?—I did not think so, because I went to work and did not take any further notice of it.

35462. Your husband did not do so also, I understand, and he did not tell you to do anything?—No.

35463. You mentioned the occurrence to your mother, and then, I understand from you that you did not speak to anybody at all about it, but about two months afterwards a gentleman came to ask you to make a statement?—Yes.

35464. I still do not quite understand how you came to sign the statement with the time "4.30" in it?—I do not know myself because I told the gentleman if it was half-past 4 it would be daylight, and I am certain it was not daylight, and I know it was not half-past 4, because I looked at the clock when I went back. I do not know how he came to put down half-past 4.

35465. Why did you sign it if he would not alter the 4.30?—I did not know it was so important. I have never had a case like that before, and I did not know it was as important as that.

35466. Is that really the first time you have had to make any statement of the kind before any court?—Yes, the first time.

35467. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Can you tell me how you fix the day in your mind that this happened? The gentleman came to see you two months afterwards?—I did exactly the date.

35468. What enables you to fix this particular day in your mind? Have you any reason?—I did not fix the day, only the gentleman told me that he was told it was the 21st August. I told him I could not say exactly the date.

35469. He told you he was told it was the 21st August?—Yes.

35470. Did you think whether that agreed with your recollection?—Yes, because it was a couple of weeks after the August Bank Holiday.

35471. The August Bank Holiday was when?—About the 5th.

35472. You can remember that?—Yes, I know it was in August.

35473. Did you happen to notice what time it became daylight at that time of year. Are you in the habit of getting up early enough to know that?—No, but sometimes I awake, and in the summer it is light about 4 o'clock or between 4 and half-past.

35474. Was there any kind of light in the street when you looked out? Could you see the end of the street, for instance?—No, I could see the corner of Chicksand Street, because they are all near each other.

35475. I suppose at the corner of Chicksand Street there is a lamp?—Yes

35476. That is round the corner?—Yes, just at the corner.

35477. Is that light in your street?—In my street, but at the corner.

35478. You can see the lamp from your window?—Yes, I can see the lamp, but it is the other side of Chicksand Street.

35479. On the pavement of your street. Can anybody in your street see the lamp?—Yes.

35480. Is there a lamp on the left-hand side, too?—No, there is only one lamp.

35481. I mean the other way along the street?—No, I do not think so.

35482. You told us you think it was on a Wednesday. Have you any means of recollecting?—I cannot recollect the day, but I know it was either Tuesday or Wednesday.

35483. Has anybody told you it was one of those two days?—No.

35484. Did the gentleman who told you it was the 21st August tell you what day of the week it was?—No, he did not tell me what day of the week it was.

35485. To-day is the first time you have said you thought it was Tuesday or Wednesday?—Yes, I cannot recollect, as it is such a long time back.

35486. Do you know the Jewish schools near you?—There are the free schools in Bell Lane, and there is the Board School in Chicksand Street.

35487. Is that Brick Lane?—That is near Osborn Place.

35488. Osborn Place is part of Chicksand Street?—Yes, it is the same street.

35489. Then the school would be about half-way between Spelman Street and Brick Lane?—Yes.

35490. Have you never seen any occurrence like this since you have been in London at all?—No, never.

35491. It is the only time you have ever seen anything like it?—Yes.

35492. (*Earl Russell.*) Did you see the next morning anything on the pavement where this struggle had taken place?—No, I did not look.

(*Earl Russell.*) May I put George Gamble back into the box for a minute? I am told there is a question he was not asked.

(*Chairman.*) Yes, you may if you wish, but the only thing is he may have to be recalled on other matters, and perhaps it would be better to wait till then.

(*Earl Russell.*) Very well, sir. I now call Isaac Rubenstein. This man cannot speak English, but I am told the last witness, Mrs. Franks, can interpret.

(*Chairman.*) Then Mrs. Franks had better be sworn as interpreter.

(*Mrs. Annie Franks sworn as interpreter.*)

ISAAC RUBENSTEIN, sworn (the oath being interpreted to him), examined through the interpreter.

I. Rubenstein.

35493. (*Earl Russell.*) Do you live at 25, Spelman Street?—Yes.

35494. Are you a shoemaker by trade?—Yes.

35495. How old are you?—85.

35496. Do you remember anything happening in your street some time in August?—I was asleep, and I heard a noise, and I woke up.

35497. And then?—I looked through my window, and I saw a man lying on the area, and I saw the policeman next to him there, and I saw people standing there. I could not see plainly what he was doing with him. I cannot see properly.

35498. Where was the man when you saw him? Was he standing up or lying down?—On the area.

35499. Did you see him before he was lying down?—No, only when I was woke up.

35500. Could you see the policeman doing anything?—I could not see. I only saw it was a policeman.

35501. Did you hear the man say or do anything?—Yes, I heard the man groan and cry.

35502. Did you hear any words used?—I was on the second floor, and I could not hear.

35503. Did you look on until the policeman and the man separated?—I soon went in.

35504. Before they were separated?—I went in soon after that. I did not wait till they went away.

35505. Did you see anybody else looking out of the window in Spelman Street?—Without my glasses I cannot see, so I could not see plainly.

35506. Are you quite sure it was a policeman?—Yes, I could see by his hat it was a policeman.

35507. Would you know him again or not?—I cannot see plainly, so I could not see the policeman.

35508. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) What time in the night do you think it was?—I cannot say the time properly. It was about 2 o'clock.

35509. Do you know what time it was in the morning that you looked out?—No.

35510. Was it light enough for you to see what was going on in the street?—The only light that I could see was from a lamp at the corner of the street.

35511. Was there any daylight?—A little.

35512. Do you mean by that that the day was just breaking?—I went back directly. I did not take particular notice.

35513. How many people do you think there were in the street under your window?—I think there were a couple of people, but that is according to my eyesight. I do not know how many there were.

35514. Do you mean two more besides the man and the policeman, or different altogether?—My daughter-in-law saw it as well, and she has gone to America.

33515. How many people did you see? Was there a crowd of people there?—Being an old man I could not see plainly. I did not want to take much notice, and I went in. That is all I saw.

35516. When you told these gentlemen just now, "I saw a man lying on the area, and I saw a police-constable, and I saw some people standing there"—is that right that you saw the man lying on the area, and the police-constable and some people standing there?—I did see the man and the policeman, and a couple of people besides. I live on the top floor, so I could not see it very well.

35517. Were any of the people shouting?—No; I only heard the man crying; that is all.

35518. Are you sure it was a policeman?—Yes, I am quite certain it was a policeman.

35519. And I understand you do not know why the man was groaning?—I thought it was a fire when I heard the man scream, and I only went to look, and saw the policeman, and went back.

35520. Do you mean the noise you heard was the sort of noise you hear when people are shouting "Fire"?—I could not make out what noise it was; only I heard groans, and thought there might be a fire in the house or in the street, so I just looked through the window, and that is what I saw.

35521. Who was it came and asked you to give evidence here?—A gentleman came to me, and I could not speak English, so a girl spoke for me to this gentleman in my room.

35522. Did you tell the girl that you did not know anything about it?—I told the girl what to tell this gentleman to write down, and the gentleman wrote it down.

35523. Did you tell the girl that you did not know anything about it?—I told the girl, and the girl interpreted it to this gentleman what I had to say. She was a little girl.

35524. Did you tell the little girl to tell the gentleman that you did not know anything about it?—No. I only told the girl what she should tell the gentleman to write down. That is all I told her.

35525. Not many days ago, did you go to the police station in Whitechapel?—Yes, I did go, and I asked if I did not come here would they fine me. That is what I went to ask.

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35526. Is this the gentleman you saw (*Inspector Wright*)?—I saw him at Commercial Street.

35527. Did you take somebody with you to interpret?—I took a friend of mine with me to interpret.

35528. Did you tell the Inspector that the woman had come to tell you that you must go before the Royal Commission?—I told the Inspector that I had got a letter to come here.

35529. Did you want to know whether you would be obliged to go?—Yes, that is why I went to the station.

35530. Did you tell the Inspector that a woman had been to see you to ask you what you knew about it, and then the woman told you what you had got to say? Is that what you told the Inspector?—I never saw a woman. I only want to tell the truth.

35531. That is not an answer to the question. Did you tell the Inspector that a woman had come to ask you what you knew about it?—I do not know anything.

35532. But you must know this. Did you tell the Inspector that a woman had come and asked you what you knew about it?

(*Interpreter.*) I have asked him that, and he says, "No."

35533. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Will you ask him that again? (*Question repeated to the witness.*)—I never said anything; I never saw the woman.

35534. Did you tell the Inspector that?

(*Chairman.*) (*To the Interpreter.*) Tell him as clearly as you can to answer Mr. Bankes' question, yes or no. (*Question repeated to the witness.*)

(*Interpreter.*) He says he does not know of anything. He will not answer the question, and he says he does not know.

35535. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You must know this. Did you tell the Inspector that a woman had been to see you to ask you what you knew about it?—I can swear I never said that a woman came to me. I never saw the woman before my eyes.

(*Chairman.*) I think I did catch that he said something about his daughter-in-law.

(*Interpreter.*) His daughter-in-law also saw this happen, and she has gone to America, and she gave her statement.

(*Chairman.*) But, with reference to what he said to the Inspector, I thought I caught part of his answer, and thought he mentioned his daughter to the Inspector.

(*Interpreter.*) He says he told the Inspector he had a letter from America, and his daughter-in-law inquired after the policeman and how he had got on with the case. He has got that letter here.

(*Earl Russell.*) My learned friend says he does not object to that letter being put in.

35536. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We will see what it is in a moment. (*To the witness.*) You told us just now that when the gentleman came for your statement you told a woman what you knew about it, and she interpreted it to the gentleman. Who was that woman who interpreted your statement to the gentleman?

(*Interpreter.*) He says it was the girl.

35537. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Who was it?—A girl who lives downstairs in the same house. I could not speak, and I had her up to speak for me.

(*Mr Eldon Bankes.*) (*To the Interpreter.*) You have made him understand, have you, that I suggest that he told the Inspector that a woman had come and asked him what he knew about it, and he said he knew nothing?

(*Interpreter.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I want to know this: Did he tell the Inspector that the woman had told him what to say in the court?

(*Earl Russell.*) There is a proof in this case of a sort which is not signed by this witness, and there is no evidence it was read over to him, and there is no interpretation of the girl downstairs.

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(*Interpreter.*) He denies everything. He says he does not know anything about it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We may as well see the statement he did make. Have you the original statement that was interpreted?

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Before you get to that, I want to ask whether he went alone to the police station or went with anybody else?

(*Interpreter.*) He told me he went with another man to speak for him to the Inspector.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) I want to know who it was.

(*Interpreter.*) He brought this man up with him here to speak for him last week.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) What is his name?—Isaac Litthenstein.

(*Chairman.*) That is the case. A man of that name did come up.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, he was here last week. Was he the man who went with this witness to the police station?

(*Interpreter.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Did this witness understand what the Inspector asked him?

(*Interpreter.*) He says he did not understand what the Inspector said. He only asked the Inspector whether if he did not come here he would be fined.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I ask for the statement that was interpreted by the girl to the gentleman who came for it. Earl Russell says there is no statement signed by this man. I do not suppose there is, but I want the statement that was taken from him through the evidence that he understood its contents, and as he is not bound by it in any way, I think it would be fairer that it should not be put in.

(*Chairman.*) I think it does not matter at all whether it is put in or not. I think Mr. Bankes had better see it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I should like to see the original document that was taken. I am only trying to get at the facts.

(*Earl Russell.*) If the Commission think it ought to be put in I should like to point out that if it reflects upon anybody it reflects upon the gentleman who took it. The man who did not have it read over to him, and did not sign it, and cannot speak English, cannot be taken to be bound by it.

(*Chairman.*) I am not saying what my opinion about it is, nor have I determined whether it is worth while that the document should be put on the notes, but I think Mr. Bankes should see it. (*The document was produced.*)

35538. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Have you told to-day all you saw?—Yes.

35539. Are you quite sure that when you first looked out of the window the man was lying in the street?—Yes, I saw it at once as soon as I opened the window.

35540. You are quite sure he was lying in the street when you first looked out of the window?—Yes.

35541. Did you tell the gentleman who came that you saw a man running into your street from Chicksand Street followed by a policeman?—No, I did not tell him that.

(*Chairman.*) That is not signed by him, and it is not even proved it was written in his presence.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is entirely for you, but these statements have been before you throughout, and I think I should have an opportunity now of showing that they are not taken in the ordinary way in which statements are taken.

(*Chairman.*) I think you have seen all we have seen, or nearly all.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am not saying I have not seen them

(*Chairman.*) If that statement had been signed by Mr. Rubenstein I could understand you making a point and cross-examining upon it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am not complaining, but these matters are put before you. Of course, latterly in the last few days I have seen all these statements, but I did not see the earlier ones. If this is put before you as the statement of a witness it is quite plain that this is not this particular witness's statement.

(*Chairman.*) It does not appear to have been taken down in his presence as far as I know.

35542. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) (*To the witness.*) You told the gentleman, as I understand, what you saw, and that was interpreted by the girl downstairs?—I saw him write it, but I do not know what he wrote.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Of course, Sir, it is entirely for you.

(*Chairman.*) With a witness of this kind, and a young girl trying to interpret, I should have thought it was very difficult to take a proof.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is entirely for you, Sir; but there is a statement that he saw a man running into the street, and he says he never saw that, and there is not a thing about a policeman kicking him.

(*Chairman.*) It does not seem to me to reflect on the witness.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I do not say it does.

(*Chairman.*) I quite follow your point.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) We shall only deal with what is said in this Court.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I quite understand that.

35543. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Where did you see the two people standing?—I saw more than two people.

35544. Where were they?—I saw some people in the street.

35545. But were they close to the policeman or not?—On the other side a little way down they were standing.

(*Chairman.*) Did you put your mark to a document? I understand that you cannot read or write, but we have received that communication purporting to come from you. (*Producing document.*)

(*Interpreter.*) Is this when a gentleman wrote a letter?

(*Chairman.*) Tell the witness the Commission have received from Mr. Gordon that document which I am showing to him. Mr. Gordon sent us that document. Ask him whether he knows Mr. Gordon, a member of the London County Council.

(*Witness.*) Yes. I called to see Mr. Gordon about a different matter, and at the same time I showed him the letter, and I have never heard any more about it, and Mr. Gordon must have sent it.

(*Chairman.*) Did he make that mark?

(*Interpreter.*) He says he never made a mark.

35546. (*Chairman.*) But Mr. Gordon has written to us saying, "I write the enclosed letter at the request of Isaac Rubenstein, and certify that the statements made are to the best of my knowledge true in every particular.—Yours faithfully, H. H. Gordon." Did you put this mark to this document?—Mr. Gordon did not show me the paper at all to sign.

35547. You never put your mark to it?—No. I can tell Mr. Gordon himself I never signed this.

35548. Can you write your name?—I cannot write at all.

35549. That confirms what Mr. Leslie, the Secretary, says, that you are not able to write your name. Did not Mr. Gordon read you this letter: "Sir,—I have received a letter dated 1st February, 1907, asking me to appear before your Royal Commission and give evidence. The letter must have been sent to me by mistake, as I know nothing about the police, and have had no dealings with them. I trust you will excuse me not attending personally to say this, as I am an ailing old man, 85 years of age, unable to speak English, and this letter is written for me.—Yours obediently"?

(*Interpreter.*) Was that a letter written by Mr. Gordon?

(*Chairman.*) Yes. "The mark of Isaac Rubenstein. H. H. Gordon."

(*Witness.*) I went myself to Mr. Gordon. I did not write a letter at all.

35550. Did not you ask Mr. Gordon to write to the Commission?—I showed Mr. Gordon that letter with the subpœna that I got, and Mr. Gordon perhaps copied it from there. I showed Mr. Gordon the letter that I got from the Commission.

35551. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Where did you see Mr. Gordon?—In Leman Street.

35552. Did you see Mr. Gordon write down anything?—He went away into the other room, and I did not see him any more.

35553. (*Chairman.*) Do you suggest that Mr. Gordon wrote that letter without your consent?—I had a loan, and they gave me imprisonment for ten days for not paying it, so I went to see Mr. Gordon about it, and I must have showed him the letter, and Mr. Gordon copied it himself. That is all I can make of it.

35554. Mr. Gordon acted on his own behalf?—Yes.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) May I ask a question?

(*Chairman.*) Yes. But do you suggest that Gordon wrote that letter without authority?

(*Mr. Cockle.*) No, I know nothing about it. I do not suggest that at all, but there is no reference to this occurrence.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Gordon also writes to us. That is a letter from Mr. Gordon to us, enclosing that letter, which I understand he wrote. *I. Rubenstein.* 28 Feb. 1907.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) There is no reference to this particular inquiry or to this particular transaction.

(*Chairman.*) That is so; but I suppose it refers to our subpœna; it refers to the summons from this Commission.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) Yes. May I ask the witness one question?

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

35555. (*Mr. Cockle.*) (*To the witness.*) When you were asked to come to this inquiry, did you know that what happened upon that particular night was in question, and that that was to be inquired into? Did you know when you were summoned here that it was upon that particular matter which occurred on that night?—The same gentleman came afterwards and told me that I had to come up here.

JAMES HARTNETT, sworn.

35556. (*Mr. Cockle.*) You live at 2, Osborn-place, I believe?—I did live there. *J. Hartnett.*

35557. When was that?—When this affair happened.

35558. At what date?—On the 21st August.

35559. What are you?—A waterside labourer.

35560. You have mentioned the date. Do you remember anything that happened on that date?—Yes. On the Tuesday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock I heard a woman screaming, and a man halloaing; I looked out of the window, and I saw a constable kicking this man Gamble.

35561. You saw a constable and Gamble. Did you distinguish them?—I did not see the constable's face, but there was a sergeant there as well as a woman.

35562. A sergeant as well as a constable?—Yes.

35563. You have no doubt about that?—No.

35564. Did you see who the man was?—No.

35565. Will you tell us exactly what happened?—I was woke up out of a sleep. I heard this woman screaming and the man halloaing. I opened the window and looked out. I saw the man on the ground, and the constable was telling him to get up. He said, "Get up and face me like a man."

35566. Did you hear anything else?—The man said, "Don't kill me; I have done nothing," or words to that effect.

35567. Did you see on what part of the body he was being kicked?—Yes, on the lower part of the back of his body as he was getting up.

35568. Did you not see him kicked while he was lying down?—No, only as he was getting up.

35569. Did the sergeant say anything?—Yes, he told the constable to leave him alone; he had done enough to him.

35570. Were you there until they separated?—Yes. I was looking out of the window all the time. In the meantime, when the sergeant told the constable he had done enough to him, the man made a bit of a run down the street, and the woman tried to follow, but the sergeant got into the middle of the road and barred her way. He said, "There is enough trouble without your going." He told the woman to go the other way.

35571. Is that all you saw that night?—That is all.

35572. Did you see anything the next morning?—I saw a lot of blood smeared all over the pavement outside where this man was lying down.

35573. Was it the same spot?—Yes.

35574. Could you identify the sergeant or the policeman?—I could not identify the policeman, but I have got a slight idea of the sergeant, as I saw his face when he was out in the middle of the road barring the woman's way.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) I do not know whether, with regard to the identification of the sergeant, the officers might be brought in.

(*Chairman.*) Yes. Let the officers in attendance come in. I suppose the sergeant has got his coat on.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, they have been about the Court for three or four days.

(*Four sergeants were brought into court.*)

35575. (*Chairman.*) Do you recognise any one of those sergeants?—*This* second one looks like the sergeant.

35576. (*Mr. Cockle.*) At which end?—At *this* end.

35577. 5 H?—Yes, that is the one.

35578. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You say you are a waterside labourer?—Yes.

35579. Does that mean you are in regular work or not?—No—casual work. I am almost certain to be at work every time I am there—every time I show up for labour.

35580. Do you mean by that you do not often show up?—Yes, I was at work on Monday and Tuesday, and I should have been at work yesterday, but I was not sure whether the Commission was going to sit. I lost a day yesterday.

35581. Where do you live now?—2, Victoria Home, Whitechapel Road.

35582. What is your number?—77 I believe the number is.

35583. That is where Gamble lives, is it?—No, not to my knowledge.

35584. You were living at 2, Osborn Place at the time you saw this happen?—Yes.

35585. On which side of the street is that? Is that on the same side as the school, or the other side?—On the other side; there is a girl's school, I believe, right facing the boys' school.

35586. Is it on your right hand side as you go from Brick Lane, or your left hand side?—On the left hand side.

35587. And how many houses down?—The first next to the public-house. The public-house is at the corner. It is the next house.

35588. (*Chairman.*) What is the name of the public-house?—The "Bell."

35589. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Was it a lodging house where you were living?—Yes.

35590. A common lodging house, is it?—Yes.

35591. On what floor were you sleeping?—On the first floor.

35592. Was it a room shared by a number of other men?—Six men, I believe.

35593. Did the window look out to the street?—Yes, right over the spot where the constable was kicking the man.

35594. Were there other men in the room besides you that night?—Yes.

35595. Was the room full?—Yes, I believe it was.

35596. Did anyone get up besides you?—Yes, another man.

35597. Is he here?—Yes, he is a witness.

35598. What is his name?—Brager, I believe.

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35599. What time do you think it was?—Between three and four, as near as I could guess! I would not be certain.

35600. Was day breaking?—It might have been, but it seemed a bit dark to me. It is so long ago I hardly remember now whether it was day breaking or not. The lamps were alight.

35601. But your belief is now that it was between 3 and 4 o'clock?—Yes.

35602. Have you any particular reason for fixing the time?—By the time I went to bed. I lay abed a long time, and I was woke up after I had been asleep a little while.

35603. What time did you go to bed?—1 o'clock.

35604. You lay awake a long time, did you?—Yes.

35605. Do you know how long you lay awake?—I should say very nearly an hour.

35606. When you looked out of the window was there a crowd of people there?—No.

35607. Nobody at all?—There were only the constable, the sergeant, the man who was getting kicked, and a woman; that was all I could see.

35608. Did you continue to look out of the window until the man ran away?—Yes.

35609. Until it was all over?—Yes.

35610. Did anybody come up before it was all over?—No.

35611. Nobody at all?—No.

35612. Could you have seen them if there had been anybody there?—Yes.

35613. Have you seen that boy, Wiltshire, about the Court since?—Yes, one of the witnesses.

35614. Did you see him there?—No, I cannot say that I did.

35615. Could he have been there without your seeing him; I mean under your window?—No.

35616. Wiltshire has told us that the sergeant was engaged in keeping the crowd back?—There was no crowd at all—four persons, that is all.

35617. Either you or Wiltshire must be wrong about this?—I am certain.

35618. You say that you are quite certain that there was nobody at all there except these four people from the beginning to the end?—Yes, that is all I saw.

35619. I mean, you could have seen them if they had been there?—Yes.

35620. Was the man on the ground, according to you, when you opened the window?—Yes, lying flat down on his stomach.

35621. He would be quite close to you?—Yes, I was looking over like *this* (*illustrating*). I was on the first floor.

35622. You are not able to recognise the policeman, I understand?—No, because I did not see his face. His back was to me.

35623. Then he had his back towards your house, had he?—He was standing like sideways against the house.

35624. Now with regard to the sergeant. Did you know the sergeant before that night?—No.

35625. Had you ever seen him before?—No, not to my knowledge.

35626. Did you ever see him afterwards until you came to this Court?—No.

35627. You have seen several sergeants about this Court, have you not, while you have been waiting to give evidence?—Yes.

35628. Have you been thinking to yourself that one of those sergeants must have been the man who was there?—No, I was certain of the man I picked out.

35629. When?—Just now.

35630. But you have seen him outside before?—Yes, that is right.

35631. Did you form an opinion as to whether he was the man when you saw him outside?—It came to my knowledge directly I saw him.

35632. When did you first see him?—The first day I was up here, last Wednesday.

35633. Have you spoken to your friends about it as to whether you could recognise the sergeant?—No.

35634. Have you not?—No.

35635. Not a word?—No.

35636. You are quite sure?—Yes.

35637. Did you tell your friends you thought you could recognise the sergeant?—I formed my own idea.

35638. Did you tell your friend Brager that you could recognise the sergeant?—Not that I know of.

35639. Are you sure you did not?—I am not positively sure, but I do not think I did.

35640. Have you spoken to anyone else since you have been here as to whether you could recognise the sergeant?—No.

35641. Did this gentleman ask you whether you could recognise the sergeant?—Who—Gamble?

35642. Yes, Gamble, or Mr. Timewell; did they ask you since you have been here whether you could recognise the sergeant?—No.

35643 Not a word?—No.

35644. Who first asked you what you knew about it?—It was a gentleman down there, I think it was a week afterwards, inquiring whether anyone saw this trouble.

35645. A week afterwards?—I think it was just over a week afterwards, and a man told me about it.

35646. A man told you that somebody was inquiring?—Yes—whether anyone saw this, and this man knew that I saw it because I told him. He told me that this gentleman would be down the next day; that was a fortnight after. On a Saturday afternoon I saw the gentleman, who took my statement down.

35647. Where did he take it?—In a public-house.

35648. What is the name of the public-house?—I do not know the name of it; it is at the corner of Spelman Street.

35649. How came you to go to the public-house? Were you told he was there?—Yes.

35650. So you went to meet him?—Yes, when I came home from work on Saturday afternoon.

35651. Did he write down what you had got to say?—Yes.

35652. Did you sign it?—I signed my name.

35653. Did he give you anything for making the statement?—No.

35654. No drinks, nor anything?—No.

35655. Nothing at all?—We paid for drinks ourselves; and a couple of people were in there as well.

35656. Who were they?—The man who told me that the agent was there waiting for me.

35657. What was his name?—A man of the name of Hayes.

35658. It was Hayes who told you he was looking about to find somebody who had seen it?—Yes.

35659. It was Hayes who told you where to find the agent?—Yes.

35660. And it was Hayes who stood the drinks?—No, I paid for some as well.

35661. Who else was there giving statements besides you—anybody?—Only myself. I went in a private room with this man, or the tap-room you may call it.

35662. Just look at *this* (*handing statement*). Is that your statement. If you turn it over you will see your signature is at the bottom?—Yes.

35663. Was that written out from what you told the gentleman at the time?—Yes.

35664. At that time did you know Gamble by name?—No.

35665. Have you heard his name since?—Yes, up at the Court.

35666. Did you ever know he was called Pearce?—No.

35667. Have you ever heard him called Pearce?—No; only what I saw in the paper.

35668. You say this: "I reside at 2, Osborn Place. About 3.30 a.m. on Sunday"—the gentleman had first of all written and then he scratched it out and put "Tuesday." Did you tell him you thought it was a Sunday?—No.

35669. You say here: "The woman tried to follow him, but the sergeant said, 'Don't you follow that man; you have caused enough disturbance.'" Is that what the sergeant said?—Yes.

35670. Are you sure?—To the best of my recollection.

35671. Do you recollect, or do you not recollect, what the sergeant said?—I recollect. They are the words he used.

35672. Those are the words, are they? The sergeant said to the woman: "You have caused enough disturbance." Is that it?—Or "Don't make any more disturbance."

35673. "She said, 'Do you know what—that man followed me from Whitechapel Road and wanted a short time'"?—Yes, those are the words she used.

35674. Was she saying that of Gamble, or of whom?—I suppose she was speaking of Gamble, the man knocked about.

35675. You thought she was speaking of Gamble when she said that?—Yes.

35676. And you understood from what she said that she was complaining about Gamble. Is that right?—It seemed like it from the way she was speaking.

35677. That is what you meant, was it?—Yes.

35678. "The sergeant said, 'I know nothing about that; you go away'"?—Yes.

35679. Did you understand that the woman was complaining about what Gamble had done?—Yes, that is what I did understand.

35680. As far as you could understand the row the woman was complaining to the police about Gamble?—Yes, that he followed her; that is all.

35681. Are you sure about this blood on the pavement?—Yes, the next morning it was all smeared all over the pavement right on the spot where the man was lying.

35682. Did you see any blood on the man's face?—No, I did not see his face.

35683. Is it your recollection that it was about a week after then you made the statement?—It was a fortnight afterwards.

35684. Have you any means of fixing the date?—It was on a Saturday; I cannot recollect the date.

35685. But you think a fortnight, do you?—Yes. On a Saturday afternoon I made the statement.

35686. (*Mr. Cockle.*) You say you were under the impression that she was complaining of Gamble when she said the man followed her?—Yes, that is what she did say.

35687. Did the woman take any part in this? Did she urge the constable or protest?—She was protesting. She was saying, "Don't kill the man," or words to that effect, to the best of my recollection.

35688. (*Chairman.*) Was the man Brager, who lived in the same room as you, with you at the time?—No.

35689. Were you a friend of his in any way?—No, I do not know that I ever spoke to him until that morning when it was going on.

35690. He got up and went to the window at the same time that you did?—No, it was some time after. It was two or three minutes after, I believe.

35691. You stood at the window, as I understand it, until the man got up and ran away?—Yes.

35692. You saw the man get up from the ground and go away. He went towards Chicksand Street, I understand?—Yes.

35693. Then the other man got up and went to the window, according to your view. Where did you go to—back to bed?—Yes, after it was all over—after the constable followed the man down towards Chicksand Street.

35694. Then you say that next morning you noticed the condition of the pavement and saw there was blood on the pavement; it was smeared over, I think you said?—Yes.

35695. Did you make any complaint to anybody about the disturbance in the street?—There were a lot of people talking about it.

35696. The next morning?—They heard halloaing, and that sort of thing. They did not look out of the window, and they did not see it; they were in other rooms.

35697. Did you have breakfast together at this lodging-house?—No. *J. Hartnett.* 28 Feb. 1907.

35698. Then when do you say people were talking about it?—The next morning, when I got up.

35699. Do you mean the other men in your room were talking about it? Is that so?—And other men in other rooms.

35700. Did you talk to them about it?—Yes, I said I saw it.

35701. But you did nothing upon that—you did not go to the police-station and report it, or do anything of that kind?—No.

35702. Did you speak about the occurrence to anybody between that day, later in the morning on the same day, and the time that you went to the public-house—when Hayes told you to go to the public-house?—Yes, once or twice.

35703. But it was all in the way of gossip; it was all in the way of mere conversation, I suppose?—That is all.

35704. Who is Hayes?—He is a man I have known for a number of years working down by the waterside, the same as myself.

35705. When was it, do you think, that he first said to you that the gentleman wanted to take your evidence, or words to that effect?—Just over a week afterwards.

35706. Then it was some days before the Saturday on which you actually went?—Yes, the first time the gentleman came down.

35707. Hayes had not seen anything of the occurrence, had he?—No.

35708. How came he to mix himself up in the matter at all?—Because he was standing outside when this gentleman came down inquiring whether anyone had seen it.

35709. Does Hayes live in Osborn Place?—He was living in the next house.

35710. Then Hayes coming into the matter was purely accidental, was it?—Yes.

35711. He had heard that some gentleman was inquiring for you?—Yes.

35712. How could the gentleman ever come to know anything about your name?—I expect Hayes told him a man of the name of Hartnett.

35713. Hayes told him?—Yes.

35714. You had conversed with Hayes about this occurrence?—Yes, before this gentleman came down.

35715. I understood from your answer a moment or two ago that Hayes found a gentleman inquiring for you?—No, inquiring for witnesses.

35716. Inquiring for witnesses in general?—Yes.

35717. Then he appears to have mentioned to the gentleman: "I know Hartnett; he saw something of it." Something of that kind must have passed between them?—The first time this gentleman came down—Hayes told me about this gentleman coming down, I said, "If you see him again you can tell him of me, for I saw it."

35718. You told us you did not know Gamble at all before?—No, the first time I ever saw him was up at the court last Wednesday. I did not know the man who was injured until they told me.

35719. You did not see the man's face at all on the morning when you were looking out of the window?—No.

35720. Did you recognise the woman Ethel Griffiths?—Yes. I knew her, and I knew the voice before I opened the window—the way she was holloaing.

35721. Had you spoken to her before?—No.

35722. But you had seen her before?—She used the public-house that I used myself.

35723. She used to frequent the Bell, did she?—Yes.

35724. But you are not a friend of hers at all?—No.

35725. Had you ever spoken to her at all before?—No, only since I have been up to this court.

35726. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Let me exactly understand where your lodging-house is. What is the name of the lodging-house you were living in?—Mr. Argent is the owner of it.

J. Hartnett.
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35727. It is the one exactly next to the "Bell" public-house?—Yes.

35728. Was it just opposite to you that you saw this happening?—Right under the window.

35729. In front of the house?—Yes.

35730. Did you see the man get up?—Yes, I saw the man get up, and as he was getting up I saw the constable kick him.

35731. Where did he go to?—He went down the street.

35732. Towards Chicksand Street?—Yes.

35733. What did the constable do?—I saw him follow him.

35734. Did you see anything after that?—No.

35735. How far did you watch them go down?—Until they got by a kind of bend opposite the school.

35736. How was it you did not see them any longer?—I could not see them any longer out of the window.

35737. Where was the woman standing when you saw this happening?—Out in the middle of the road against the sergeant—about four or five yards away.

35738. Could you see Brick Lane from your window?—Yes.

35739. Were there any people standing in Brick Lane?—No, not that I know of.

GEORGE BRAGER, sworn.

G. Brager.

35740. (*Mr. Cockle.*) What are you?—A dock labourer.

35741. Do you live at 1, Osborn Place?—Yes.

35742. That is where you are living now?—Yes.

35743. Were you living there last August?—Yes.

35744. Do you remember anything that happened towards the latter part of the month?—About four o'clock in the morning ———

35745. When was that?—The 21st August. I awoke, and I heard a man holloaing out "Let me alone."

35746. You awoke?—I awoke.

35747. You heard what?—A man holloaing out "Let me alone." I looked out of the window, and I saw two constables standing over a man.

35748. Two constables?—One constable and one a sergeant.

35749. What did you hear?—I heard one say: "Get up and face me like a man."

35750. Where was the man; in what position was he?—The man was on the ground.

35751. Lying down?—He was not lying down; he was just getting up on his hands and knees.

35752. Tell us exactly what happened?—The constable said "Go on," and the man ran down the street, and he ran after him. I could not see any more of them.

35753. The constable went after him?—Went after him.

35754. Did the sergeant say anything?—I did not hear the sergeant say anything.

35755. You did not?—Not to my recollection.

35756. Was anyone else there?—I saw a woman.

35757. What was she doing?—She was not doing anything.

35758. Was she saying anything?—No.

35759. Tell us exactly how the constable was treating the man. Do you say he was kicking him?—I did not say he was kicking him.

35760. Did you not say so?—No.

35761. Just tell us what the constable was doing?—The two constables were standing over a man when I looked out of the window, and I heard the constable say "Get up and face me like a man." The man stood up, and the constable said "Go on," and he ran away, and the constable ran after him—not the sergeant, but the constable.

35762. You did not see anything done?—No, I never saw anything done.

35763. What woke you then?—The holloaing.

35764. Who was holloaing?—Why, the man.

35765. What kind of holloaing was it?—"Oh, let me alone, let me alone." That is all I could hear.

35766. It was not the holloaing of a drunken man?—No.

(*Chairman.*) This witness does not carry the case materially further.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) No, but it is corroboration.

(*Chairman.*) Yes, in a sense he confirms the last witness, because the last witness said he went to the window after the man had gone off. This is the man who was in the same room with the last witness.

35767. (*Mr. Cockle.*) You were in the same room with the last witness?—Yes, with the last man, Hartnett.

35768. You both go to the window at the same time?—No.

35769. Who went first?—Hartnett went first.

35770. When you got up the man was getting up, you say?—He was getting up.

35771. Could you identify either of these men or the sergeant?—I have an idea of the constable, but not the sergeant.

35772. Do you think you could identify the constable?—I have an idea.

(*Chairman.*) We might have them in, please.

(*Nine constables were brought into Court.*)

(*Witness.*) It was the fourth one from the left.

35773. (*Chairman.*) From your left?—Yes.

35774. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did you see his number?—207.

35775. (*Mr. Cockle.*) Did you look at the place the next morning?—No, I did not.

35776. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) How long after this happened did you make any statement?—I should think it was just on a fortnight.

35777. How came you to make a statement?—I was standing at the corner of the street when I heard a man talking about it. I said, "Well, I saw it."

35778. Do you know who the man was who was talking about it?—Yes.

35779. What is his name?—His name is Hayes.

35780. After that Did Hayes ask you to go and make a statement?—No; he said there had been a gentleman down inquiring about it. I said, "If the gentleman comes round, you know where I live, and can find me and tell me."

35781. How long after did the gentleman come down?—About eight or nine days.

35782. Did you make a statement on the same day as Hartnett?—No, I do not think I did.

35783. Where did you make your statement?—I made mine in Chicksand Street, at a public-house.

35784. Was Hayes there?—No.

35785. Did anybody give you any drink or anything?—No; I had one glass of mild and bitter.

35786. Was that paid for by somebody?—Yes.

35787. Who paid for it?—The gentleman I was talking to.

35788. The gentleman who took the statement?—The gentleman who took the statement.

35789. Are you in regular work now?—No; a casual labourer.

35790. Are you a good deal of your time out of work?—No, I am not much out of work. I am here, there, and everywhere—all over the shop.

35791. Are you able to get plenty of work, or are you sometimes out of work for some time?—I am out of work sometimes three or four days a week.

35792. Did I understand you to say that after this took place the man ran away?—The man ran away.

35793. There is no doubt about that—that he actually ran?—Yes, he did run.

35794. Did he seem to run at a good pace?—No, he did not seem to run at a good pace.

35795. But he ran?—He ran the best way he could.

35796. Do you say the constable ran after him?—The constable ran after him.

35797. Had you seen that constable you identified just now about that neighbourhood before this occurrence?—I have seen him since the occurrence.

35798. About the neighbourhood?—About the neighbourhood.

35799. I suppose there has been talk about the neighbourhood as to whether this was the man who did it?—No.

35800. Have you not spoken to anybody about it?—I have not.

35801. Spoken to nobody?—I have not said anything to anybody about it.

35802. Had you seen this constable to recognise him before the gentleman came and took your statement?—I have seen him in Brick Lane.

35803. But had you seen him before you made the statement to the gentleman? I mean, between the time that this occurrence happened and the time the gentleman took your statement, had you seen this constable?—I could not say.

35804. When first did you see him to recognise that that was the man?—About a month after, I should reckon.

35805. Where did you see him?—I saw him by Hanbury Street.

35806. Were you alone?—I was alone, by myself.

35807. Have you seen him about this court while you have been waiting to give evidence?—I have seen him come downstairs while I have been sitting down there.

35808. You have seen him about this building?—Yes.

35809. How many times have you seen him?—Only once or twice this morning.

35810. How many times have you been here yourself?—Three times.

35811. Have you not seen him every time you have been here?—Yes, I have seen him.

35812. Every time you have been here you have seen this man?—Yes.

35813. Have you spoken to anybody about him?—I have not.

35814. Did you speak to Hartnett about him?—No.

35815. Are you sure?—No, I have not said anything to Hartnett about him.

35816. Nothing at all?—No.

G. Brager.

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35817. Have you spoken to Hartnett about the sergeant?—No; I have not spoken to him about the sergeant, because I did not know the sergeant.

35818. Did Hartnett speak to you about the sergeant?—Yes; he said he thought he knew him.

35819. Hartnett did speak to you about the sergeant, and that is while you have been waiting about here?—Yes.

35820. When Hartnett spoke to you about the sergeant, did you not speak to him about the constable?—I might have spoken about him, but I do not recollect.

35821. Think. Were not you and Hartnett talking about whether any of the policemen you saw about the passage were the ones you had seen?—Yes.

35822. You and Hartnett were speaking as to whether some of the constables you had seen about the passage were the men. Is not that so?—Would you mind asking me that question again?

35823. Have not you and Hartnett been talking together as to whether any one of the policemen you saw about the passage was the man who you say did it?—Yes.

35824. You thought that one of these men must be the man who is said to have done it?—Yes.

35825. Did you know his number when you came here?—Yes.

35826. You knew his number?—I knew his number—207.

35827. Who told you that?—I saw it for myself.

35828. There is no difficulty about recognising a man if he has "207" on his collar?—I could pick him out of a hundred.

35829. So when you said that you could identify him you knew quite well it was 207?—I knew it.

(*Chairman.*) Dr. Billinghurst has been good enough to write to us in accordance with his promise to make inquiries as to the hour at which Gamble arrived at the hospital. I do not think it is sufficiently important to put Dr. Billinghurst to the trouble of attending here to-day, so that I will read the letter, which can go upon the notes. "To the President of the Police Commission.—Dear Sir,—With reference to the case of George Gamble, I find a note was made by the lodge porter that he entered the hospital gates at 4.45 a.m. on August 21st last. The time, 6.5 a.m., given in my evidence last week was that at which his name was entered in the hospital register after his admission to the ward?—Your obedient servant, Walter B. Billinghurst."

WILLIAM HUGHES, sworn.

35830. (*Mr Cockle.*) Is your name William Hughes?—Yes.

W. Hughes.

35831. Do you live at No. 1, Osborn Place?—Yes.

35832. You have lived there some months, I think?—Yes.

35833. Were you there last August?—Yes.

35834. Do you remember anything that happened in August?—Yes.

35835. Can you tell us what date?—The 21st, I think it was.

35836. What time?—Between half-past 3 and 4; I could not exactly tell the time.

35837. What happened?—I heard a scream, and I looked out of the window, and I saw a constable hit a man and knock him down.

35838. Were you in bed at the time?—Yes.

35839. What awoke you? Were you awake or asleep?—I woke up when I heard the screams.

35840. How many men did you see?—One man and two constables, or one constable and a sergeant.

35841. Did you see anyone else there?—No, I did not see anyone else.

35842. Tell us exactly what you saw happen?—I saw the constable strike the man and knock him down.

35843. Was he standing then?—Yes, and then the man got up again and he knocked him down again. When the man got up the third time he ran down the street, and the constable ran after him and caught him up beside the school, and then the constable kicked him between the legs.

35844. How far off was that?—100 yards from where I live.

35845. Did you see the constable kick him then?—Yes.

35846. Outside your house you only speak of blows?—Yes.

35847. Was there anything else you saw then?—No.

35848. Is this the same house as Harnett lives in? This is No. 1, is it?—Yes.

35849. The other is No. 2?—Yes. It is like one house divided into two—No. 1 and No. 2.

35850. Could you identify either of these policemen?—Yes. I know the constable, but I could not recognise the sergeant.

35851. Could you recognise the constable?—Yes.

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35852. (*Chairman.*) Have you seen the constable since?—Yes, I met him a month before it happened, and I saw him a month after it happened at the corner of Hanbury Street.

35853. Hanbury Street is quite near Osborn Place?—Yes.

35854. Have you seen him about this Court at all?—Yes.

35855. You have?—Yes.

35856. Then you know his number, I suppose?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) I do not know that there is any particular object in going through the form of having all the constables in.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) Perhaps not, unless their numbers are altered.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, their numbers have not been altered.

(*Chairman.*) The witness admits he knows the number of the constable whom he identifies as being the constable in Osborn Place on the 21st August.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) He identifies the man who bears the number 207.

(*Chairman.*) I think 207 had better come in. It is no good getting all the constables in and asking the witness whether he can pick him out of a number of men.

35857. (*Mr. Cockle.*) No. Is there a man named Bill Horne here?—He was here, but where he has gone I cannot tell you.

35858. He was the manager, but you do not know where he is?—No.

(*Police-constable* 207 *H called into Court.*)

35859. (*Chairman.*) Is that the constable that you saw a month before the occurrence?—Yes.

35860. Where did you see him a month before the occurrence?—I saw him round Brick Lane.

35861. And you saw him a month after this occurrence?—Yes, at the corner of Hanbury Street.

35862. Do you say he is the same man whom you saw in Osborn Place on the day in question?—Yes.

(*The police-constable withdrew.*)

35863. (*Mr. Eldon. Bankes.*) What do you work at?—I am a paper seller.

35864. Do you know Wiltshire?—Yes, I know him by sight, but I don't know exactly his name.

35865. How long have you lived at Osborn Place?—I have been there three years.

35866. It is the same house, is it not, that Brager lives in?—I could not tell you the names of those who live there.

35867. But you have seen the two men who are here as witnesses, Harnett and Brager? They live in the same house?—They did live there, but I do not know that they live there now.

35868. (*Chairman.*) You recognise two of the men you have seen as witnesses here as being men who live in this house?—Yes.

35869. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Do you say that Brager does not live there now?—No, not that I know of. There are a lot of strangers, and you don't know who are there and who are not.

35870. I am talking of men you do know. Harnett you say lived there at one time, but he has left?—Yes.

35871. Do you say the same about Brager—that he lived there at one time but he has left?—I could not tell you whether he has left or whether he is there now.

35872. On which floor did you sleep?—The second floor front.

35873. How many other people sleep in the same room?—There are six in my room.

35874. Besides you?—Five besides me.

35875. Had you gone to bed this night?—Yes.

35876. Had you been to sleep?—Yes, I went to sleep afterwards, and I was up again at half past six.

35877. Had you been to sleep before you went to the window to look out?—I was dozing off to sleep; I was not asleep properly.

35878. You say you heard something in the street?—Yes.

35879. Was it a man or a woman?—A man.

35880. Could you hear any words or only a shout?—I could not hear the words. I only heard the man shout.

35881. Did you get up and look out of the window at once?—Yes.

35882. Is your bed close to the window?—Yes.

35883. Could you see out of the window without getting out of your bed?—No.

35884. You had to get out of bed?—Yes.

35885. And then you looked out of the window, and you think it was between half past three and four?—I could not exactly tell the time.

35886. That is what you think it was?—Yes.

35887. Was there any daylight? Was the daylight beginning to break?—It was not very daylight. It was just breaking.

35888. The day was breaking?—Yes.

35889. Could you see quite well into the street?—I could see all right.

35890. Was it light enough to see across the street?—Yes, because the lamps were alight.

35891. Is there a lamp in that street at all, or is it at the corner of Brick Lane?—There is an electric light at Brick Lane and a lamp outside my house where I am living, and there is a lamp opposite the school.

35892. Is the lamp opposite your house on the same side of the street or the other side?—This side of the street.

35893. The same side as your house?—Yes.

35894. Was that alight at the time?—Yes.

35895. How many people were there in the street when you looked out?—I reckon there were about two dozen of them.

35896. Two dozen in the street when you looked out?—When I saw the mob round the man I reckon there were about two dozen. I could not exactly count them.

35897. You think there was a regular crowd there then?—Yes.

35898. Do you feel sure about that?—Yes.

35899. Do you think you saw the beginning of whatever happened?—No, I never saw the beginning of it.

35900. But you saw the man knocked down, did you not?—Yes, I saw the man knocked down.

35901. The man was standing on his feet when you saw him?—Yes, and the constable hit him and knocked him down.

35902. So that according to you you looked out soon enough to see the man knocked down?—Yes.

35903. Was that in front of your house?—Yes.

35904. Just in front?—Yes, near this lamp.

35905. And do you say that at that time when the man was knocked down there were two dozen people there?—There might have been more or there might have been less.

35906. There was a crowd?—There was a crowd round the man.

35907. Is it a common thing for rows to occur just at that place?—I could not say, Sir.

35908. How many have you seen there—a good many, have you not?—A decent few.

35909. Should you think in the three years you have been there you have seen twenty?—I have seen over a thousand.

35910. One thousand rows?—Yes.

35911. I mean at this particular place?—No.

35912. I am speaking of this particular place. I know there are a great many rows in that neighbourhood, but I mean the particular place where you saw this row happen. Have you seen twenty in the three years you have been there?—No, this is the first one I have seen.

35913. What did you mean by telling me you had

seen a decent many in this place?—I have seen a decent few people.

35914. I was asking you about rows?—I can't answer for rows.

35915. Let me ask you again. I think you said just now you had seen one thousand rows?—There are always rows and fights round Brick Lane.

35916. And when you were speaking of one thousand you were speaking of one thousand rows and not one thousand people?—I reckon it is over one thousand.

35917. You reckon you have seen over one thousand rows?—Especially when Saturday night comes—there are nothing but rows and fights there.

35918. It is a very difficult place for the police to look after, is it not?—It is in one way.

35919. Now about this particular place. Have you not seen rows frequently at this particular place at the corner of Osborn Place and Brick Lane?—I have seen a few, but I have not seen many.

35920. Now we have got back to "a few." Just now you said a decent many?—I did not know what you meant at first.

35921. I am speaking about this place. You think you have seen twenty at this particular place in the three years?—Yes.

35922. There is nothing uncommon in there being a row there?—No.

35923. Have you ever jumped out of bed before to see what was going on?—No.

35924. This is the first time you have ever done that?—Yes, when I heard the man screaming and holloaing out I jumped out of bed to see what was the matter.

35925. You have heard people doing the same thing before when there have been rows there, have you not?—When there has been a row there the police always used to be there to hunch them out of it.

35926. When you first heard the noise was there anything to suggest to you that it was not an ordinary row?—No.

35927. If you have seen one thousand I do not see why you should get out of bed to see this one?—Perhaps I might have been asleep when the other rows occurred.

35928. But you have seen one thousand. You must have seen those when you were awake?—I have seen them when I have been walking through the streets coming home from the City.

35929. Was there anything you heard that led you to think there was anything unusual going on?—No.

35930. However, you did get out of bed, and then you saw a crowd of people there?—Yes.

35931. Did you see anybody you knew amongst the crowd?—No.

35932. Nobody at all. Was the crowd there before the man was knocked down the first time?—I could not answer for that.

35933. They were there before you saw the man knocked down?—Yes.

35934. What were they doing?—They were standing looking.

35935. Did you see the woman?—I saw her outside the Bell public-house, at the top of the street.

35936. Was she standing some way away then?—Yes.

35937. What made you notice her?—When I looked up the street I saw her standing there.

35938. That was some yards away from where this was going on?—Yes.

35939. Opposite the Bell?—Yes.

35940. Did you know the woman?—No, I only knew her by sight.

35941. Did you know her by name?—No.

35942. Did you know she was called "Ethel"?—No, not till last Wednesday.

35943. Was she standing by herself?—Yes.

35944. Not doing anything and not saying anything?—No.

35945. Did you hear her shout out at all?—No.

35946. Are you sure you saw a sergeant there?—I don't know whether it was a sergeant or a constable. I could not swear to him.

35947. You could not swear whether it was a constable or a sergeant?—No.

35948. You mean to say all you can say is that, according to your view, there were two policemen there?—Yes.

35949. And whether they were two constables or a constable and a sergeant you cannot say?—No. I know I can recognise the constable, but I could not recognise the other person who was there.

35950. And, as I understand, all you saw happen in front of your house was you saw the policeman knock the man down twice with his fist?—Yes.

35951. You did not see him kick the man at all in front of the house?—No.

35952. You are sure of that?—Yes.

35953. Quite sure?—Yes.

35954. You never saw any kicking till after the man ran away?—No.

35955. You are quite sure?—Yes.

35956. Did you make a statement to somebody as to what had happened?—The gentleman came up and asked me if I had seen it. I could not say "No," so I had to say "Yes."

35957. How long after it happened did the gentleman come?—About a month afterwards, I reckon.

35958. Had you heard anything about a gentleman being about taking statements?—No, not before the gentleman came up to me.

35959. How did he know you?—I suppose somebody else told him my name.

35960. Where did he come to?—I was up Flower and Dean Street, and he came and tapped me on the shoulder, and said, "Is your name Hughes?" I said, "Yes, sir." He said, "Did you see that case that happened?" and I said, "Yes, sir."

35961. Which case?—This man that got knocked about.

35962. Did he describe it?—Yes.

35963. What did he say?—He asked me to tell him what I saw so that he could write it down.

35964. How did you know which case he was talking about?—There was only one man who got knocked about by the police that I knew of.

35965. This is the only man you ever heard of being hurt by being knocked about by the police?—Yes.

35966. So you understood him to mean this case?—Yes.

35967. Then where did you go with him?—He took me in the White House, in Flower and Dean Street.

35968. Is that a lodging-house?—Yes.

35969. Was anyone else there, too?—No, only me and this gentleman together.

35970. Did you see Wiltshire there?—He was standing at the door.

35971. Did you see Ethel Griffiths there?—She was standing at the door.

35972. Did you speak to either of them?—No.

35973. And then you went in and made a statement?—Yes.

35974. Did the man write it down in your presence, or was it written before?—He wrote it down as I was telling him.

35975. Did you sign it?—Yes.

35976. Did he read it over to you?—No.

35977. He did not read it over to you?—No.

35978. Did you read it yourself before you signed it?—I could not read.

35979. But he wrote it down in the room when you were there?—Yes.

35980. You are quite sure, are you, that until the man ran away you never saw the constable kick him?—Yes.

35981. Quite sure?—Yes.

35982. Let me read you the statement, and let me ask you how this came to be made. "William Hughes, 1, Osborn Place, states: About 4 a.m., on 21st August, 1906, I was looking out of the front window at the address I have given." Did you tell him that?—Yes.

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35983. Did you tell him you were looking out of the front window, or did you tell him you got up when you heard a noise?—I said I got out of my bed, opened the window, and looked out of the window.

35984. "I saw a man standing on the pavement beneath the window, and a constable who I can identify walked up to him and struck him in the face"?—Yes.

35985. Did you tell him at that time you could identify the constable?—I could not exactly see his number at first.

35986. Did you tell the gentleman on that day that you could identify him.—Yes.

35987. Did you know his number then?—No, not at first. When he knocked the man down he was bending over him, and then when he got up I could see his number when he was under the gas.

35988. You knew his number?—Yes, when he got up.

35989. Did you tell the gentlemen what his number was?—No.

35990. I will read that passage again—"and the constable who I can identify walked up to him and struck him in the face, and then knocked him down and kicked him several times. The man cried out as though he was hurt; the man got up on his feet and ran away as far as the school a short distance away." Did you tell him that?—Yes.

35991. But that was not true, was it?—It is true what I saw.

35992. You have told me three times you are sure the constable did not kick him before he ran away?—When he caught him by the school then he kicked him.

35993. But you told the gentleman this: "The constable who I can identify walked up to him and struck him in the face, and then knocked him down and kicked him several times. The man cried out as though he was hurt; the man got up on his feet and ran away as far as the school, a short distance away. The constable followed him, caught up with him and knocked him down again. He was on the pavement, and the constable kicked him in the private parts"?—Yes.

35994. How came you to tell this gentleman that you saw the constable kick him in front of your house?—I never told the gentleman the constable kicked him in front of the house. I told him he kicked him outside the school.

35995. Did the man run away?—Yes.

35996. Did he run at a good pace?—He ran from the lodging-house.

35997. Did he run pretty fast?—No, he could not run pretty fast.

35998. Did he seem to run all right?—He did not run very fast. He ran all right.

35999. Not very fast, but all right?—Yes.

36000. He did not seem lame?—No.

36001. He seemed as if he could run all right?—Yes.

36002. Before we come to what you saw happened afterwards did you hear the other constable say anything?—No.

36003. Did you see Ethel Griffiths trying to follow the man?—No.

36004. Could you have seen that if she had tried to do it?—Yes.

36005. Are you sure she did not?—No.

36006. You are quite sure?—Yes.

36007. Are you sure that she stood at the top of the street opposite the Bell the whole time?—When I saw the man run down as far as the corner, and I saw the constable kicking him I came in and shut the window and never saw any more.

36008. Until the man did run away and get right down to the school are you sure that Ethel Griffiths stood up by the Bell?—Yes.

36009. Without moving?—Yes.

36010. Now you say the man ran away. Could you see the school from your window?—Yes.

36011. Quite well?—Yes.

36012. Did you see the constable knock the man down there?—Yes, he kicked him between the legs.

36013. Did you see the man knocked down on to the ground?—Yes.

36014. Are you quite sure about that?—Yes, he knocked him down by the lamp opposite the school.

36015. That would be a considerable way down Osborn Place in Chicksand Street?—Yes.

36016. You know where Spelman Street crosses Chicksand Street?—Yes.

36017. It would be some little way before you got to Spelman Street?—Yes.

36018. Are you quite sure that the constable knocked him down and kicked him opposite the school in Chicksand Street after he had run away from opposite your lodging-house?—Yes.

36019. You are quite sure?—Yes.

36020. I see that you say in your statement that when he ran away "The constable caught up with him and knocked him down again. He was on the pavement, and the constable kicked him in the private parts." Did you tell the gentleman that?—Yes.

36021. Do you suggest to the chairman of the Commission that from your window you could see the part of the man that was kicked by the constable at that distance?—I could not see exactly what part, but he kicked him between the legs.

36022. Then you say you did see that at that distance?—Yes. If the lamp had not been there I should not have seen it at all. The lamp was there and that is how I saw it.

36023. How many yards do you think it would be from your lodging-house?—I should think it is 100 yards.

36024. You are seriously suggesting that you could see the particular part of the man that was kicked at a distance of 100 yards at that time?—Yes.

36025. Did he kick him in front or behind?—In the front as he caught the man.

36026. But the man was running away with his back to the constable?—As he caught him the man turned round.

36027. Do you say the man turned round and faced the constable, and the constable then kicked him in the front?—Yes.

36028. You saw that?—Yes.

36029. Did you go to bed again after this?—Yes.

36030. (*Mr. Cockle.*) Can you make it a little clearer why you got out of bed to look at this row when you have never done it before?—I have not done it exactly, but I have done it once or twice before.

36031. Why did you get out of bed on this occasion?—Because I heard the man scream outside the door.

36032. Was it only an ordinary scream?—An ordinary scream, just the same as I should have screamed if I was hurt.

36033. Can you describe the scream a little more?—No, I could not.

36034. Was it the scream of a man frightened or not?—I could not say whether the man was frightened or not.

36035. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I asked you whether you went to bed again after this happened?—And I said, Yes.

36036. Did you stay in bed?—Yes.

36037. I am not sure whether it was suggested that you went to the hospital?—No, it was not me.

36038. You did not go?—No.

36039. I think Ethel Griffiths said you went to the hospital?—It was Joseph Wiltshire and another fellow who went to the hospital—so Joseph Wiltshire told me. I did not go to the hospital at all.

36040. (*Chairman.*) Do you know the name of the person or the boy who went with Wiltshire to the hospital?—No, I could not tell you.

36041. You heard that somebody else had gone with him?—Yes, but he never told me any names.

36042. You were not the mate who got the clothes?—No.

36043. How old are you?—Nineteen.

36044. Have you been to school?—Yes.

36045. I think you said you could not write?—Yes; I have not been to school much.

36046. When did you leave school?—It got pulled down in Moorfield Square at the bottom of Liverpool Street, and I have not been to school since.

36047. What age was it that you left school?—Fourteen.

36048. Do you mean to say you could not write at all?—I could only write my own name.

36049. How have you been earning your living since?—Papers.

36050. I see you are living at this lodging-house. Is your father and mother alive?—My father and brother are there.

36051. At the same lodging house?—Yes.

36052. Were they in the same room?—No.

36053. When you say you earn your living by papers, does that mean that you do like Wiltshire, go into the City and sell papers?—Yes.

36054. And then you make your way back to this lodging house?—Yes. I go out at 10 o'clock in the morning and I am home at the latest by 11 at night. I come home and pay my lodging, and then have something to eat, and then go upstairs to bed, and by the time I get to bed it is about a quarter to twelve.

36055. Do you think you had got to bed on this occasion about a quarter to twelve?—Yes. I was in bed a long while before this case happened.

36056. Had you been to sleep before?—I could not go to sleep. I was dozing off asleep.

36057. Is that something unusual, or do you generally sleep well after being so many hours in the open air?—I generally sleep well.

36058. What day of the week was this according to your recollection that this row took place?—I could not tell you; I forget now.

36059. You told Mr. Cockle that it was the 21st August?—Yes.

36060. How do you know that?—Because I was up with papers and I could see. I have got the time table indoors of the 21st August.

36061. I daresay if you saw this disturbance as you say (I do not say that you did not) you could quite easily find out then and there what day it was and the month, but as I understand from your answer to Mr. Bankes, you went back to bed again?—Yes, certainly.

36062. Nearly a month had passed by before the gentleman came and tapped you on the shoulder and took you into the lodging house?—Yes, I was going into the City when he stopped me in Flower and Dean Street.

36063. A month after?—Yes, it might have been longer than a month.

36064. How did you know when he spoke to you that it was the 21st August?—It was the 21st August when it happened.

36065. But how did you know that?—Because I saw it in the time table.

36066. What time table do you mean?—The almanac that is hanging up in the kitchen of the lodging house.

36067. You did not say a word to me about going and looking at the almanac to fix the date or anything of that kind. Had you gone to look at the almanac for the purpose of finding out what day it was before you saw the gentleman?—No.

36068. Then I do not understand how the almanac helps you. Did the gentleman ask you what date it was?—No—I forget now whether he asked me. I thought the case was all over.

36069. You appear to have allowed him to put the 21st August in the statement he was writing down. Was anything said between you and him about the date?—No. He asked me when it was, and I said the 21st August.

36070. He asked you?—Yes.

36071. And you said the 21st August?—Yes.

36072. What made you say the 21st August a month afterwards?—Because I could see it on the almanac.

36073. You were at the White house when he asked you that question. The almanac was in the kitchen at your lodging house?—But I saw it before I came out of the kitchen and went to the White house.

36074. Did you go back to your lodging house?—No—before I came out of the kitchen

36075. What did you see on the almanac before you came out of the kitchen?—Only the 21st August.

36076.—That was the only date on the almanac?—That was not the only date. There were other dates beside that.

36077. This was a month after the 21st August that I am talking about?—I forget now, Sir.

36078. Just think what you have been telling us. First, you have given us an account of what you saw—that you had not been sleeping very well, and you heard a man scream, and you went to the window?—Yes.

36079. And you went back to bed?—Certainly.

36080. And nobody speaks to you, as I understand, until about a month afterwards?—It might have been two weeks afterwards when the gentleman came up and spoke to me.

36081. It might have been two weeks, but never mind that. Some time after the occurrence somebody taps you on the shoulder?—A gentleman.

36082. And you go with him to the White House, as I understand it?—Yes, I was standing outside the White House when he saw me.

36083. Then he took you into it?—Yes.

36084. Then he asked on what date this thing took place, as I understand—the row you have seen. Did he ask you anything about dates?—I forget now what he did ask me.

36085. How did the 21st August come to be written down in the statement that you signed?—I looked at the almanac before I came out of the kitchen, and it was the 21st August when it happened.

36086. But when you left the kitchen you had not met the gentleman?—When I left the kitchen I met the gentleman, but not on the same day.

36087. You told me a few minutes ago that you were near the White House when the gentleman tapped you on the shoulder?—Yes, in Flower and Dean Street.

36088. That I quite follow. Then you went straight to the White House with him, I understand?—Yes, he called me in there, and told me to go in there.

36089. Was that the first time you had seen him?—Yes.

36090. Then I do not understand how the 21st August came into the statement, unless he suggested it to you?—He might have told me, but I forget now what he did tell me.

36091. What did you mean by saying you had been to look at the almanac?—I always did look at the almanac before I came out in the morning.

36092. Very likely—to find out what day it is you are going out on?—I might go out some day, and not come home again.

36093. I do not see why, when you looked at the almanac, you should see nothing but the 21st August?—The other sheet that was on there was torn down.

36094. That is still less reason why you should see the 21st August continually staring at you. Is that the best explanation that you can give how the 21st came into the statement? Do not think I am hostile to you, or am trying to catch you. I only want to know how you got this 21st August fixed in your mind. You signed your statement, as I understand?—Yes, I signed it at the bottom of the sheet.

36095. Did the gentleman read it over to you?—He might have done, and he might not. I could not exactly remember.

36096. He might have read it, and he might not. I know that; but that is telling me nothing. Just think. Did he not read over to you what he had written?—No; I am sure he never read it to me.

36097. Then you signed something, but you did not know what it was?—No; I signed my name. He told me to sign my name, and, of course, I signed my name.

36098. Why did you do that to something you never heard read. It might have been a confession that you had committed murder?—It might.

36099. Do not you think it was a very silly thing to do?—I did not know who the gentleman was. That was the first time I saw him.

36100. That is all the more reason for not signing your name to the document that he gave you?—Yes.

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36101. Why did you do it?—I did not know whether I was doing right or doing wrong.

36102. Whatever may be the truth about the statement, you say that you have given us a full account of what you saw when you went to the window?—I can only tell you what I saw.

36103. How long were you at the window, do you think?—About a quarter of an hour, or it might have been 10 minutes; between 10 minutes and a quarter of an hour. I should have stopped there longer, only the other lodgers in the room were kicking up a row, and they pulled me in and shut the window because they could not get any sleep.

36104. Was your father in the same room?—No.

36105. That is what you meant by saying in your statement or saying to the gentleman that you were pulled away from the window by other lodgers?—Yes.

36106. Did you open the window?—Yes.

36107. It was one of those windows that open up?—Yes.

36108. Then you were pulled away, and then you went back to bed?—Yes.

36109. Had you known Wiltshire at all before?—No; I have seen him, but I did not know his name was Wiltshire.

36110. Did you know Griffiths at all before?—No; the first time I saw her was last Wednesday.

36111. How do you think the gentleman came to fix on you and tap you on the shoulder?—I suppose one of them must have told him.

36112. But who can have told him?—That is what I want to find out.

36113. Had you been talking about this thing at all to people?—No.

36114. Then you must have been taken quite by surprise when the gentleman tapped you on the shoulder and said "Come along with me"?—I did not know who he was.

36115. Did you know what he had come about at all?—No, not until he told me.

36116. Of course you did not know until he told you, but when you went to the White House?—Yes.

36117. What did he tell you you were to come for?—He said "Do you know anything about this case?" I said "What case is that?" He said "That case of the man that was knocked about." I said "Yes." He said "Your name is Hughes?" I said "Yes." Then I told him my name and address.

36118. Who could have told him about that?—I do not know.

36119. It seemed to be very wonderful, did it not?—Yes.

36120. You must have been talking about it?—No.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) I understand that that is the last witness we have here. I think Lord Russell wished to put one question to Gamble himself.

(*Chairman.*) We propose to summon the doctor who first of all saw Gamble at the hospital, and also the nurse, but they cannot be here to-day. You do not know of any further witnesses?

(*Mr. Cockle.*) No, there were one or two others, but we have not been able to get them here. I do not know whether they can be called on another occasion.

(*Mr. Eldon. Bankes.*) May I ask that the original statement of this witness may be handed in?

(*Chairman.*) Yes, I think it is important in this case.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) Certainly.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) And that old man's statement, I ask that that should be put in too.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) The old man's statement is not signed.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, it is not signed.

36121. (*Chairman.*) No, but I think we had better have it. (*The original statements were handed in.*) I wish you could give some explanation of how you came to go to the White House. At present it seems to me very wonderful?—The gentleman took me in the White House.

36122. You were living in the neighbourhood, and you had seen something of this row, but what I cannot make out is how the gentleman came to know anything about you?—I cannot make it out. It must have been someone down the street who told him.

36123. Clearly.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) May I ask Gamble one question?

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

GEORGE GAMBLE, recalled.

G. Gamble

36124. (*Mr. Cockle.*) You have been in Court all the time?—Yes.

36125. One or two witnesses, I believe, have spoken to blood on the pavement?—Yes.

36126. Can you give any explanation of that?—Yes, it came from my nose.

36127. Did your nose bleed much?—Yes, it does at times; it bled once or twice while I was in the hospital.

36128. Do you know why it bled on that occasion?—No, unless it was one of the blows, or whether it was when I fell on the pavement I could not say.

36129. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Had you a handkerchief with you that night?—I am sure I could not say. I really could not say.

36130. Have you ever mentioned to anybody before that your nose bled?—I mentioned it to the doctor at the time. The doctor in the hospital asked me once when it came on. He said "Does your nose bleed?" and I said "Yes, at times."

36131. I want to ask you one or two other questions. Can you give us the name of the man who waited outside for your clothes?—No, I cannot.

36132. (*Chairman.*) Who went with you to the hospital, do you say? We know you were ill, and that someone was accompanying you. Who helped you to the hospital?—There was one woman and a young man. Whether there was another man I could not say, but I fancy there was. But I really cannot say.

36133. Now, think of Mr. Bankes' last question.

36134. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did you find your clothes when you came out of the hospital?—No.

36135. Have you never seen your clothes?—Never seen them since.

36136. Have you asked for them?—Yes, I have.

36137. Did somebody sign at the hospital for your clothes?—Yes.

36138. Who did?—I could not say who it was. One of the young fellows—one who took me in, I suppose.

(*Chairman.*) Wiltshire signed for them, according to his statement.

36139. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Do you say you have never seen them or heard of them since?—No, I have not. I made inquiries when I came back from the Convalescent Home, and they said they were not there.

36140. Who said they were not there?—Down at the Home.

36141. Who is the caretaker at the Home?—There is the deputy.

36142. Do you know a man who is known by the name of "Ginger Jack"?—Yes.

36143. Who is "Ginger Jack"?—He is one of the porters there.

36144. One of the porters at the Victoria Home, is he?—Yes.

36145. Have you ever seen him about with Ethel Griffiths?—I could not say. He might have been.

36146. Have you ever seen him about with Ethel Griffiths?—I have seen him going about, of course.

36147. But have you seen him about with Ethel Griffiths?—Yes, I have.

36148. You have seen him about with Ethel Griffiths?—Yes.

36149. You know a man named "Ginger Jack," and you have seen him about with Ethel Griffiths, have you?—At different times.

36150. Were you ever a porter at this Home yourself?—No.

36151. Never?—No.

36152. I want to ask you about one other matter, and that is this: What name are you known by at the place where you work?—Gamble.

36153. When you were laid up in this way did you send any message or did you write any letter to your employers?—I had my foreman come to see me—one of them (the under foreman), and I told him how this occurred.

36154. How did the foreman know where you were?—I wrote to him and he came to see me; in fact, my head foreman said, "You had better go and see the man, because you do not know what has happened."

36155. To whom did you write?—I could not say whether it was Mr. Sayers or to the head foreman, but I think it was to Mr. Sayers I wrote.

36156. Did you sign your name as Pearce?—I was in there as Pearce.

36157. Did you write from the hospital?—I am sure I could not say. I might have done.

36158. Think. I want to know what you told your firm about what had happened to you?—I could not recollect really. I told this foreman how it occurred.

36159. That was after the man came?—Yes.

36160. You say he came because you wrote to him?—Yes.

36161. First of all, did you write to your foreman as Pearce?—Certainly.

36162. How would he know where that letter came from unless you worked as Pearce?—Because I told him otherwise.

36163. In the letter?—Yes, and put my own name as well.

36164. In the letter?—Yes, as far as I can remember. I could not say.

36165. Did you tell him in the letter what had happened to you?—I am sure I could not say, but I know I told Mr. Sayers how it occurred.

36166. (*Chairman.*) Did you know that your clothes had been taken away from the hospital?—Yes, the nurse told me afterwards.

36167. The nurse told you?—Yes, she said it was the rule to send them away.

36168. You remember Wiltshire being in the reception room with you?—Yes, the young man I had with me; and there was another young man; he went up the ward.

36169. He came up the ward?—Yes.

36170. Do you not remember talking to him at all in the ward?—No, I know I asked the nurse. I said, "Did my clothes go?" and she said, "Yes, the young man took them."

36171. Before that happened you had a conversation with Wiltshire about your clothes?—I am sure I could not say; I might have done.

36172. Of course you might have done. Do you not know that Wiltshire has said he did have a conversation with you?—I think he was talking to me on and off all the way to the hospital.

36173. I am talking about what took place when you got into the ward?—I am sure I could not say.

36174. Were you present in court when Wiltshire was examined?—Yes.

36175. Do you not remember that Wiltshire spoke to a conversation with you about your clothes?—Yes. He asked me if he should take them.

36176. Then you did talk to him about your clothes?—Yes.

36177. Did you not say, "Yes, give my clothes to my mate outside"?—No, I had no mate—in fact, I never mixed among anyone there.

36178. Are you suggesting that Wiltshire spoke falsely when he said that?—He might have meant the other young man was my mate.

36179. You heard Wiltshire say, "I was surprised at this, because I had not noticed anyone come in with us." Did you hear Wiltshire say that?—Yes, I heard him say that, but I had no mate.

36180. "I took the clothes outside." You heard him say that?—Yes.

36181. And he said he gave them to a man outside whom he had not noticed before?—Yes.

36182. Did that strike you as strange?—I think there was another one went up to the hospital with us.

36183. When the matter of the clothes was mentioned to you, and you had the conversation with Wiltshire, you saw Wiltshire take your clothes?—Yes.

36184. What was he going to do with them?—To take them to the other young fellow who lived down at the Home; I suppose he meant the other man would give them to the night porter.

36185. He said that you said, "Give them to my mate outside"?—No, I never said that.

36186. He said, "I gave him the bundle"?—Yes.

36187. And he said he had a blue and white necktie, brown boots, and a velvet cap. Do you know any friend of yours dressed like that?—No, I have no friend; it was only a man who stayed there, and stopped at the Home; I thought he would take them down to the Home.

36188. Do you mean to say you told Wiltshire to take your clothes back to the Home?—I told him to give them to this young man who was staying at the Home. Wiltshire did not stay at the Home.

36189. I am thinking of what was taking place in the ward. Wiltshire was in the ward with you?—Yes.

36190. He took your bundle of clothes?—Yes.

36191. You knew that?—Yes.

36192. Did you give him any instructions about the clothes at all?—I said "Give them to that young fellow who stops at the Home, and he will give them to the night porter."

36193. "That young fellow stops at the Home, take them to him." There were a score of men stopping there?—This was a young man who came up with me to the hospital.

36194. Wiltshire said no one came?—Yes. I am certain someone else came.

36195. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Who was it?—I did not know his name; he was a stranger.

36196. You say he was stopping at the Home?—Yes, but I did not know his name; I could not say what his name was.

36197. (*Chairman.*) Is there not some official at the Home?—Yes, the night porter—that is who I told him to take them and give them to. He did not receive them.

36198. "Take them to that young man at the hall" is not taking them to the night porter. The man you meant he thought was a man accompanying you to the hospital?—I always thought there was a man who came up with me to the hospital—a second man. They would not let them all in the ward.

36199. That is all you can tell us; that is all you can suggest?—That is all I can suggest. I told him to take them down and give them to him.

36200. Wiltshire said positively you said "Give them to the man outside."

36201. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) There is one other matter I want to ask you a question about. Ethel Griffiths has said that she came to the hospital several times while you were there?—About twice or three times.

36202. Did she ever bring anything for you when she came?—She brought a bit of fruit.

36203. Did she do that every time she came?—No, not every time, but once or twice; I could not say. I never took notice of that.

36204. I think she told us she came six or eight times, but I am speaking from memory?—No, she did not.

(*Chairman.*) She might have gone there and inquired and not gone in.

G. Gamble. 28 Feb. 1907.

36205. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I could not say. However, she brought you fruit on more than one occasion?—Once or twice, I could not say.

(*Chairman.*) I think we must now adjourn before we take the police evidence.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Will Ethel Griffiths be present on the next occasion?

(*Chairman.*) If you wish to have her here we will summon her again. If you desire her to come she shall again be subpœnaed.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) If you please. There is one thing I want to mention. Is there any objection to our making inquiries of Gamble's employers? I feel myself that this is a case where every investigation should be made, and I should not think of having inquiries made having regard to the circumstances under which the name was disclosed without your permission. Of course the inquiries would only be made in a proper manner.

(*Chairman.*) I should like to think over that.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I want to ascertain, if I can—I tell you frankly—what account Gamble gave of this accident.

(*Chairman.*) I will let you know on Monday morning. It may be that we might ask Gamble's employer or the foreman to come.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That will meet my purpose entirely.

(*Chairman.*) Perhaps that would be the most satisfactory way of doing it, but we will let you know.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) Ethel Griffiths is here now, I understand.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I would sooner she came on the next occasion.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Monday, 4th March 1907.

PRESENT

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
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CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).

WILLIAM FEWELL, sworn.

W. Fewell. 4 Mar. 1907.

36206. (*Chairman.*) You are a porter at the London Hospital?—I am the night lodge porter.

36207. Does that mean that you are always at work at night there, or sometimes by night and sometimes by day?—Always, for 21 years.

36208. At night?—Yes, I go on at 10 o'clock at night, and I am off at seven in the morning.

36209. Is it your duty to observe who goes into the hospital, or who is brought into the hospital?—Yes, I have to enter into my book whether it is medical, surgical, or accident after 10 o'clock, when I go on duty.

36210. Are the gates shut at 10?—No, the gates are practically always open, because there are so many cases coming in—perhaps 30, 40, or 50 a night.

36211. It is your duty to observe who is going in, and to check the people who are going in?—Yes.

36212. If you have any doubt that they are going in on proper business you stop them?—Yes, and ask them where they are going to.

36213. You do not enter everything in your book, do you?—Yes, everything.

36214. Everybody who goes in?—If there is a patient on the dangerous list I take the names of those and what ward they are going to—friends of so-and-so to visit such-and-such a ward. Then perhaps an accident follows on, or a medical case—child, or medical case—woman, or a surgical case—man, or a surgical case—woman, as the case may be.

36215. You were on duty on the 21st August last year?—Yes.

36216. Have you got your book here?—Yes (*producing book*).

36217. Is George Gamble in Court? (*George Gamble stood forward.*) Do you remember that man coming?—No, I could not recollect—to save my life, I could not.

36218. You may refresh your memory by looking at your book?—Dr. Billinghurst spoke to me about this case, and asked me whether I remembered the case. I said I could not remember it, so I fetched my note book in front of him in the lodge, and I said, "I see I have an accident booked in at 4.45—man." That is all. There is no cross against it, and no remark made against it.

36219. You did not take the name of the injured man?—No. They do that upstairs in the receiving room.

36220. That we have gathered from Dr. Billinghurst, but in the natural course of events you would not take the name of the injured man arriving at the hospital?—No.

36221. You find the entry in your book on the morning of the 21st "Accident—man—4.45?"—Yes.

36222. Is that the only accident that you have entered on that morning?—At that time. There were several accidents during the night. I have not counted them, but there are a lot of minor things that come in, both medical and surgical.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Just look down that page and tell us what accidents there are.

36223. (*Chairman.*) Is that entry "Accident—man" the only entry of that kind you have got on that morning?—After 12 o'clock I have got one at 1.15, but that is a woman.

36224. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Just read the words in your book?—"1.15—accident—woman." Then there is a list of the medical cases. You do not want that read.

36225. (*Chairman.*) What do you mean by a medical case?—Internal—medical. Surgical and accidental are different.

36226. You mean out-patients that come into the hospital?—No; they are perhaps bad in the chest, or they have got the stomach ache, or head ache, or the heart ache. I put that down as medical.

36227. You can pass those. There is no other accident entered until I come to 4.45, and that is the last.

36228. You have an accident at 1.15?—Yes.

36229. Read the entry?—"1.15—accident—woman." She came in probably with a cut head or a cut hand or a cut finger. Any little thing they come in with.

36230. Then the next accident you have got entered is "Accident—man—4.45?"—Yes.

36231. Had you any conversation with the "Accident" man who came in at 4.45?—I cannot remember any definite conversation, only I suppose I asked him what was the matter, or probably he told me before the doctor," and then I say, "What is the matter?" Sometimes they come in and say "I want to see the doctor—accident," or perhaps they say "I want to see the doctor," and then I say, "What is the matter," and they say "Accident."

36232. You have no recollection of any particular conversation with regard to that particular case?—No. I do not remember him remarking anything to me. I might have said, "What is the matter?" or he might have said to me, "Accident—I want to see the doctor." Sometimes they come in and say, "I want to see the doctor," and I have to see what is the matter, and they are impudent, and they say, "You are not a doctor." It is all according to the class of people they are. I have to convey to them that I have to know the particulars, because of entering them, and then they will have the politeness to say, "I have the stomach ache or head ache," but that is only a certain class of people. That is how they treat me.

36233. Let me put it to you negatively. No man came to the hospital, so far as you can recollect, on that night, suffering from an accident which is not put down in your book?—No. I make a little cross against a case, but it does not follow that it is going to be a private inquiry, but simply for the hospital's sake. Oftentimes people come in and they are the worse for drink; they have a cut hand or a cut head, and they go upstairs to see the doctor, and perhaps they will come back again without being attended to, and go out and say, "I have been waiting here half an hour," and perhaps they have only been waiting five minutes. They go away and refuse to wait. In a case like that I generally put a cross against it, in case there should be an inquiry.

36234. So the fact that there is no cross against that "Accident—man—4.45," shows that the man was attended to?—Yes.

36235. That he waited and was attended to?—Yes, and there was nothing special about it.

36236. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Have you any record of people going out of the hospital?—I have when they come in with accidents and I see they are going out in exactly the same way that they went in. I generally stop them and say, "You have not seen the doctor yet, you have not been attended to," and then perhaps they will say, "I have been waiting here now all this long while—half an hour," but otherwise I do not say anything to them. *W. Fewell.* 4 Mar. 1907.

36237. You do not put down a record of people who pass out?—No.

36238. You can tell us nothing about the people who went in with him and then came out?—No, I cannot.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask any questions, Earl Russell?

36239. (*Earl Russell.*) There is one question I would suggest, and that is whether the entry is to the nearest five minutes or to the next quarter of an hour—how accurate is the time?—I am certain it is within two or three minutes—quite certain.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask any questions, Mr. Bankes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, sir.

(*Chairman.*) I think it would be advisable to have upon the notes the complete entries in the book of the 21st August from 12.5 to 5.40.

The entries are as follows:—

1.20. Medical case—man.
12.10. Medical case—woman.
12.30. Maternity case.
12.40. Note from maternity assistant to Mr. Thomas re case.
12.55. Got in a cab for Mr. Thomas, and 1.5 out—Mr. Thomas.
12.55. In. Fever ambulance, and out 1.15 with case, and 1.5 maternity case and out. Dr. Barnard. I paid him 3s. for his cab home.
1.15. Accident—woman.
1.20. Medical case—man.
1.45. In Mr. Thomas and assistant from case. I paid 2s. 6d.
1.48. Out—W. Brown to Aldgate for a four-wheel cab. The cab-fare.
1.55. Out—Rowley to post and in 2 a.m.
2.15. In and out; the assistants with it to bring in case.
2.40. In. The assistant with the case. I paid 3s.
4. 5. Medical case—woman.
4.25. In. Friend of Syer.
4.35. Maternity case.
4.45. Accident—man.
5.40. Out—Rowley to post and in 5.45.

GEORGE PLUMB, sworn.

(*Witness.*) May I ask that my name should be kept out of the papers. I should like it.

(*Chairman.*) I do not think that can be done. Your name will come into the papers, if it does come into the papers, in a perfectly honourable way.

(*Witness.*) I am not speaking on my own behalf. I do not know whether my firm would care to have me mixed up with a matter like this.

(*Chairman.*) You are not mixed up with it; you are discharging a public duty which you are compelled to do by law.

(*Witness.*) That is the way you look at it. Perhaps they may look at it in another way. Then, very well, Sir; I do not personally mind.

36240. (*Chairman.*) I shall have to ask you who you are employed by. I understand you are employed by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons?—Yes.

36241. They are very eminent builders, are they not?—That is for the public to judge.

36242. I cannot see that it will do any damage to them to know one of their foremen has come here to discharge what is obviously his public duty?—If you rule it so, I have nothing further to say.

36243. You are a foreman?—I am managing foreman of the decorative department of Messrs. George Trollope and Sons.

36244. You have been asked to come here by the Commission, have you not?—Yes. *G. Plumb.*

36245. Do you see the man here—Gamble?—Yes.

36246. He has been employed by your firm?—Yes.

36247. How long have you known him?—I have known him twelve months—I think it is to-day. I could not tell you positively, but I think that is sufficiently near.

36248. The exact date is quite irrelevant. Was it to you he came for work?—He was recommended to the firm, or the firm had a letter written to them asking them to give employment to the bearer, as he was the son of one of this lady's employés, and this lady, being a client of the firm's residing in Belgrave Square, sent the letter on to the firm. The firm in the usual way, as it is my duty to employ and discharge men, passed the letter on to me, telling me if I could do anything they would be glad, as they would like to oblige their client. I saw the man and engaged him.

36249. You understood from them, I suppose, that the lady had recommended Gamble to you because he had been employed on an estate in which she was interested?—He was the son of one of her employés, and he came to London, and was unfortunate in not getting employment.

36250. But I may take it that Gamble was very highly recommended to the firm?—Yes. I will give you

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the lady's name, if you want it. She resides in Belgrave Square, and that is sufficient.

36251. Being highly recommended, you saw Gamble?—Yes.

36252. In what capacity was he engaged?—As a labourer in the painting department.

36253. When did he commence working for you?—I believe twelve months ago to-day.

36254. That would be March 4th?—Yes, about that date.

36255. Until the time of this occurrence of the 24th August he worked for the firm?—Yes.

36256. What opinion did you form of his character during the time?—It was very satisfactory, or I should not have kept him.

36257. That, I suppose, means he was a sober and industrious man?—Perfectly so. I had the impression that if he drank it was a very, very trifling amount—in fact, I considered he was an abstainer, or next to it. I judge men by their appearance when I see them at different times, and I form a good or bad opinion about them. We have sent him errands, and always found him go there and back in the time that a man would have to be quick to get there and back in. He never loitered in any way.

36258. Was he perfectly regular in attending to his work?—I do not think during the whole of the time up to this accident that he had lost any time wilfully. There are times when we stop a man, but of his own choice I do not think he had lost any time. In fact, I am sure he has not.

36259. We now come to the 21st August, when he did not come. Was he expected to come to work on the 21st?—He was expected to be there on the 21st. He worked on the 18th, which, I think, was a Saturday, which is the beginning of our week, and on the 20th he was there, and on the 21st he was not there, and we did not know what had become of him.

36260. Did you make any effort to find him?—No, none whatever. I did not know in which direction to look for him, and we do not concern ourselves with one man among the many that we employ.

36261. Do you keep the addresses of the persons in your employment?—Yes, we have the addresses of the majority of the men, but in the event of a man stopping, and it is a frequent occurrence, we take no notice.

36262. It did not seem to be a frequent occurrence in Gamble's case?—He had not stopped away before.

36263. When did his absence first attract your attention?—I knew he was not in, because it is part of my practice and duty to look through and see if everyone is there and keeping to their time. If a man stops away I question him, and I made up my mind when Gamble returned to ask him where he had been the day before. But he did not come in, and I got a card from the hospital.

36264. Was that a postcard?—A postcard, simply saying that George Gamble had been brought in there suffering from injuries, and wished the nurse to acquaint me with the fact. I got that on the Wednesday morning.

36265. Have you kept that postcard?—No. I kept it up to the end of the year, and after the turn of the year we destroyed a lot of things.

36266. You destroyed that postcard with other things at the end of the year?—Yes.

36267. Will you tell us, as near as you recollect, what were the terms of the postcard—the exact words?—As near as possible she said that George Gamble had been brought in here suffering from severe injuries, and he wished her to write to me and tell me where he was.

36268. That was from the London Hospital?—Yes.

36269. Do you remember the date of the postcard?—I feel sure it was on the Wednesday morning.

36270. That would be the 22nd August?—Yes, that was the morning after the day of his absence.

36271. You are sure that his name was given on the postcard?—Positive. I should not have recognised him by any other name.

36272. What is the next that you know of the matter?—Really, the next thing was that I happened to know a nurse in the London Hospital, and wrote her asking if she could give me particulars of the accident, which she did privately.

36273. The postcard was not signed?—It was only signed by the ward nurse, but I forget her name. I really did not take a lot of notice of it at the time.

36274. You wrote to a nurse who you knew?—Yes.

36275. What was the result of that?—She went along and made inquiries, and in a private sort of way she said the man was very badly hurt, and said he had been kicked by a policeman.

36276. Did she write to you?—She wrote to me.

36277. Was it a letter?—Yes.

36278. Have you got the letter?—No, I destroyed that at the same time as the other things. The reason I wrote was because I thought the man might have got in there through his own fault in some way, and had I found out that he had been in a drunken brawl or something of that kind I should have discharged him.

36279. Can you recollect the terms of the letter?—No; she told me that she had made inquiries, and she told me that the man was lying there very severely hurt, and would have to undergo an operation, and claimed to have been kicked by a policeman. That was all I knew until later on in the week.

36280. How long after the postcard had been received by you was the letter received?—I should say about two days. I wrote off the same night, and I think I got a reply by the next post. It might have been on the Thursday or Friday; it was in the same week certainly.

36281. Did you go to the hospital at all?—No.

36282. Who did go to the hospital?—I asked one of his mates to go along and see him, and find out what he could about him.

36283. What was the mate's name?—Sayers.

36284. Did Sayers go?—Yes, and came back and reported to me the same as what I had already learned, that he was lying there and was hurt, and claimed to have been hurt by a policeman.

36285. What happened further?—Nothing beyond that when he left the convalescent home, he came and saw me to see if the job was still open, and if he could start work.

36286. The firm have given him work?—Yes, I have given him a start, and he is still at work.

36287. He is only able to do light work?—I could not put him to do a lot of things that he did before. He would have to have lifted heavy weights, and I have now put him on a job he will be better able to do. I see a marked difference in him. He does not walk as well as he used to do, and he used to go out window cleaning.

36288. Did Gamble write to you at all?—I think he did.

36289. To you?—No, I do not think he wrote to me except at the close, but I am not quite sure. I would not say. I do not think he did.

36290. You recollect very well about the postcard and about the nurse's letter?—I have no recollection of receiving a letter from him. I have a clerk who would open all correspondence which is directed to me, and that which is important he would save for me, and what is not important he would not save for me. Such an unimportant matter as a man writing to come back to work we should not notice. We employ a large number of men, and a man being away from his work and writing to say he is able to come back happens very frequently.

36291. Did your clerk see the postcard and the letter that you received from the nurse?—Yes, he was actually the one who destroyed them.

36292. He knew you were in communication with the people in the hospital about Gamble?—Not with the people exactly.

36293. Oh, yes?—No, we only had the postcard from the nurse, and the other matter I considered was a private matter between my friend and myself.

36294. Did your clerk open it?—My clerk saw it. He felt interested, and I showed it to him, and he had it in his possession until a short time ago.

36295. What is the state of your memory with regard to a letter from Gamble? Do I understand that you think Gamble did write to you?—I do not think he did. That is my impression.

36296. You say he may have done so, and your clerk may have looked at it and thought it was of no importance?—I do not think he has written to me personally. That is my impression.

36297. Did he write to the firm?—No, he would not write to the firm. The firm would not know him. This man I have mentioned visited him pretty well every week—in fact, I am sure pretty well every week, and he was bringing reports between the hospital and myself.

36298. You mean the man Sayers?—Yes.

36299. At any rate, whether Gamble wrote to you or not, you do not recollect seeing any letter from him?—No, I do not think he has written to me personally.

36300. Did you have any conversation with Gamble about this when he came back?—Not a great deal. He came back in December.

36301. Can you give me the date?—I can give it to you if you will allow me to refer to a paper which I have taken from the books. (*After referring.*) I think he came back on the 14th or 15th December. He started back to work on the 15th December, but the day before, he had seen my clerk and told him he was then thought able to work, and did he think he might come on. The clerk told him he might come in the morning and see me. I am not at Grosvenor Works after half-past nine in the morning, but I am there from half-past six to half-past nine. He came in and reported himself to me on the Saturday, and I said, "You can go to work."

36302. Was that on the Monday?—On the Saturday.

36303. That would be December 15th?—Yes.

36304. Did you have any conversation with him as to the cause of his absence?—I already knew. I did not go worrying the man.

36305. It does not follow because you knew you did not have a conversation about it?—I did not want to do it. I have something else to do.

36306. That is all that you can tell us about the matter?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask any questions, Earl Russell.

(*Earl Russell.*) I have no question to ask, Sir.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask any question, Mr. Bankes?

36307. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) If you please, Sir. (*To the Witness.*) Did Gamble engage with you under the name of Gamble?—Yes.

36308. And the lady who wrote of him wrote of him as Gamble, I do not understand that the lady knew him personally, but he was a son of an employé of her's?—That was what the letter implied.

36309. Did you know he had been out of work?—Judging him by his appearance I should say he was very hard up indeed.

36310. Have you ever heard the name of Pearce in connection with him?—No.

36311. Not until this inquiry?—I have not heard of it now, except that Sayers came to me after he had to see the man, and he said, "By some mistake or other they have got him by the name of Pearce," and when he asked Gamble why it was, he said he could only explain it in this way, that when he was in his semi-delirium or unconsciousness he thought they were asking him who did it, and he said "Police."

36312. Did you know where Gamble lived?—Not exactly; in fact, I did not know his address.

36313. Did you know he lived, for instance, in Whitechapel?—I knew when I engaged him he lived down at the East End, because he gave me an address there, and I am not quite sure whether it was a Rowton lodging-house or not, but it was one of those places.

36314. While he was working for you you did not know he continued to live in those parts?—No. He very seldom had a job off the works, and I did not take the trouble about him that I should have taken about a man who I was sending to gentlemen's houses. In fact, his condition when he came to me was one of downright hardupedness, he had no soles to his boots, and I was obliged to keep him about the works. If it had not been for the recommendation of the lady I should not have employed him.

36315. He appeared to be utterly destitute, did he?—Yes.

36316. Now I understand you wrote to a nurse who you knew in the hospital in order to find out how it was he came to be there?—Yes.

36317. I suppose that if you had found out he had got into any trouble through any fault of his own you would not have taken him back?—No.

36318. That was the object of your enquiry?—It was simply to satisfy me of the rights of the case.

36319. When the answer came back that he had been injured by the police you were satised?—I wondered why he was out so late at night, and the only thing that I have said to him since he came back is, "You brought it on yourself by being out in the street so late."

36320. I think I understood you to tell the Chairman you have had these letters from the hospital in your possession up till quite recently?—My clerk takes possession of all my correspondence. It is what we call "Official Correspondence" in the office, and he had it in his desk, and when I asked him about it he said, "I was cleaning out a lot of rubbish a very little while ago, and I got rid of them; I did not consider them important."

36321. How long ago?—I do not think it is more than a couple of months ago, but he can come here to tell you about it if you wish.

36322. Did you know anything about Gamble's case going before the Royal Commission?—No. I knew nothing about it until I heard about a fortnight ago that he had been away. Someone had been in for him and asked him to come up here.

36323. That was the first you heard of it?—That was the first I heard of it, and then I heard it through my clerk.

36324. (*Chairman.*) Am I to understand that when you heard that Gamble had been injured by the police you considered he had been guilty of anything wrong himself, or that the police had been guilty of something wrong?—I was not in a position to form an opinion. When I heard it had occurred so late at night I thought it was so very unwise to be out so late at night as that in such a rough part.

36325. I gather that your conclusion was that Gamble was not much in fault, at any rate, if it was simply the indiscretion of being out late at night?—I did not consider he was in fault at all, or I would not have employed him.

36326. Then you thought he had been unfairly treated by the police—knocked about improperly?—Certainly.

36327. Did you not help him to get any redress for so unusual an action as that on the part of the police?—No. I felt sorry for the man, but I was not able to help him in a public sort of way. What I did, I did in a private way. I gave him his job back again, and I have made things as light for him as I can. That is the only help I could give him as far as I could judge.

36328. Is Sayers here?—No.

36329. Is Sayers available to-day? Could you send him over here?—He is in Golden Square, but he could be got here if you would like him.

36330. He seems to have seen Gamble in the hospital, and perhaps it would be more satisfactory if we hear his account of what Gamble then said?—I think he could be got here by 3 o'clock.

36331. Will he come without a summons?—Oh, yes, if I tell him he is to come along he will come along. We will pay him for his time.

36332. I understand that the ward nurse is not now at the London Hospital?—But the nurse who wrote me the letter is still at the London Hospital.

36333. What is her name?—Nurse Ing.

(*Chairman.*) The nurse who received Gamble in the receiving room of the hospital is now engaged actually nursing a patient in the country at this moment. I do not know that it will be necessary for us to summon her, but if we think it is necessary we will do so.

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Now, with regard to the police concerned, I do not know whether you have any witnesses to call, Mr. Bankes?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) All the police are here who can throw any light on this matter. If it would be of any assistance to the Commission, I will examine them in the ordinary way.

(*Chairman.*) We are quite willing to take it into our own hands. We know pretty well who we shall like to have. Who, for instance, is the chief constable in this Division H?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have here Sub-Divisional Hewison. He will tell you all about the beats.

(*Chairman.*) He can tell us all about the beats and the organisation of the Force in that division?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) May I ask the Commission if it is not proposed to call Dr. Woods?

(*Chairman.*) Yes, but he cannot be here till this afternoon.

(*Earl Russell.*) I only mentioned the matter so that it should not be overlooked.

(*Chairman.*) Then perhaps Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison had better be called.

Sub-Divisional Inspector JOSEPH HEWISON, sworn.

Sub-Divisional Inspector J. Hewison.

36334. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Are you Sub-Divisional Inspector of the H Division?—Yes.

36335. How long have you been in the Police?—23½ years.

36336. How long in the H Division?—A little over five years.

36337. Can you tell us how this district is divided into beats, and how the beats are allocated? (*Plan handed to the witness.*) You have seen that plan?—Yes.

36338. Does that accurately show in different colours the separate beats occupied by different constables on the night of the 21st August?—Yes, in that section.

36339. There are two sections marked there, one on each side of Brick Lane?—There is part of another here.

36340. There are all the sections in the neighbourhood of Brick Lane?—Yes.

36341. I think you have had prepared, have you not, a statement showing what each constable was doing that night with regard to any one of those sections?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Before you get to that I want to get upon the shorthand notes the proper description of this plan. What shall we call this plan? Shall we call it the beat plan?

36342. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is a sectional plan, is it not?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Then I will mark it "Sectional plan."

36343. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) If you please, Sir. Whose duty is it to post the constables on the different beats?—It is the duty of the sergeant when he parades the men of a night. First of all, I arrange the duties every month; I make out the roster; that is submitted to the superintendent for his approval, and the constables take that duty as far as possible for the whole of that month. But there are certain variations made in consequence of men being away and relieved from duty and that sort of thing, which the sergeant makes arrangements for.

36344. Are the men paraded before they go out on duty?—Oh, yes; they are paraded by the inspector.

36345. Are they then told on that particular night to which section they have got to go?—Yes, and they are posted to their beat before they go out.

36346. Does the sergeant go round with them and actually put each man on his beat?—He marches them on to their ground.

36347. Is any constable allowed to leave the beat to which he is posted during the time he is on it?—No, not unless he has some special reason for doing so.

36348. What is the duty of the sergeant with reference to the men on their beats?—His duty is to visit them as frequently as possible, and see that they are performing their duty properly.

36349. Take this particular district in the immediate neighbourhood of Brick Lane, I suppose it is the south side, the Osborn Place side. Take the portion between Vallance Road and Brick Lane. There are five beats shown there, are there not?—There are eleven beats shown there.

36350. But take the ones immediately round there. We will begin at Vallance Road. Do you know the beat that contains Underwood Street and Pelham Street?—Yes.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) The first map is much clearer.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, it is much clearer for this immediate vicinity.

36351. We will just take the portion between Brick Lane and Vallance Road, and in the immediate vicinity of Osborn Place?—Yes.

36352. Take Osborn Place. I think that divides two beats, does it?—Yes.

36353. On the smaller sectional plan the one beat is marked red and the other is marked blue?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) That other plan we have not in formally. That is why I was asking that the map should be identified on the shorthand note. What I have here now is a sectional plan, and that shows these beats.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, it does. Mr. Dickinson has very justly remarked that the smaller plan shows the immediate vicinity more plainly. Which would the Commission prefer to work upon?

(*Chairman.*) I do not think it matters for the moment, so long as we keep the two maps distinct. The reason is, the colouring of the beats is given differently on the two maps.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I should think, unless you desire to refer to the bigger one, it will be better to use the smaller one.

(*Chairman.*) Very well; we will call it the Spelman Street plan.

36354. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Now take the beat marked red. Do you see that?—Yes.

36355. Would that be one separate beat?—No, there are 2½ beats there.

36356. What beats would those be. Just identify them?—Beats No. 2 and No. 4.

(*Chairman.*) The beats do not correspond on these two plans.

(*Mr. Eldon Banks.*) No, and I will tell you why. We coloured them separately on the larger one, but we have coloured them on the smaller area (the plan in Spelman Street), with reference to the duty of a particular constable. On the night in question the policeman had been taking two beats, and the red represents beats No. 2 and No. 4. Therefore it is coloured red for your convenience to show where that particular policeman had to go that night. The other plan is marked showing each particular beat separately, without reference to what policeman was on it.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) On one of the maps it is called No. 4, and on the other it is called No. 9, and not 2.

(*Chairman.*) No. 9 beat is marked green here, but it is all marked the same. No. 4 and No. 9 are marked in the same red colouring on the Spelman Street plan.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) What is the number of the beat as between Hanbury Street and Spelman Street?

(*The Witness.*) That would be No. 9.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) *This* portion coloured pink is No. 4 and No. 9.

36357. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, it is No. 4 and part of No. 9. Now take the blue, which is the next one. Is that beat 3 and part of beat 2?—Yes, that would be so.

36358. Now take the green one. That is beat 1, and the other half of beat 2?—Yes.

36359. Then we will take the brown one. Those are beats 10 and 11?—Yes.

36360. The uncoloured one on this plan is 8½ and 9?—That is right.

36361. Now who would be the sergeant or sergeants in charge of those beats on that night?—Sergeant 5—Sheedy.

36362. Do these beats constitute a section?—Yes.

36363. Would Sheedy's duty on that night be confined to this section, or would he have any duties elsewhere?—No, he would be confined to that section only.

36364. What time would he go on duty on that section that evening?—At 10 o'clock till 6 o'clock in the morning.

36365. I suppose the different constables might vary a little, but they would be the general hours—would they—from 10 o'clock till 6 o'clock?—Yes. There were several variations during the night I see on that section.

36366. But those would be the general hours of duty?—Yes, those would be the general hours of duty.

36367. Take Ashford, for instance. Does your return show what time he went on, and what time he went off?—It shows he went on at 10 o'clock, and went off at 5.

36368. Was there any reason for his coming off at 5?—Yes, he was relieved for the reading of the general orders. Once a month they attend for the reading of the general orders, and they have an hour off for it; they are relieved for an hour; and he went off for that.

36369. (*Chairman.*) Somebody else was put in his place?—Yes.

36370. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) At what hour is that—5 o'clock?—5 o'clock.

36371. (*Mr. Eldon Banks.*) So that he was actually on duty that night on these beats from 10 o'clock till 5 o'clock?—That is so.

36372. Would it be a breach of his duty and a breach of discipline to leave that beat except for some special reason?—Yes.

36373. Would that be a breach of duty and a breach of discipline for which, if he were found out, he would be punished?—Yes.

36374. Do you know how long Ashford has been in the force?—I think it is about seven years. I am not quite certain of that.

36375. He will tell us when he comes.

(*Mr. Eldon Banks.*) I do not know whether I am entitled to ask this question. I was going to ask the witness what Ashford's character has been.

(*Chairman.*) Yes; I think before this tribunal that is right.

36376. (*Mr. Eldon Banks.*) What has Ashford's character been during the time you have known him?—His character has been exemplary.

36377. Has he got a clean sheet?—Yes.

36378. Is he an efficient officer?—Yes.

36379. Is he married, do you know?—Yes.

36380. With regard to Sergeant Sheedy, what kind of an officer is he?—I have found him a very good officer. He has only been there a short time—I think only about nine months—but I have always found him perform his duties very satisfactorily.

36381. Do you mean he has only been in that division for how many months?—In that division for about nine months. That is right.

36382. Where did he come from, do you know?—He came from the C Division.

36383. Do you mean nine months now, or nine months in August he had been in your division?—No, I mean nine months now. I think it is about that time.

36384. So he had only been there quite a short time when this occurrence happened?—That would be all.

36385. Now as to Frost and Jarvis, who are men posted to beats in the immediate vicinity. What character do they bear as officers?—Very good.

(*Chairman.*) I suppose they would keep in this division, as we know they do in the C Division, what are called defaulters' sheets?

(*Witness.*) Yes.

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(*Chairman.*) Perhaps, Mr. Bankes, you will let us have the sheets of all the officers whose names are mentioned?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes*). Certainly. I have had a statement prepared showing the detailed duty of every man in both sections on either side of Brick Lane, and I will hand it to the Commissioners (*handing*).

(*Chairman.*) From where is this document taken? We do not raise a question of admissibility about it, but it may be important to know exactly where it comes from.

36386. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. I will ask the witness about it. You have a copy of that in front of you, have you not?—Yes.

36387. From what book would that return be taken?—This would be taken from the sergeant's state. That is a statement made of where the constables performed their duty during that night.

36388. (*Chairman.*) Is it not rather a statement of where they ought to have performed their duty?—That is so.

36389. You do not mean to say that that is a report drawn up afterwards, which affirms that these men did actually perform their duties on that night at this place?—This has been drawn up afterwards, but these statements are made out at the time.

36390. That is taken from a book which shows what the arrangements for the night were?—No; they are not entered in a book. These are the actual arrangements that were made that night.

36391. Is *that* the original?—Yes.

36392. In whose handwriting is it?—That is in the handwriting of the sergeant.

36393. What sergeant is that?—Sheedy.

36394. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you mean arrangement were made before they went on the beats?—Yes.

36395. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It only purports to be that. They are the arrangements made for that night, and, of course, he, going round, would see that the men were posted at the places where he told them to go?—Yes.

36396. And if he found a man off his beat, or doing anything wrong, would it be his duty to report it?—Certainly.

(*Chairman.*) You are going to call the sergeant.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) (*To the witness.*) Then you can look at it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That coincides with a fuller plan, containing the details of both sections.

36397. (*Chairman.*) Ashford's section appears to be entirely on the right-hand side of Brick Lane from the plan—on the east side?—That is so.

36398. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) In addition to the sergeant who patrols the section, are there any superior officers who go round during those hours of duty?—Yes, the Inspector goes round.

36399. Who would the Inspector be on this section, that night?—I think it was the station-sergeant that night who was out.

36400. What is his name?—Anderson.

36401. I think if you will look at the return there you will find that Duffin was on duty from ten till two?—Yes, he was the acting-Inspector.

36402. And Anderson from two till six?—That is right.

36403. What would their duties be exactly?—Their duties would be to visit the constables as far as they possibly could, and also to meet the sergeants on the various sections, and receive any reports from them they might have to give.

36404. Over what area would those men's duties extend?—That would be the whole of the sub-division.

36405. Does that include a considerable area?—Yes, it does—nearly three-quarters of a square mile.

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36406. (*Chairman.*) Can you tell us about the sub-division of this Division H?—I only know with reference to my own.

36407. How many sub-divisions are there?—There are four in that division.

36408. What is the number of this sub-division that you are concerned with?—There is no number to it. It is called Commercial Street.

36409. Commercial Street sub-division?—Yes.

36410. (*Mr. Eldon. Bankes.*) Is it a very rough district?—Yes, it is.

36411. Did any complaint ever reach the station of anything that occurred on that night?—No.

36412. Was the first time that you had heard of any alleged wrong-doing the letter from the solicitors which you have heard read to the Commissioners?—Yes.

36413. (*Chairman.*) Was that the first you had heard, either directly or indirectly, of this affair?—Yes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Those are all the questions that occur to me.

36414. (*Earl Russell.*) A portion of Spelman Street would be in the area patrolled by Constable 207, Ashford?—Yes, a small portion of it—about 50 yards.

36415. And Hanbury Street also would be one of its boundaries?—Yes.

36416. Can you tell me how far it is from the corner of the green and the brown of Spelman Street down the rest of Spelman Street to Chicksand Street?—I should saw it was 70 or 80 yards—about that.

(*Chairman.*) The plan is drawn to scale, or it purports to be drawn to scale.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We will get it for you; we will scale it for you.

(*Chairman.*) What was the distance you asked for—from what point?

(*Earl Russell.*) From the edge of the brown-and-green beat in Spelman Street, down the rest of Spelman Street as far as Chicksand Street.

(*Chairman.*) As the crow flies, and not allowing for the bend in the road, it is somewhere about 150 yards, I think. It is a little longer if you make allowance for the bend in the road.

(*Earl Russell.*) Yes; it appears to be between 150 and 200 yards.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is about 150 yards if you take a straight line.

36417. (*Earl Russell.*) It would be rather less than that from the corner of Spelman Street and Chicksand Street to Brick Lane, or to that portion which includes Brick Lane?—Yes, I think it would.

(*Chairman.*) As nearly as possible, it would be 150 yards.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Just a little over.

36418. (*Earl Russell.*) Do you see in Spelman Street where it is marked P.C. 104, Masterman, on special duty?—Yes.

36419. Do you know whether that constable was fixed at one point there?—Yes, he was.

36420. Was he there during the whole of this period from 10 p.m. till 6 a.m.?—Yes.

36421. And he would not be allowed to move about. He was on fixed point, was he?—Yes.

36422. (*Chairman.*) It says here, "Special duty." That is not the same as fixed point duty?—There is a baker's shop there, and he was put on at this baker's shop in consequence of a strike, so he should have remained at that particular spot the whole of the night.

36423. (*Earl Russell.*) At any rate, within sight of that corner?—Yes.

36424. He had nothing to do with patrolling?—No; he was put specially on that baker's shop.

36425. Do you know what cases were brought into the police station that night from this district, if any, or what charges there were during these hours?—No, I could not tell you offhand.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We have not got the necessary books here, but they shall be here.

(*Chairman.*) Yes. Obviously they are books which should be here. It is very material for us to see what charges were taken that night, because, as we know from the other cases, it is the duty of a constable who makes a charge to leave the beat, and conduct the prisoner to the police station.

36426. (*Earl Russell.*) I may take it in that way. You cannot tell me whether Taylor, Jarvis, or Frost brought any charges to the station that night?—No, I could not tell you.

36427. Or Ashford?—Ashford did not, I know.

(*Chairman.*) And, of course, I should like to see the Occurrence Book for that night, for we also know, if the Regulations are complied with, that if a constable leaves his beat an explanation of his leaving his beat ought to be entered in the Occurrence Book.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

36428. (*Earl Russell.*) About leaving the beat, supposing Ashford, 207, was doing his duty properly, and was of opinion that these two people, Gamble and Ethel Griffiths, were disorderly, or were going to be disorderly, and he had not made up his mind whether he ought to take them into custody or not, would he be justified in following them off his beat?—No; not unless they were walking along quarrelling, or anything of that sort.

36429. That is exactly what I mean?—He would be justified.

36430. Supposing there had been loud talking and quarrelling, which looked as if it might develop into a row?—He would be justified in going a short distance.

36431. If there was a dispute going on in loud voices, and he met another constable, that would be sufficient explanation, would it?—Yes, that would be a sufficient explanation.

36432. Am I right in saying that another constable of the same rank would not be entitled to ask him for an explanation of why he was off his beat?—No, that is not usual.

36433. Sergeant Sheedy would be the proper person to ask for an explanation?—Yes.

36434. Would it be the duty of Jarvis or Frost, if they saw Ashford on their beat, to make a report of it?—No, it would not be their duty.

36435. Only Sergeant Sheedy?—It would be the constable's duty to make a report if he left his own beat, and also Sergeant Sheedy's.

36436. Are you well acquainted with the streets and the houses in this neighbourhood?—Yes.

36437. Do you recollect a witness, Mrs. Franks, who said that she looked out of a window in Spelman Street?—Yes.

36438. Are you acquainted with that house?—Yes, I know just about where it is situated. It is No. 28, I think.

36439. Is it correct to say it is about three doors from the corner?—It would be about that.

36440. Looking out of the window there, I suppose you could see that end of Spelman Street and just a portion of Chicksand Street where Spelman Street runs into it?—Yes; Spelman Street crosses Chicksand Street.

36441. Do you know of your own knowledge whether Mr. Rubenstein lives opposite?—I do not know of my own knowledge, but I believe he does.

36442. We have the position of the Bell public-house. That is at the corner of Brick Lane and Osborn Place?—Yes.

36443. Where is the common lodging-house that has been spoken of in Osborn Place?—It joins it.

36444. On the same side?—Yes.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) I think, Lord Russell, we understand all about this.

(*Earl Russell.*) Very well. I do not know whether you have succeeded in identifying the schools.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) You spoke about Station-sergeant Anderson, who would be on duty from 2 a.m. to 6 a.m. He would be out patrolling from two to six?—He was in charge of the station from ten till two.

36445. But from two to 6 a.m. it would be his duty to inspect this very large sub-division?—Yes.

36446. It is nearly three-quarters of a square mile?—It is nearly three-quarters of a square mile.

36447. I suppose it would occupy nearly all his time to get round once, would it not?—Yes.

36448. What was the area that Sheedy covered? Is it only what is on this plan?—Yes. That is rather a smaller section than the others. It would not be quite a quarter, I think.

36449. Do you know how often the sergeant ought to visit the constables on their beats during the eight hours?—Yes; he ought to visit the constables at least once every two hours.

36450. Altogether, three or four times?—About four or five times during the night.

36451. He takes them out and posts them there, and then goes round to visit them?—He posts them before they go out. The men are all posted before they leave the station.

36452. But he posts them in the street, does he not?

(*Chairman.*) He marches them?—He marches them.

36453. As he comes to the corner of the beat he drops one, and then goes on again?—Yes.

36454. (*Earl Russell.*) Is there any report made by the sergeant who does that as to the number of times he has inspected them during the night?—No.

36455. He does not make any written report. Supposing he found a man off his beat, he would report that, I suppose?—He should do. He should report a man for being off his beat.

36456. If he found a man off his beat, taking a charge to the station, would he report that?—That would be recorded on the sergeant's statement—that he had been absent from his beat for a certain time.

36457. I think you told us that the sergeant's statement was made up before the men went out?—He makes it out before he goes off duty.

36458. May I have a look at the original? (*The document was handed to the learned Counsel.*) This document is made up by Sergeant Sheedy?—Before he goes off duty in the morning.

36459. And this would report what he found that night?—That is the report of the state of his section. That should show all the variations that occurred on his section on that night.

36460. This is in Sergeant Sheedy's own handwriting?—Yes.

36461. And it refers only to that one night?—To that one night.

36462. Can you tell me why the beats in it under the "Remarks" column are stated in this way:—"Beats from 10 till 12 night," then "from 12 to 1 a.m.," and then "from 1 to 2 a.m."?—Yes. Men are taken off there for other duties. I think one man was put on a point for a short time, and that shows the man that covered his beat while he was away.

36463. "From 2 to 5 a.m., as posted"?—Yes.

36464. That refers to the earlier part of the sheet, does it?—Yes.

36465. That is the only part of the report that is made out by Sergeant Sheedy, is it? The rest of the paper you have put in is made out by a different sergeant?—No; he makes the whole of this out.

36466. But you put more in the first report. You put in his section also?—That is made out by another sergeant.

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36467. If a sergeant saw a man on the ground, and a policeman appeared to have pushed him down, would it be his duty to report that, if the man were allowed to get up and go off?—Certainly.

36468. He ought to report that he had done that?—Yes; if he knew it, certainly he ought to report it.

36469. And that the man had been allowed to go away without being charged?—I understood you to mean if he saw the constable push the man down.

36470. Yes, that is it?—Yes, certainly he should report it; he should report the constable for doing it.

36471. The constable would then have to make a report, I suppose, at once?—Yes.

36472. If the sergeant thought the man had been much injured, and allowed him to go away——?—If he saw it, he should report it.

36473. He would be guilty of an offence if he did not report it?—Yes.

36474. He is not allowed to exercise his own judgment?—No.

36475. So that if it is true that Sergeant Sheedy saw this man on the ground, and let him get up and go away, and thought no more would be heard of it, he would have committed an offence?—Yes, if he knew that the reason of his being on the ground was an assault committed by the constable, certainly.

36476. I mean whether the assault was a serious one or not. Even if he thought it was not serious, he would still have done wrong?—Yes, he would still have done wrong in not reporting it.

36477. Sergeant Sheedy had only been two or three months in this division when that happened?—At that time, to the best of my recollection; I am not quite certain of the date he came to the division, but I think it is about nine months.

36478. Have you in your experience known a sergeant ever to report an ordinary constable for assaulting a member of the public?—Yes.

36479. You have known them to make reports of that sort?—Yes.

36480. Often?—No.

36481. Tell me about these lodging-houses. Would there be many people in the street as late as between two and three o'clock?—Yes. In that district you will find generally several people in the streets.

36482. In Brick Lane?—Yes.

36483. And not so many in the smaller streets off Brick Lane?—No; there may have been a number there, and there may not have been many, but there are usually people about these streets all night.

36484. And a certain amount of loud talking late at night?—There are a good many quarrels in that immediate district.

36485. Do you have a number of cases of drunk and disorderly in that district?—Yes.

36486. So that the police are kept very busy?—Yes, it is very busy about there.

Dr. Robert Stanton Woods, sworn.

36487. (*Chairman.*) What are your qualifications?—M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

36488. In August last you were, and I think at the present time are, house surgeon at the London Hospital?—No. In August last I was house physician, but at the present moment I am not. I am receiving-room officer.

36489. Do you remember the 21st August last being called up?—Yes.

36490. About what time was it that you were called?—That I cannot say. It was between five and six o'clock; that is all I know.

36491. What were you summoned for?—To see a patient in the receiving-room.

36492. You were sleeping on the premises?—Yes.

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36493. And you were summoned to see a patient in the receiving-room between five and six in the morning?—Yes.

36494. Do you see him in court now?—I could not swear to him.

36495. Let Gamble stand forward. Do you recognise that man?—Not to swear to. I may say I only saw him for about half an hour.

36496. In the receiving-room?—Yes; and then treated him in the wards until the house surgeon could see him.

36497. It was not your duty as house physician to

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attend to a surgical case?—No. The arrangement is that in routine we have what are called nights up. It was my night up, and this man was sufficiently bad to take in, so I admitted him, and I went up to see the house surgeon, and asked him if he would like me to treat him for the time being.

36498. Was it your duty to attend in the receiving-room in regard to a surgical case?—He was not attended in the receiving-room. He was admitted directly.

36499. It was your duty, if called upon, to go into the receiving-room and examine anybody who was there?—It was my duty to go into the receiving-room; it was my night up.

36500. What did you do when you got to the receiving-room?—I examined the patient, and admitted him at once to the wards.

36501. Then you went and saw the house surgeon?—Yes; and described the case to him, and asked him if he would like me to treat him for the time being till he got up, and he said, "Yes."

36502. Did you attend to the patient?—Yes.

36503. Was anything said about his name? Would that come under your notice?—No.

36504. Was there a wound, or what did you notice about him?—There was a large blood swelling between the buttocks and the perineum.

36505. What did you do?—I gave him some morphia, and prescribed a cooling lotion for the perineum, and passed a catheter.

36506. Did you report to the house surgeon?—Yes.

36507. And that was the only time at which you attended Gamble?—That was all.

36508. Was he conscious when you first saw him?—Yes.

36509. And conscious in the ward?—Yes.

36510. Did you have any conversation with him?—In the receiving-room I had.

36511. What did he tell you in the receiving-room?—He said that during the night he had been in company with a woman; that a police-constable had come up, and, to the best of my recollection, there had been some dispute with regard to the woman, and the police-constable had knocked him down and kicked him. That is all I remember.

36512. You had no conversation with him afterwards?—Nothing further.

36513. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Were there other injuries on him than that one you have mentioned?—No, none, as far as I saw.

36514. You examined him, I suppose?—Not all over.

36515. You examined that part?—Yes.

36516. You would have known whether there were other kicks?—I should have known whether there were any other kicks on that part of the body, but I certainly did not examine him all over.

36517. You say there were not?—There were no other kicks on that part of the body, so far as I saw.

36518. Was it consistent with a kick?—Quite.

36519. Could it have been caused, in your opinion, in any other way?—It could have been caused by any extreme violence in that region.

36520. Not by falling down?—In the street do you mean?

36521. Yes?—No; I do not think so.

36522. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) As supplementary to that last question, could it have been caused by a fall on some sharp point?—I take it if he had fallen sufficiently violently on a sharp point there would have been some abrasion of the skin.

36523. (*Chairman.*) There was, in fact, no abrasion?—No.

36524. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) There was no other mark of violence except in this particular place?—I did not examine the whole body.

36525. He did not complain of any?—No.

36526. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Dr. Billinghurst was asked about bruises on the buttocks, and he said yes, there were several bruises?—All I can say is that I do not remember having seen any.

(*Chairman.*) Dr. Billinghurst undoubtedly said that. Have you any question to ask, Mr. Bankes?

36527. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) If you please, Sir. Have you told us all you remember that the man said to you?—I have.

36528. You do not remember anything else he said?—No.

36529. Did he say anything about when it had occurred, do you remember?—No. I do not say he did not say it, but I do not remember.

36530. Do you remember whether there were any marks of blood about his face?—I cannot remember.

36531. (*Chairman.*) How long after he came to the hospital was it before you saw him?—I do not know. I know I saw him between five and six, but, as a matter of fact, I went down to the porter's lodge at the gate, where he sometimes takes the names. It is not an official list. He had not got this man's name, but he had an entry of a man who had been admitted with injuries at a quarter to five that morning. The time when he was admitted to the wards only means the time when the admission ticket is filled into the book, but, as a matter of fact, in a serious case, of course, the patient does not wait for the admission ticket to be entered into the book, but is sent to the wards at once.

36532. Was that done in this case?—I do not remember. That is the duty of the nurse in the receiving-room. I sent him to the wards, and the porters took him to the wards.

36533. You saw him in the receiving-room between five and six o'clock. That you are clear about?—Yes.

36534. We have been told that there was a man admitted at 4.45, and there seems very little doubt that that man was Gamble. How long was it after you had seen him in the receiving-room that you saw the house surgeon? Did you go at once to the house surgeon?—At once.

36535. Within a few minutes?—Yes; he was sleeping on the premises.

36536. Then the conversation with the house surgeon cannot have been long?—No, it was not.

36537. Only a few minutes?—Only a few minutes.

36538. Did you go back at once to the receiving-room?—No. The patient was in the ward. I went back to the ward at once.

36539. Only a very few minutes can have elapsed from the time you first saw him and said he had better be received and taken to the ward, and your finding him in the ward?—A very short time.

36540. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Could you form any opinion as to what length of time had elapsed between the time when the injury was inflicted and the time when you examined him—I mean approximately?—I could not say beyond this—that I should say it was at least half an hour.

36541. (*Chairman.*) You judged that from the swelling of the perineum?—From the extent of the swelling.

36542. It must have been more than half an hour before you saw him?—In my opinion, it must have been at least half an hour.

36543. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Could you put the other duration of time at the maximum?—No, I could not, I am afraid.

36544. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I suppose you did not see this man after that occasion?—Not after that morning.

36545. You are sure that he told you a kick had been inflicted by a policeman?—I am quite sure.

36546. Can you give me any reason why you remember that?—Yes; it was a very bad injury, and was quite an unusual story. I had never heard the same story in the receiving-room before.

36547. (*Chairman.*) You say that you noticed no bruises on the buttocks. I suppose it takes some time for a bruise to develop, does it not, after a kick or other means by which it is caused?—Yes.

36548. The house surgeon did not see him till some

time had elapsed after your attendance on him—not until 10 o'clock?—No; not until 10 o'clock, at least.

(*Earl Russell.*) May I ask a question, Sir?

(*Chairman.*) Certainly.

36549. (*Earl Russell.*) Did you notice his condition as to sobriety? Do you remember that, or not?—To the best of my recollection, he was sober.

36550. Your immediate concern was to relieve the pain and relieve the swelling?—No, not to relieve the swelling; to relieve the pain.

36551. And to draw off the water?—Yes.

36552. Mr. Whitmore asked you a question I was wishing to ask you, about the length of time that had elapsed. Can you give any indication of the maximum time? Could it have been as much as two hours before you saw him that the injuries were inflicted?—It could.

36553. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Can you tell me at what stage in the hospital routine the man is asked his name?—Just before admission. He comes into the receiving-room, and is seen first. He is not asked his name then; but if he is to be admitted to the wards he is always asked his name at that stage just before he is admitted to the wards.

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36554. He would, then, be asked his name very shortly after you saw him?—Yes.

36555. I suppose you saw him, gave an order for his admission to the ward, and then went yourself to the house surgeon?—Yes.

36556. He must have been asked his name within a minute or two of your going up to the house surgeon?—I should say, at the outside, within five minutes.

36557. Was he in a condition then that he understood what was said to him, and in a position to give his name, from what you saw?—Mentally he was quite clear, as far as I could see.

36558. You were asked with reference to the time that might elapse before bruises would appear. Supposing the man had been violently kicked on the buttocks, say, at one o'clock or at half-past one, would you expect the bruise to appear by the time you saw him, at five?—Yes.

Sub-Divisional Inspector JOSEPH HEWISON, recalled.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We have the Charge Book and the Occurrence Book here now, Sir. (*Books produced, and handed in.*)

Sub-Divisional Inspector J. Hewison.

36559. (*Chairman.*) Before I look at those books I want to know a little more about your position and the organisation of this division. You are the Sub-Divisional Inspector?—Yes.

36560. How many Divisional Inspectors are there in the H Division?—Twenty-five Divisional Inspectors, I think, and four Sub-Divisional Inspectors.

36561. Under what Superintendent are you?—Superintendent Malvaney.

36562. Who is the Chief Constable over the district?—The Chief Constable is Captain Dean.

36563. Who was the Inspector in charge on the 21st August from ten to six?—There was no Inspector out that night.

36563-4. Who was the Inspector in charge of the police station?—There was no Inspector; there was a station sergeant.

36565. He was acting as Inspector?—Yes.

36566. What is his name?—Anderson. He always is acting as Inspector.

(*Earl Russell.*) That is only until 2 a.m.

36567. (*Chairman.*) That was until 2 a.m., I understand?—Yes.

36568. Who then took his place?—Sergeant Duffin.

36569. Then I understand it was Sergeant Sheedy, 5 H, who was in charge of Section 2?—Yes.

36570. When were the men who were assigned to that section paraded on that night?—At a quarter to ten.

36571. That is the usual time?—That is the usual time.

36572. And who was the sergeant who paraded them or inspected them on parade?—The station sergeant.

36573. Do you mean Sergeant Anderson?—Yes.

36574. Sergeant Anderson inspected the men intended for Section 2 alone, or all the men?—He inspected the whole of the men. He inspected the whole of the relief before it went out, and the whole of the night duty.

36575. Not only Section 1?—No; he inspected the whole of the four sections before they went out on duty.

36576. That would be a quarter to ten?—Yes.

36577. What does that inspection consist of?—He takes the strength of the men from their sergeants, and he inspects the relief to see that they are all sober and clean, and that they have been properly posted to their duties.

36578. Does the section sergeant simply by word of mouth tell the Inspector what men are consigned to each beat in each section?—Yes. They give in the strength of the various sections, and then they are equalled. Possibly there may be more men off one section than on another, and the men are equalled and then the sergeant of that particular section posts the men with their particular beat or beats for the night.

36579. But when the men are on parade—that is to say, when they are in the place in which they are to be paraded at a quarter to ten—I understand that all the constables are in attendance?—Yes.

36580. And the four sergeants would be in attendance?—Yes.

36581. Then the Inspector comes from his office, and he goes through what I suppose is called an inspection and parade, or some term of that kind?—Yes.

36582. Does each sergeant hand him a list of the men under him?—Not where they are posted.

36583. Does he hand him a list of the men who are there on that particular night duty?—Yes.

36584. In writing?—It is entered in a book. It is put on a slate first, and then it is entered in the Duty Book. The numbers are not entered, but the number of men is entered, and all the variations. When a man is on leave or sick his number is given in, and the actual number of men present. Say there were 10 on a section, the number "10" would be put in—that is 10 men, not the actual number.

36585. There is a kind of roll call at each station?—Yes.

36586. And the names of the men are entered on the roll in respect of the different sections?—Yes.

36587. Take Section 2 here. On the right the name of the sergeant would appear, and the names of the men who were available or who were under him for that section?—For that month.

36588. That is done every month?—Yes.

36589. There is a kind of roll call every month?—No; the dates are altered. The men on night duty change over to day duty, and the men on day duty change over to night duty. The whole of the duties are altered.

36590. I quite understand; but it is your duty to make the roll at the end of each month?—Yes.

36591. Is the roll made up in writing?—Oh, yes.

36592-3. A complete roll for the month of the men for the four sections?—Yes.

36594. Have you got the roll for the month of August here?—I have not got it, but it is at the station.

36595. When you talk of the month, is that done on the first of every month—does it go by the calendar month?—No; the duties change on the first Monday in each month. For instance, they change to-day.

36596. The month you go by is the calendar month?—Yes.

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36597. But, taking the month of August, you make the changes on the first Monday in August?—Yes.

36598. Can you get me the full roll for last August?—I am afraid I could not now. They are not kept. They are all entered in a book, and I could get you the book.

36599. Are they copied into a book?—Yes.

36600. Then, as I understand, on Monday, the 4th August, you made up a roll showing the name of the sergeant for each section for the month?—The number.

36601. Do you mean the police numbers, or so many men?—The police numbers.

36602. In these documents you enter the men by their numbers?—Yes.

36603. The number of the sergeant is given?—Yes.

36604. And then the number of men assigned to him for the section?—Yes, the whole of the number assigned to his section.

36605. Showing which men are to be on night duty and which on day duty?—That is correct.

36606. They would be entered some time after the first Monday in August, in a book?—Yes.

36607. What do you call that book?—We call it the Details of Constables' Duty.

36608. I should like to see that book for August.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It shall be got, Sir.

36609. (*Chairman.*) Then the result of that organisation is that there is a sergeant posted in a particular section?—Yes.

36610. And it was Sergeant 5 H who was posted on Section No. 2 for this month of August?—Yes.

36611. Then Sergeant Anderson, for instance, on the night of the 21st August, at quarter to ten would know from this book all the men who were under the charge of Sergeant 5 H?—Yes.

36612. Are all those men paraded at a quarter to ten?—They are all paraded except those who are on leave or who have been at Sessions, or anything of that kind.

36613. They all have to attend at a quarter to ten, even though they have done duty during the day?—Oh, no, they would not be required to attend at a quarter to ten. If they have completed their tour of duty they would not parade again at ten o'clock.

36614. The only men on section 2 who would be paraded at a quarter to ten would be men who had not done their turn of duty?—Yes, that is correct.

36615. And men who are on leave would not be expected to attend?—No.

36616. Who gives the leave?—I do. That is also arranged by a roster that is made out.

36617. And the names of the men on leave would be entered in a book, I take it?—Yes, they would be entered in the duty book.

36618. In the same book?—No, not in the same book, in another book—the duty book.

36619. How often is the duty book changed. Is a new duty book made up every month?—No, it is used until it is used up. There is a page used every day.

36620. The duty book would show all the constables who are on leave on the 20th August?—Yes.

36621. And on the 21st August?—Yes.

36622. At a quarter to ten on the 20th August you would expect in the parade room to have Sergeant 5 H and all the men not on leave or who had not done a turn of duty who belonged to that section 2?—Yes.

36623. They would all be there at a quarter to ten?—Yes.

36624. When Sergeant Anderson, who was the acting Inspector, came down to parade the men what actually took place. What ought he to have done?—He inspected the reliefs.

36625. You say he inspected the reliefs; but what do you mean by "reliefs"?—He inspects the men who are on parade.

36626. Who are to go on duty?—Yes, and he reads the orders and informations to them—persons wanted, persons missing, and that kind of thing.

36627. You have used the words "He inspects them." What do you mean by "inspects them"?—He walks round to see that they are all sober and in proper condition to go out on duty.

36628. That is to say, his duty is to do actually what the word "inspect" means in ordinary language?—Yes.

36629. When he has done that he reads the various regulations and gives them some information that may be useful on matters as to which information is required?—Yes.

36630. Does the sergeant hand him then a list in writing of the number of men he has got there belonging to section 2?—He gives it to him on the slate; it is first put down on the slate.

36631. The sergeant puts down the names of all the men?—The numbers.

36632. The numbers of all the men who are in attendance and who are to go out on duty?—He puts down the actual numbers. Supposing there are eleven men on the section. If three of those are on leave he would give in the actual number of those men who are away, and he would say he had seven present. He gives in the total number of the men he has got present there.

36633. That is all he gives—the total number?—Yes.

36634. And the Inspector does not ask anything as to what beats the men are going on?—He asks the sergeant if he has posted them all. They are all posted on the beats. There is no list handed in of the men who have actually gone on the beats till the morning.

36635. Then all the Inspector does is to say "Sergeant, have you posted the men on their beats"?—Yes.

36636. And the sergeant answers "Yes," if he has done so?—It should be done in the Inspector's presence.

36637. How does he post them—by calling one out and saying "Your beat is No. 1, or No. 2"?—Yes, that is right. He calls out the numbers. For instance, "435, you take No. 2 beat," and so on.

36638. Does he keep no note of what he says?—Oh, yes, he keeps a note for his own purpose, to make his slate up.

36639. A note in writing?—Yes.

36640. Then the sergeant has at a quarter to ten a note in writing of the beats on which he posts the men?—Just a rough note of his own, that is all.

36641. A rough note of his own, I daresay, but he has it, in fact?—Oh, yes; he must do so, or else he would not know where his men had gone.

36642. Where does he make that note—in a book, or on a loose sheet of paper?—On a loose sheet of paper.

36643. So that, if a constable at 3 o'clock is found by a sergeant in a particular street, what is the evidence, supposing a dispute takes place between them, and the sergeant says "Constable, you are off your beat." "No, I am not, Sir; you told me No. 2 beat, and I am on No. 2 beat." "No," says the sergeant, "I said No. 4 beat." How is a dispute of that kind dealt with?—A dispute of that kind may arise, but it is very unlikely. I never heard of it in my experience arising. The men are distinctly posted to their beats. There may be a mistake of that kind arise. It is possible.

36644. Take this very beat. I see here "Beat 1, 2, and 3, 110; beat 1 x ½ of 2." Supposing at a quarter to ten at night a sergeant came up to you and said "Your beat is 1 x ½ of 2," and then quite hurriedly he says to another man "Your beat is 4 x 9"?—If a mistake of that kind did arise it could not go on for any length of time, because the sergeant marches the whole of these men to their beats, so that a mistake of that kind could not very well arise, or else there would be two men going on one beat.

36645. That might be so, but supposing the men should change their beats afterwards, or some irregularity took place, what check has the sergeant on it?—He has got his own check. He posted the men, and it would be his duty, if he found another man off a beat and on another one——

36646. It would be only his recollection still. He would say "I left you on beat No. 2," and the man would say "No, you did not"?—I do not think that could arise. The sergeant marches the men right on to their section, and if by accident that did happen, that he misunderstood him——

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36647. We will take it so, that he marches them off to the various beats and leaves them there, and we will suppose that he recollects where he left them very well; but still it does not follow that in the act of posting them after what had taken place at a quarter to ten he might not make a mistake and drop one man at the wrong beat unintentionally, and another man at another beat?—A mistake of that kind could arise.

36648. And there is no documentary evidence by which it could be checked?—There would not be in that case.

36649. Does he keep the rough note?—Then he makes his slate out. He is never required to produce it. This is a detail of the duties of his section. This is the only note that is made.

36650. But that note is made after six in the morning?—Yes, he could not very well make it up at ten at night, because he would not know possibly what variations he might have to make during the night.

36651. I quite agree, but you could make up a document at a quarter to ten, and preserve the document, which would show what the intention was at a quarter to ten?—That could be done. The daily poster is always complied with as far as possible. If a man is posted to a beat for a month he goes there. It is only where men are on leave, and that kind of thing, that variations are made.

36652. Now you are telling me something new. Do you mean at the beginning of the month a man is not only posted on the section, but he is posted to a beat as well?—Yes, every man in the sub-division has his duties detailed to him at the beginning of the month.

36653. By whom?—By me.

36654. That is exactly what you did not tell me?—I thought you understood when I told you I made out a roster.

36655. I understood you to say that it was the sergeant's work to say what each man in the section should do on any particular night?—He would make the variations. For instance, he might cover a man's ground who was away. He might detail another man to take it, but I arrange the whole of the details of the sub-division once a month, and detail the exact place where every man should go.

36656. Is there any book showing that?—Yes, the "Details of Constables' Duty Book."

36657. I can now see some reason for your not having a list written out at a quarter to ten, because unless some variation is made by the sergeant you know exactly which beat a particular constable is on?—Yes.

36658. You would find him out from your monthly roster?—Yes, we would find out any variation.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am told it is not a note made out, but it is hung up in the charge room, so that every constable can see it.

36659. (*Chairman.*) Is that so?—Yes, it is hung up there for the information of all.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) I understand that this map we have got, with the names of the constables on, represents the beat which these men ought to be on every day in that month.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Not quite, Sir.

(*Chairman.*) That is what I was leading up to.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Not on the smaller one, because, if you remember, there is more than one beat there. For instance, on this night there must have been some men off duty or on leave, and consequently this man would be called upon to take two beats instead of one. The other map on which there are individual beats, I expect, you will find corresponds to the roster.

36660. (*To the Witness.*) There would be men posted to each one of those beats?—Yes.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) That part of it we have not got.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It shall be here, but we did not know that you wanted it.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) It is important.

36661. (*Chairman.*) When I look at the smaller map I see on the same beat No. 11, P.C. 207, Ashford. Would the fact that Ashford had been told off for the month to No. 11 beat appear in this roster?—Yes; or No. 10. I would not be certain which of those two beats it would be.

36662. I am not asking you to pledge your recollection, but I am trying to discover the system.

36663. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) It would be one of the two?—I believe so, but it would not be necessarily.

36664. (*Chairman.*) Not necessarily, because I understand if someone from the section is on leave the sergeant might say to Ashford, "You go on this other duty to-night"?—Quite so. That is exactly what does happen. He is responsible that no part of the ground is left unprotected.

36665. So sometimes you are short-handed?—Yes, sometimes we are.

36666. For instance, I notice with regard to the second section, in what you call the sergeant's state, there are only 7 constables out on that night?—That is very likely. There are the men away on annual leave during the summer, and that makes us rather short.

36667. But there are 11 beats?—Yes, and 11 men are posted to those beats at the commencement of the month.

36668. And the intention, I gather, is that there should be a man for each beat?—There should be one.

36669. Therefore it does come to what I was saying, that on this night of the 21st August you were working short-handed on that section if you only had 7 men when you ought to have had 11?—Yes. I suppose they were all short-handed. The other sections would be similar.

36670. Can you get us the duty book?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Do you want it now, Sir?

(*Chairman.*) Yes. How long would it take to get the duty book?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We should have to go to Commercial Street.

36671. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Cannot you get by telephone or otherwise the information as to these beats? As I understand there is a rota in the station for the whole month?—Yes.

36672. On that rota there is a particular man's name put on beat No. 9 or beat No. 10?—His number.

36673. You have information in the office that can tell us exactly what beats a man was on every night in that section every day of that month?—Oh, yes; we can get that from the sergeant's states.

36674. You also have a statement which shows you the men who ought to be on a beat?—Yes.

36675. That is in the detail book?—Yes.

36676 (*Mr. Whitmore.*) And the roster is hung up in the charge room?—Yes, for the information of anybody.

36677. Anybody can see who was the constable who, ordinarily speaking, should be on duty on the particular night during that month?—Yes; it is hung up there for the information of all the men concerned.

36678. (*Chairman.*) I was asking you certain questions with a view to knowing what ought to have been done and what your system was rather than asking you particular details as to this night. We have got up to this point, at any rate, that at a quarter to ten, at the parade, the sergeant gives the final instructions to the men under him as to where they are to be posted for that night?—Yes.

36679. And of that he keeps a rough note?—Yes.

36680. Having made the rough note he marches all of them off, and deposits each man at a convenient point on his beat, one after the other?—That is right.

36681. When there is only one man left he leaves him on his beat?—Yes.

36682. He has done what is called posting his men?—Yes.

36683. What is the sergeant's duty after that?—His duty is to visit them as frequently as possible, and see that they are paying attention to their duty, and take any report from them that they may have to give him.

36684. He is also in general charge of the section?—That is so.

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36685. He is not supposed to go back to the station?—No, he is supposed to remain there till he marches his section in again in the morning.

36686. He, like the rest of them, is on duty until 6 a.m.?—Yes.

36687. He walks in whatever way he likes as long as he does not leave the section?—Yes.

36688. It would be a breach of duty for a sergeant to leave his section just as it is a breach of duty on the part of a constable to leave his beat?—Quite so.

36689. Of course, he goes to the assistance of a constable if he hears a whistle from any constable?—Oh, yes.

36690. And he, himself, I suppose, may arrest anybody who is drunk and disorderly, for instance?—Oh, yes.

36691. He has all the rights, and is charged with all the duties of an ordinary constable?—Yes.

36692. Except that he is not confined to a particular beat?—No; he is confined to a particular section.

36693. And among other things it is his duty to keep on visiting the other beats in the section in order to see whether the constables are on duty?—Quite right.

36694. Where they ought to be?—Yes.

36695. Then, I suppose, if there is any breach of regulations or breach of duty on the part of a constable, it is his duty to report it afterwards?—Yes.

36696. The night having passed, and 6 o'clock having come, does this sergeant go back to the station?—He remains there until the day duty relief comes out, and then he marches his section back in a similar way.

36697. He picks them up, and they go back on the march?—Yes.

36698. Formally?—Yes.

36699. Then you have a regular system of relief much on the military plan?—Yes, it is much on the military plan.

36700. When the sergeant gets back with his men to the station he dismisses them, I suppose?—No; the Inspector in charge of the station dismisses them.

36701. Then the acting sergeant, Anderson in this case, would inspect again at 6 o'clock?—Yes, and dismiss the men.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Not Anderson.

36702. (*Chairman.*) The man who relieved Anderson—Duffin in that case it would have been?—No, it would have been the Inspector who came on at 6 in the morning.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I think it would be Duffin who saw them out.

36703. (*Chairman.*) I should have thought that Duffin would have done it?—No, it would be the Inspector who dismissed the men at 6 o'clock. If there was an Inspector out he would dismiss the men. In this case Sergeant Anderson was out, and he should have dismissed them. He is senior officer.

(*Chairman.*) But we have it that he went off duty at 2, and that Sergeant Duffin took his place.

36704. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) He left the station and went out?—He came in again at 6 o'clock.

36705. (*Chairman.*) Then Sergeant Anderson would have dismissed the men?—He would have dismissed them at 6 o'clock.

36706. He was acting Inspector?—He took the place of the Inspector. He is permanently employed as such.

36707. He has not the grade of Inspector, but he acts as such?—Yes.

36708. When the Inspector has dismissed the sergeants and their men, the sergeants have to make up their states?—The sergeants make up their states.

36709. And the state of Sergeant Sheedy for the morning of the 21st August has been put in. That is the one, the original of which you have?—Yes.

36710. What check is there on the accuracy of the sergeant's state when he says, for instance, "1, 2, and 3, P.C. 110, 10 p.m. to 1 a.m."—that is three hours that P.C. 110 was on beats 1, 2, and 3. What check is there on the sergeant's statement?—There would be no check on that.

36711. Is he supposed to keep a note in any book of a thing of that kind?—No, there is no record kept except this. This is the official record.

36712. Does the sergeant make it up from his own memory of the events of the night?—Yes, from the rough notes that he may make.

36713. He may make notes?—Oh, yes.

36714. For instance, the duty of P.C. 110 is not by any means easy to remember?—No. He would make a note of any variation he made for the purpose of making up his state.

36715. "1, 2, and 3, P.C. 110, 10 p.m. to 1 a.m." Then "1 x ½ of 2; P.C. 110, 1 a.m. to 5 a.m." Then there is something I do not quite understand: "1—10; ½.2, P.C. 110, 5 a.m. to 6 a.m."?—Yes.

36716. Is it supposed that a sergeant fills in information of that kind at 6 o'clock in the morning from his memory only?—He can make a rough note of his own.

36717. Is he not directed to enter these variations in some note book?—No, there is no note book kept for that purpose.

36718. It seems to me it is rather easy to make a mistake, is it not?—It is easy to make a mistake, but the way the duty is performed I have never known one to be made.

36719. The next is: "110, beats 1, 2, and 3, 10 p.m. to 1 a.m."?—Probably he would make a rough note of that, and put that in his state when he went off in the morning.

36720. Then "200, beats 3 x ½ of 2, 1 a.m. to 6 a.m."?—Yes.

36721. There are five variations in regard to three beats on this very night?—Yes; that often happens.

36722. I am only bringing the matter to your notice in order to see whether there is any way of checking the sergeant's recollection of these things?—No, there is no way of checking them.

36723. So that, if somebody says that Constable 110 was on beat 9 at 10.30, there is nothing to check his statement?—No, we should have to rely on this record.

36724. There is nothing at all to check this record except the sergeant's recollection?—Unless the sergeant carries a book with him for that purpose I fail to see how any other arrangements can be made.

36725. I am putting to you that if anything unpleasant happens during the night, it is not difficult for the sergeant to make up such a state as might be more dangerous to one version of the transaction than another version?—Of course, if he did that, and it was discovered, he would have to put up with the consequences.

36726. I know; but it is easy to discover it?—It might be, from the patrolling officer visiting the man; he would know where he saw him. He probably would not have a recollection of that some days afterwards, because there is no record kept.

36727. That is exactly what I am putting to you?—We should have to rely on the state. With regard to that, I have not to my knowledge discovered one wrong—not as regards the actual posting of the men.

36728. What does an entry like this mean: "Off at 5 a.m. for monthly orders"?—He is granted one hour off. Once a month the whole of the night duty men have to assemble for one hour for instruction. Once a month the whole of the night duty men have to assemble at the station for one hour, and an Inspector instructs them in their duties and the regulations of the Service.

36729. That means, does it, that a man goes back to the station an hour earlier than he otherwise would?—Yes; he goes generally on Wednesday, and when the men go there they remain there, and they receive one hour's instruction from one of the Inspectors.

36730. That happened to P.C. 207 on this very night?—Yes.

36731. After he had been told by the sergeant to go to the station at 5 o'clock?—Yes. For that hour he was engaged at the station he would have that time off some time during the month, as he could be spared.

36732. It is entered here "Off duty at 5 a.m. for monthly orders"?—Yes.

36733. The sergeant probably saw P.C. 207 at 5 o'clock, and told him he could go to the station for monthly orders?—He would probably tell him that beforehand. He has to ask the Inspector.

36734. I suppose that explains something about P.C. 202. I see that from 12 midnight to 5 a.m. P.C. 202 was taking beats 6, 11, and ½ of 9. He was put on to beat 11 because P.C. 207 went off?—Yes.

36735. Is that the meaning of that?—That is the meaning of that.

36736. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) This is the one with the details?—Yes, that is the one made up from it; it contains the variations in more precise form.

36737. (*Chairman.*) "Visit to H." I do not quite follow this?—That is a visit to the Section House. The officer in charge of the station during his tour of duty has to visit the Section House to see that everything is quite in proper order.

36738. What is the Section House?—That is where the single men live.

36739. Does that apply to this page?—No. Those are men who go out to fixed point; the others are entered in the book there.

36740. Is there a fixed point man near the Bell public-house?—Yes.

36741. At the corner of Brick Lane and Osborn Place?—Yes; that is beat No. 11.

36742. Show me where the man's name is?—There is the number of 11 beat—Hanbury Street.

36743. That is 290. Are those the numbers of the police constables?—Yes, and this is the time—from 9 to 1.

36744. Then they are not there during the night at all?—No, only from 9 at night to 1 the next morning.

(*Chairman.*) Have you the charge sheet there?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, it is here. (*The charge sheet was handed to the Commissioners.*)

36745. (*Chairman.*) Do you find in the charge book which you have got before you any charge made by constables who were in No. 2 section on the morning of the 21st?—No, there are none taken here.

36746. We know the numbers of the men. Was any charge made by any of the following numbers—110?—No.

36747. 200?—No.

36748. 124?—No.

36749. 180?—No.

36750. 129?—No.

36751. 202?—No.

36752. 207?—No.

36753. You do not find a single charge there?—No.

36754. You can tell me something about this station perhaps. This has nothing to do with this particular case. How many men do you have in attendance outside the police station?—One patrols outside. There are three men kept on reserve, but there is only one who patrols in front of the station.

36755. Is there one patrolling in front of the station always?—Yes.

36756. At all hours?—Yes.

36757. And you never find it necessary to put two on?—No.

36758. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I do not quite understand about these monthly orders. When did this con-constable have an hour to go for monthly orders? The entry here is: "P.C. 207, off at 5 a.m." on this particular day "for monthly orders?—Yes, as a rule, they attend monthly orders on the first Wednesday in each month.

36759. This was a Tuesday?—Yes. Then, you see, they have their time off. The men have their time off as they can be spared, so that it is possible that, although he attended the monthly reading of the orders on the first Wednesday in the month, he may not have had his time off for it for several days.

36760. Then it does not mean that on this day he attended the reading of monthly orders?—No.

36761. It means because he had been there on some other occasion he was allowed to go away an hour earlier?—Yes.

36762. Then when he goes away an hour earlier he does not turn up at the inspection at 6 o'clock?—No, but he has to go to the station and report himself to the officer in charge there.

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36763. Would there be any entry of that?—No, there would be no entry of that.

36764. (*Chairman.*) The sergeant gives him leave of absence and treats the hour as being in lieu of the hour for monthly orders?—Yes.

36765. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Is there any entry in the book that would enable us to ascertain whether he did report himself to the station on that occasion?—No, there would be no entry; but no man is allowed to go off duty without reporting himself to the station. No man is allowed to go straight off his beat or post without going first to the station.

36766. (*Chairman.*) Supposing the sergeant and police-constable 207 met, we will say at 4.45, the sergeant might say to him, "I give you leave to go at 5 o'clock this morning, and I will enter it up as in lieu of the hour for attending for monthly orders"?—The sergeant could not very well do that, because, first of all, if a man has any time due to him he has to ask the Inspector for relief before they go at all. At night, or before any of them go out, they tell the Inspector that they have got an hour or two hours due for going to the police court, or something of that kind, and the Inspector gives the sergeant directions to relieve them at a certain hour if they can be spared.

36767. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Has that been done on an occasion like this?—It might have been done.

36768. The Chairman puts to you that at a quarter to 5 the sergeant might go to the constable and tell him he might go away, but you say he would not do so unless he had authority from the Inspector beforehand?—Yes, and in this case it would be Station-sergeant Anderson.

36769. Would that authority be entered in any book?—No.

36770. Would there be any book which shows that an hour was due to the man?—Only the record.

36771. Would that show that the man had an hour due to him?—They know who is present at the reading of monthly orders. The whole of the night duty men have to parade for that. They know exactly who is entitled to the time.

36772. That is in existence now?—Yes.

36773. Can you tell me whether this particular police-constable had an hour due to him on that occasion?—I could not say, but the Inspector who read the orders would know.

36774. There would be a record, would there, on the 21st August, 1906? Is there any record which shows that this man had an hour off duty?—No, there is no record to show that. There is a record that the monthly orders are read to the night-duty men, and the whole of the men that would not be actually engaged would be present.

36775. But there must have been some note somewhere that this man had an hour due to him?—Only the sergeant's statement.

36776. (*Chairman.*) Supposing they met a few minutes before 5, and the sergeant said to him, "Well, 207 H, I will give you leave to go away, and put it down as one of the hours due to you," would it be P.C. 207's duty to go at once and report himself to the station, or would he report himself at 6 o'clock?—He would go at once.

36777. And then it would be the sergeant's duty to make some provision for the beat left unoccupied?—Yes.

36778. It appears from this that the duty was, in this case, done by putting on P.C. 110?—Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) P.C. 110 and P.C. 202.

36779. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You cannot help us as to what reason there was for this constable being allowed to go away an hour before his proper time?—That is the only reason.

36780. I want to know one other thing. These beats are all provided according to the streets; the street is the boundary line?—Yes.

36781. Where the street is the boundary line how do the policemen patrol it?—They generally break up and they take the right-hand side.

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36782. They both patrol the boundary of the street?—Yes.

36783. Therefore it would be the duty of the constable who was in charge of this beat, the boundary of which was Hanbury Street, to patrol half of Hanbury Street?—Yes, that would be the boundary line.

36784. With regard to a constable going off a beat, supposing a policeman sees a row going on on his beat, and the men who are making the row move off his beat, is it his duty or not to follow them up and take care that there is no breach of the peace?—It would be if he thought there was going to be a breach of the peace; it would be his duty to go and see that there was no breach of the peace committed.

36785. Then it is not an absolute rule that a policeman is not to go off his beat?—No; he should not go off his beat unless there was some special reason for going off, and that would be considered a special reason.

36786. Has he to report it to anybody?—If he goes off his beat he should report that he was absent to so many minutes.

36787. Ought he to put that down in his notebook?—Yes.

36788. Anything that draws him off his beat?—Anything that draws him off his beat should be reported.

36789. (*Chairman.*) The exact words are, "Constables may leave their beats to act in cases of fire, accident, or other emergencies, but are to return to them as soon as possible"?—That would be considered——

36790. An emergency?—Yes.

36791. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) If a policeman thought there would be a probability of his being justified in taking up a man for quarrelling with a woman, would he be justified in following those people for five or ten minutes away from his beat?—It all depends on the nature of the quarrel. As a rule, if he finds people go away, it would not be his duty to follow them up, if they were going away quietly; but, on the other hand, if he thought it was going to arise again, then it would be his duty to see that they went.

36792. (*Chairman.*) If he met the constable on the other beat he would probably hand over the control of the people to him?—I expect the two of them would go to it.

36793. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) There would be a duty to tell the sergeant that he had done that?—Yes.

36794. The sergeant would be round, of course?—Yes. unless he has to leave his beat for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

CHARLES SAYERS, sworn.

C. Sayers.

36795. (*Chairman.*) You are an under-foreman of Messrs. Trollope and Sons, I understand?—Yes.

36796. Mr. Plumb told us this morning he would ask you to step across to us, in order that you might tell us what you can about this matter of Gamble?—Yes.

36797. How did you come into the matter at all?—I happened to be working in the shop when I saw Mr. Plumb, the foreman, and he asked me where I lived? Did I live anywhere near the London Hospital? I said I did live near the hospital; at least, I passed it on my way home in the evening. He said: "Would it be troubling you to call there, as one of my men has met with an accident?" I said: "Certainly, I will, sir; I will call on Sunday." I think this was on the Wednesday when he told me.

36798. On the Wednesday he first told you?—Yes. I promised Mr. Plumb I would call and see him on Sunday; but on Friday he said to me: "Sayers, I hear that Gamble is very dangerously ill. Would it be troubling you to call before Sunday? I said: "I will call this evening," and I did call on Friday evening. That was the first time I called.

36799. That would be the Friday after Gamble had ceased attending at his work?—Yes.

36800. That would be, therefore, Friday the 24th?—Yes, the 24th I think it was.

36801. You went to the hospital?—I went to the hospital. I saw the nurse, and I asked to see Gamble. I asked to see the nurse first, and the nurse said: "You will have to wait a few minutes, for he has been under an operation," and I did wait for, I think, about a quarter of an hour. I said, "Could you tell me the cause of his accident at all?" She said. "Well, I do not know exactly what it is; he has certainly met with a very severe accident." After a time, when I did see Gamble, he explained to me how he met with the accident. I said, "Did you get run over, or how did you meet with the accident?" He said, "No; I have been ill-treated by the police." "Oh, indeed," I said. "By the police?" He said, "Yes." I asked him where it happened, and I forget where he told me, but in the district of Whitechapel I understood him to say it was. I said, "What time did it occur?" He said, "Oh, it was rather late in the evening." I said, "Were you sober?" He said, "Yes, I was perfectly sober." I said, "Were you alone? Probably you may have been attacked by some roughs, or somebody." He said, "Oh, no; I was not. I was followed by a constable," and he said the constable said to him, "Don't you think it is time you were home?" He said, "I made the remark that I was going home," and the constable said, "Get out of this as soon as you can." He said he followed him through two or three streets, or several streets, until he came to another constable and sergeant on duty, and when he got to the sergeant and the other constable on duty, he did not only tell him to get out of it, but ill-used him—struck him, or knocked him down, or something of that sort. He said after he got up, or tried to get up, he knocked him down again and kicked him. He said after he had kicked him he was left in the road. I asked him how he got to the hospital. He told me he could scarcely recollect how he did get there. I asked him whether he could tell me what time he arrived at the hospital. He said, "No, I cannot; I cannot tell you what time it was." I promised to go in and see him again. The nurse asked me not to say much to him, as he was very dangerously ill at the time, and told me I could go at any time to see him. He was on the dangerous list, and I used to go in of an evening on several occasions, and on Sundays. I think that is all he told me on that occasion about how the accident occurred. I used to visit him afterwards on Sundays, and so forth. I do not know that I can tell you anything much more than that.

36802. Did you come in contact at all with him as a workman?—Very little. He came round to collect the time-sheets; that is all I knew about the man.

36803. So far as you know, he was a sober and good workman?—So far as I know.

36804. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Did you know him by the name of Gamble at the hospital when you went to see him?—Yes; the nurse said, "There is some mistake; he is in in the name of Pearce." I did not question him the first time I was there why he should be in in the name of Pearce, because he was too ill to say much.

36805. But after that, did you ask him?—After that, I asked him the reason why he should go in the name of Pearce. He said, "I really do not know exactly myself." He said, I believe, "When they asked me my name, I was under the impression they were asking me how the accident occurred, and I told them, 'Police,' and they took it that I said 'Pearce.'" He said, "I did not tell them my name was Pearce. At any rate, my name will be Pearce on the books while I am in the hospital."

36806. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Have you told us all that Gamble told you the first time you went there, as far as you remember?—I think so; as far as I remember.

36807. Did he tell you anything about his having been with a woman?—No, he did not.

36808. He did not mention that at all?—No; I asked him if he was by himself, and he said, "Yes."

(*Chairman.*) Lord Russell, does anything occur to you to ask the witness?

36809. (*Earl Russell.*) Did you tell him you came from his foreman?—Yes.

36810. And that you were going to report to his foreman?—Yes, I did.

C. Sayers.
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Sub-Divisional Inspector HEWISON, recalled.

Sub-Divisional Inspector J. Hewison.

36811. (*Chairman*). There is one topic I omitted to ask you about. It appears that a letter was written by the solicitors, Messrs. Radford and Frankland, to the Commissioner of Police at Scotland Yard. You heard about that?—Yes.

36812. Reports were called for, I think?—Yes.

36813. It was you who took the report of P.C. Ashford, 207?—That is right.

36814. I see that you yourself, on the 29th November, made a report?—Yes.

36815. Which is covered, I see, by Superintendent Mahony?—Yes.

36816. Had you heard of this accident, or occurrence, call it what you like, before the time the reports were called for?—No, the first time that I knew of the matter was when I had the solicitor's letter sent to me through the Commissioner, and I was directed to make inquiry.

36817. Before that you had heard no gossip, rumour, or report about a man lying in the hospital who alleged that he had been injured by the police?—Nothing whatever.

36818. When you got instructions to make a report what inquiries did you make?—First of all I asked the constables, and I directed the constable to make out a report.

36819. Which constable?—207.

36820. Why? Is he mentioned in the letter?—Yes.

36821. You are quite right, he was mentioned in the letter from the solicitors?—Yes. He absolutely denied all knowledge of it. Then I made inquiries of four or five shopkeepers that were in that portion of Spelman Street that was on his beat. I asked them if they had heard any disturbance, or if they were woke up by any disturbance in the morning, and they said they had heard nothing, and they knew nothing at all about it; they did not remember being woke up in the morning. Then I went to the London Hospital, and with one of the night porters we searched the books, but we could not find the name of Gamble there at all, so we came to the conclusion he was not in that hospital. It did not say in the letter what hospital he was in.

36822. No, but did not you find "Accident—man—4.45"?—Of course, I had no knowledge that that referred to this case.

36823. I know you had no knowledge of it, and I do not suppose you were acting exactly like a detective, but seeing that the solicitors alleged that somebody had been injured by the police on this occasion, and that the Commissioner of Police sent to you to make inquiry, I should have thought you would have made more minute inquiry than merely asking whether a man of the name of Gamble was in the hospital?—We searched the books to see if we could find the name. I did not go to the porter's lodge; I went into the hospital, and we searched the records there.

36824. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Would you ask for a man called Gamble?—Yes.

36825. (*Chairman.*) I am not in the least suggesting that the error on your part was not a natural one; you might go and say, "Is there a man called Gamble here," and the answer would be that there was no such man as Gamble there?—Yes. I came to the conclusion then that that was not the hospital he was in. I made the inquiry as thoroughly as I could at the time; in fact, I really never closed the inquiry.

36826. The letter does not mention any particular hospital?—It does not give the names or addresses of either Gamble or the woman Griffiths.

36827. But we have had here the house surgeon, Dr. Billinghurst; he knew that the man alleged that the injury was caused by the police. We have also had Dr. Woods, the physician, here, and he also knew that the man alleged that the injury was caused by the police, and we are informed that the nurse knew that as well?—Yes, but I did not see any others of the staff. The usual practice in making inquiries is to find out the man and then to go to the steward's office and find out the doctor he is under, and then you go to the doctor and get information; otherwise you do not get information. If the man's name had been entered on the register I should have got the information.

36828. Any child could have got it if it had been on the register. Here was a case of sufficient importance to justify the Commissioner of Police in asking you to make a report about it, and, as far as I understand, you contented yourself with the most obvious inquiry; you went to the nearest hospital and said, "Is there a man named Gamble here"?—I knew nowhere else to go; the letter gave no addresses or anything. I thought I had made the inquiry as complete as I could on the information given to me.

36829. Was your state of mind this, that the occurrence was altogether a trumped-up thing, and that no man had been injured at all that night?—No, that was not exactly it, but I certainly came to the conclusion that he was not in the London Hospital.

(*Earl Russell.*) The letter does give the name of the woman.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, but not the address.

36830. (*Chairman.*) A copy of Messrs. Radford and Frankland's letter was sent to you, as I understand?—Yes, the original letter.

36831. The letter there says: "The facts are shortly as follows:—On the 21st of August in this year, in Spelman Street, Whitechapel, George Gamble was speaking to a woman named Ethel Griffiths at about 4 a.m., when, after some conversation, the constable knocked George Gamble down and kicked him several times while on the ground," and then they give a description of him. Did you try to find out the woman Ethel Griffiths?—I did try to find out, but no one seemed to know her—not at that time—and I did not know where to go and look for her.

36832. As a matter of fact, you know now she was living in Flower and Dean Street, and had been on the streets for some years?—Yes, I know that now.

36833. Does it pass the powers of even an ordinary person to discover Ethel Griffiths if he had really tried to do so?—I did try to discover her, but there is a very large number of women about there, and unless you know where to go to find a person there you may hunt for any length of time before you find that person out. I could not find her out.

36834. You did not even go to the Bell public-house and sit down. I do not know whether you yourself would do it. I do not know whether it is part of your duty, but did you instruct any officer to go and sit down some evening in the Bell public-house, for instance, and to make judicious inquiries as to Ethel Griffiths?—No.

36835. What did you do in order to try to discover Ethel Griffiths?—I asked some of the men if any of them knew of such a person, and they said no, they did not. Many of them might have known her by sight.

36836. As I gather, you thought you were not to act as a detective, but you were to make a report by inquiring from the constables, and so on?—Yes.

36837. You simply went to the hospital, and you could find out nothing about it on the information given, and you thought your duty was over?—Yes.

36838. At any rate, so far as you know the Commissioner of Police has never heard, and did not do anything subsequently to your report?—No.

36839. He was quite content with your report?—Yes, apparently so. I did suggest in my report that I might be allowed to see the solicitors to get further information.

36840. I was just going to read to you the last paragraph: "I would respectfully suggest that the

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solicitors might be asked to furnish Gamble's address, so that he could be seen with a view to his statement being taken and the nature of the alleged assault inquired into." That seems to me, if I may say so, a very proper paragraph for you to have inserted in your report. So far as you know that was not acted upon?—No; I did not receive any further instructions.

36841. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You tell us that you made some inquiries in Spelman Street?—Yes, at that part where the constable's beat goes.

36842. Do I understand that Spelman Street runs across Hanbury Street?—Yes.

36843. So that there is a little piece of Spelman Street that is in No. 10 beat?—Yes. That is between Hanbury Street and Pelham Street.

36844. You inquired in that piece?—Yes.

36845. You did not inquire in any other part of Spelman Street?—I did not; I did not expect that this would occur 200 or 300 yards from that part.

36846. You only inquired in that portion of Spelman Street which was in this man's beat?—That is right.

36847. (*Chairman.*) Have you had any communication at all made to you with regard to the matter by the Commissioner or by anybody from Scotland Yard?—No.

36848. Do you know whether they adopted your suggestion or not?—I could not say.

36849. Were you surprised that they did not?—I thought it was strange that I did not hear more about it.

36850. Do you know that Mr. Bathurst wrote a letter on behalf of the Commissioner of Police?—Yes; I beg your pardon. That was sent back to me some time afterwards.

36851. This is a letter of the 8th December to Messrs. Radford and Frankland: "Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to acquaint you that the P.C. referred to denies having seen or assaulted your client, and nothing is known to the police of the incident"?—I could not find out anything.

36852. Does it not strike you as rather odd that they should not have adopted your suggestion and asked for Gamble's address, so that you might have gone to see Gamble if he was at the address given?—I certainly thought it was a bit strange, but many times the suggestions we make are not acted upon.

36853. (*Earl Russell.*) Might I suggest one question, or perhaps you would ask it, and that is, if he asked at the hospital whether, on the 21st August, a man had been brought in who had suffered injuries from kicking, because I notice in his report he says he made careful inquiries?—I asked if there had been any case of a man named Gamble admitted who alleged he had been knocked about by a policeman on, I think, the 20th August.

36854. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You did not find any record there of a man having been kicked?—No, there was no record there in any of the books to the effect that a man had been kicked by a policeman; I could not find anything.

(*Chairman.*) You did not see the house surgeon, or any of the higher officers, did you?

(*The Witness.*) No.

(*Chairman.*) We are anxious to have the details of the constables' duty book.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. Is there anything else you require?

(*Chairman.*) We should like to have a copy of what has been called the roster.

(*Mr Eldon Bankes.*) I do not know that I can get the actual one, but we could get the current roster.

(*Chairman.*) We want the one for August.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It will be in the book, but the actual thing that was hung up, I suppose, has not been preserved.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) We had better have the Sergeant's state that we have heard of, and I think we ought to have it for each day.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The state for August.

(*Chairman.*) The one made on the first Monday in August. That is in the book, I understand.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) With regard to the Sergeant's state, we will produce all of them. Do you want the occurrence book or the charge book again?

(*Chairman.*) The occurrence book can, I think, be left with us; it is not the one in actual use.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Do you want the charge book to be left here?

(*Chairman.*) No, I do not think so; I think we may take what the Inspector said, that there was no charge.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) There is no charge.

(*Chairman.*) I imagine it, now being March, and this occurrence having taken place in August, the note-books of P.C. 207 and of the sergeant would have been returned, filed, and kept.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) They can be produced. I do not know whether they are in use now.

(*Chairman.*) They can hardly be in use after six months. Perhaps they have them with them now. If so, we should like to have them handed in before they are called.

(*The note-books were handed in to the Commissioners.*)

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

Tuesday, 5th March 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).

WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).

CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at Law).

J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).

J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Assistant Secretary*).

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(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have got the books here now, Sir, that you asked for.

(*Chairman.*) Have you got the Details of Duty Book?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have got that, but I am sorry to say that Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison is not here this morning. I hope you will excuse him, but he is obliged to go up for his examination for promotion. I thought you would not mind. Inspector Wright, who knows all the details, is here. Of course, Inspector Hewison will come at any subsequent occasion, if you should want to ask him any particular question. (*Books handed to the Commis-*

sioners, and examined by them.) You will find, Sir, there is a separate heading for each month, and on that page there are the details of the night duty for two sections—the first section night duty, and the second section night duty. You see the number of the beats marked there, and you see against the number of the beats the constable's number. If you will compare that with the sergeants' states, you will see exactly how the men were actually posted that night as compared with the duties assigned to them, assuming there had been the full strength available. (*Sergeants' states handed to the Commissioners, and examined by them.*) There were seven constables available to do the eleven men's duty. Shall I read them through to you? The first on the sergeants' states is 110. His fixed duty, according to the roster, was beat 3, and that night he gets to begin with Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) What does "From 2 to 5 a.m. as posted" mean?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Are you referring to the states?

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It means as posted at 10 o'clock.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) By the sergeant?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. The next one, 200, was not on his assigned beat because, owing to the lack of men, he could not be; but 200 was assigned to No. 9 beat, and on that night he got No. 3 and half of 2.

(*Chairman.*) From the states, P.C. 200 is on No. 11 point.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes; he was posted to 3 and half of 2, and he remained there from 10 to 10.30. Then he went on point No. 11 from 10.30 to 1. You know where point 11 is. The point is not continued there after 1 o'clock. Then he comes back to No. 3 and half of 2 for the rest of his duty. Then if you take the next constable, P.C. 124, his beat for the month is No. 4, and he takes his own beat and Nos. 8 and 9.

(*Chairman*). Nos. 4, 8, and 9, from 10 o'clock to midnight.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, and then from 12 to 6 he takes Nos. 4 and half of 9.

(*Chairman.*) From 12 to 1 a.m., it says here, he takes No. 4 and half of 9. Then from 1 to 2 he takes No. 4 and half of 9. Then from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock as posted. That means he reverts to the position as at 10 o'clock.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. Then P.C. 108 is the next constable. His assigned beat is No. 7, and he take Nos. 5, 6, and 7 from 10 to 2, and from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock he takes No. 5. Then the next constable is P.C. 129, and his assigned beat is No. 5, and he is posted to Nos. 6 and 7. Then he has a patrol on the first section from 10 to 2.

(*Chairman.*) According to the state, 196 patrolled in Vallance Road from 10 to 6. 196 ought to have been on beat 8.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) According to the sergeants' state, he patrolled Vallance Road on night duty from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) May I look at the state?

(*Chairman.*) I cannot find 196 on the beat at all that night.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, he would not be on the beat, because the patrol is separate from the beat.

(*Chairman.*) That is what I am pointing out. Therefore, there were only six left, apparently, for the beats.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am told that the parade takes place independently for the patrols and the beats. My copy is not the same as yours with regard to the state.

(*Chairman.*) I have got the original state. You had better look at that. I think you have got the copy which was handed to me, and which was a kind of *précis* of the actual state.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, that is so, Sir. I do not think there is any time with regard to the patrols.

(*Chairman.*) It is in the column headed "10 to 6."

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes; but under "Patrol," and, as a matter of fact, the patrols' times are not 10 to 6; they are from 5 in the afternoon to 1 a.m. 5 Mar., 1907.

(*Chairman*). And then from 1 a.m. onwards to what time?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) They go off then, because they have done their duty then.

(*Chairman.*) Then on this night, after 1 a.m., there was nobody patrolling Vallance Road.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Only the beat man.

(*Chairman.*) That reduces the number of beat men for the eleven beats to six on this night.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, there were seven independently. You see, according to the sergeants' states, there are seven men, independently of P.C. 196, who are on the beats.

(*Chairman.*) Seven on the beats; one reserve and five patrols.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. There are seven men on the beats who have nothing to do with the patrols.

(*Chairman.*) I am taking the state now. It says there were seven men on the beat; one was on reserve and five were on patrol. That makes a total strength of 13. The authorised strength of the section is one police sergeant and 15 police constables—total, 16.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I can account for them all. There were some on leave. I have got the book here accounting for them all.

(*Chairman.*) There were two on leave.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes; I can tell you what they were doing. There were seven on beats, and one on reserve—that is eight. There were two on leave, and one was not on duty that night because he had been to the police-court—it is all entered in the book—and there were four patrols. That makes the fifteen.

(*Chairman.*) The sergeants' state says, "Patrol night duty, five."

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is not accurate.

(*Chairman.*) One of the five was not actually then on duty that night, because he had been relieved in consequence of attending at a police-court.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) But, at any rate, what clearly appears is that after 1 a.m. there would be nobody on patrol either in Vallance Road, or anywhere in the section.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am told that these patrols are in the busiest thoroughfares, where there is considerable traffic, and so forth, which ceases at 1 o'clock or thereabouts, and these men are on this patrol duty for this special time from 5 till 1.

(*Chairman.*) I understand. I think that is probably quite a proper system. I am not attacking the organisation in the least, but the result is that there were only eight men on the beats in Section 2 at work—the sergeant and seven others.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is so, Sir.

(*Chairman.*) After 1 a.m. There ought to have been then four more, because there were eleven beats.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, that is assuming, of course, that each beat wanted a man on this particular night. The beats are fixed by the Commissioner.

(*Chairman.*) I am going by this roster, which is posted up. A man is given to every beat, according to that.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes; but of course, in the exigencies of the service, some men are sometimes away. The whole of the Metropolis is parcelled out into these beats by the Commissioner. They cannot be altered, except by his consent, and no doubt the men are assigned to the various divisions having reference to the beats, but with the knowledge that some men have to be away from different causes, and consequently there will not be a man for every beat.

(*Chairman.*) We shall hear more about it, I daresay, from the station sergeant, or somebody.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. Now I have got the other book which perhaps you would like to see at this point. I think the top column shows Anderson's and Duffin's duties. (*Book handed to the Commissioners, and examined by them.*)

(*Chairman.*) "Details of duties, Monday, 20th

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August, 1906," and the other page shows the distribution of duties.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I think it is the left-hand page, that is the one you want. I think the first heading from the first departments, if I may call it so, of the page shows the duties of Duffin and Anderson with regard to this section, the times at which they were on duty in the station, and the times at which they were on duty on patrol.

(*Chairman.*) Yes. "Sergeant Duffin from 10 to 2"?—or is it Inspector Duffin?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) He is the acting-sergeant.

(*Chairman.*) From 10 to 2.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) He is patrolling.

(*Chairman.*) Then sergeant, Acting-Inspector, Anderson from 2 to 6 patrolling.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Then in the next column, Duffin was the remaining hours of his duty at the station.

(*Chairman.*) Then "Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison on duty at 9 a.m., engaged general duties at station, patrolling and making inquiries till 2.15 p.m., and from 4 to 10.15 p.m." Then "Place of Inspector receiving sergeants' reports."

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is made before the patrol comes out. The acting-sergeant fixes the place and times at which he proposes to meet the different sergeants, and he enters that before he goes out, and he gives each sergeant a note of the arrangement which he has made, and he expects to meet the sergeants at the time he has assigned to meet them at a particular place.

(*Chairman.*) "Hour and place of Inspector receiving sergeants' reports, Section 2, Carter Street, 12.30 a.m., Section 2, Hanbury Street, 4.30 a.m."

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is Sheedy.

(*Chairman.*) That means that Sergeant 5H would meet the Inspector at those hours?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, he is told before he goes out that the Inspector will be there to meet him at that hour.

(*Chairman.*) That is Monday morning?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) We had better look at Tuesday. "Tuesday, Section 2, 11.35 p.m., Fostick Place 3.35 a.m." Who would be the Inspector then? What Inspector would be referred to?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The signatures are there.

(*Chairman.*) Acting-Inspector Duffin signs the one column, and Acting-Inspector Anderson the other?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) They sign as sergeants.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) They are sergeants acting as Inspectors.

(*Chairman.*) They are station sergeants, that is their grade, but these two men are acting as Inspectors.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) They are really sergeants, but they are Acting-Inspectors.

(*Chairman.*) Yes, that is so, but they sign as sergeants.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) "11.35 p.m.," and the date at the top of the page is 21st August. *Primâ facie*, therefore, the 11.35 p.m. is the 11.35 on the 21st August?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, because the duties begin at 10; it is night duty.

(*Chairman.*) Quite so, that is an hour and a half after the duty had commenced on Tuesday, the 21st August.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Then in the same line in the next column there is No. 2. "Fostick Place, 3.35 a.m." that is really 3.35 on the 22nd August?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is so, and I am told that they vary the hours at which they visit the sergeants on their respective beats in order that the man may not know when to expect them. The sergeant knows before he goes out where he has to meet him, but the men do not know.

(*Chairman.*) But it is rather odd. I have no doubt it works out quite rightly, but taking the 20th day of August, which is the page I first looked at, I find 12.30 a.m. and the place of meeting at Carter Street. That must be 12.30 a.m. on the 21st August.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, in the morning of the 21st. The Monday duty as entered in that sheet begins at 10 p.m.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) On what day?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) On the Monday. That is the entry of the night duty on the Monday begining at 10 p.m.

(*Chairman.*) Then the "a.m." there is carried on the next day?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, it is the entry of the night duty made by a man who knows it runs from 10 a.m. on the Monday night until 6 a.m. on the Tuesday morning.

(*Chairman.*) It ought to be called really the 21st. It ought to be put "Monday-Tuesday, 21st August."

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, but the way the book is kept they enter it as of the day on which the duty began.

(*Chairman.*) Yes, and the whole duty described here begins at 10 p.m. on Monday, the 20th.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is so.

(*Chairman.*) It leads to some ambiguity, because the very first line is "Wright, Inspector, 6 a.m. to 10 a.m." That means 6 to 10 on the Monday morning. Then when you come down to the hour and place of inspection the 12.30 a.m. does not mean 12.30 a.m. on the Monday but 12.30 a.m. on the Tuesday.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I cannot say without looking at the book.

(*Chairman.*) Look at the book and see. I daresay it works out all right, but you see the difficulty Mr. Dickinson and I are in in following it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Inspector Wright will explain it to you if you would like to ask him about it.

(*Chairman.*) Perhaps it would be best to call him. Look first of all at the top—Monday, 20th August. The very first line you find is "Wright, 6 a.m. to 10 a.m." That means 6 o'clock on the morning of the Monday. Now go down to the next block, so to speak, on the page, and there you will find "Carter Street, 12.35." Does it mean 12.35 on August 20th, or 12.35 a.m. on Tuesday, the 21st?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) On the Tuesday morning. It contains the information about the whole 24 hours. I will call Inspector Wright.

(*Chairman.*) I think we will postpone his examination at present. I only want the books explained at present. Perhaps you would call Sergeant Sheedy.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The next witness I propose to call, if it suits you, Sir, would be Sergeant Anderson. I have had this made out in case you wish to see it. (*Handing document to the Commissioners.*) It is not a copy really, but it is a specimen of the roster as it would have been made out for that month of August. That is the thing that is hung up. The original has been destroyed, and it is wrongly headed as a copy. It was marked as a copy to show it was not the original, but it is re-made up in the same way as the original would be made up.

(*Chairman.*) From these books.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. That is the thing that is hung up that everybody sees.

(*Chairman.*) So that making allowances for some small blunders, this is what was put up at the station house on the 21st August?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

Sergeant ALBERT ANDERSON, 41 H, sworn.

Sergeant A. Anderson.

36855. Are you a sergeant stationed in the H Division?—I am a station sergeant.

36856. How long have you been in the Force?—Nineteen years next month.

36857. Were you on night duty in the month of August of last year?—Yes.

36858. With whom did you share the night duty?—Sergeant Duffin.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Bankes, you will give facilities to the officers of the Commission to copy the pages from these books. We do not wish to keep the books, but we shall have extracts from them printed.

36859. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Certainly, Sir. (*To the witness.*) Were your hours of duty from 10 to 6?—Yes.

36860. That would be 10 on the Monday night to 6 on the Tuesday morning?—Yes.

36861. Would half your time be spent in the station and half patrolling?—Yes.

36862. On the Monday night, the 21st, were your hours at the station from 10 to 2?—Yes.

36863. From two till six patrolling?—Yes.

36864. Was it part of your duty to inspect the men before they went out on relief at 10 o'clock?—Yes.

36865. And did you do that on that night?—I did.

36866. What does the inspection consist of?—The men are fallen in in the different sections, the four sections, and their appointments and books are all inspected, and it is seen if the men are in proper order to go on duty. After that the information and the police orders and telegrams or anything urgent that may be required are read to the men before they go out.

36867. (*Chairman.*) You would look, for instance, to see if each had got his lamp?—Yes, Sir—all his appointments.

36868. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Does the sergeant of each section report to you the number of men that he has available for duty?—Yes.

36869. Is any entry of that made at the time?—Yes.

36870. Where is it entered?—In the Duty Book.

36871. But before it is entered in the Duty Book?—The sergeant who is entering up the strength of the night duty makes it up on a slate, and it is afterwards copied into the Duty Book by one of the officers on night duty.

36872. Before the sergeants go out do you tell them where the appointments to meet them by the Inspectors that night are?—We write a note stating the place and time the sergeants are to be met by us during the night and hand it to the sergeant. Nobody else knows it only the sergeant and ourselves, and afterwards that note is placed in the Duty Book before I go out patrolling, so that if any superior officer would wish to find me or want to know where I was during the night I could easily be found.

36873. (*Chairman.*) Is that note that you give to the sergeant in writing?—In writing.

36874. A note in writing to each sergeant, giving the time and the place of your coming to meet him?—That is right.

36875. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Will you look at the Duty Book. (*Book handed to the Witness.*) Does that show what you were doing that night, and what Sergeant Duffin was doing?—Yes.

36876. And at what time are those entries made?—At 10 o'clock.

36877. (*Chairman.*) Ten o'clock in the morning?—At night when we parade the night duty.

36878. The first column of all?—Oh, no.

36879. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I was asking you about the top column. At what time were those entries made?—Inspector Wright is booking out the patrol from six in the morning to ten in the morning.

36880. In whose handwriting is that entry?—Inspector Wright's.

36881. Does each man make the entry there in his handwriting?—Yes.

36882. There are two entries there in your handwriting?—Yes.

36883. Read what the entries are relating to yourself?—"In charge of the station, Anderson, station sergeant, from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. Patrolling, Anderson, station sergeant, 2 a.m. to 6 a.m."

36884. At what time would you make those entries with reference to yourself?—When I am patrolling I make them at 10 o'clock. If I go out patrolling at 10 I should sign just at 10, and if I go out at two, I should sign just at two.

36885. There are two entries there, one with reference to your duty in the station. At what time did you make that?—At 10 o'clock, when I took charge of the station.

36886. What time did you make the entry with reference to patrolling?—Two o'clock.

36887. Before you go out?—Yes.

36888. Now take the second set of entries next. Those are the times at which the Inspector will meet the sergeants?—These are the times that I wrote on the paper for the sergeants to meet me during the night.

36889. So far as you are concerned, are any of these entries in your handwriting?—They are all in my handwriting. These are all my points.

36890. (*Chairman.*) Not Sergeant Duffin's?—No, these are my own visits.

36891. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) At what time would you make those entries?—Before I went out at two.

36892. Would those entries correspond with the papers which you have given to the sergeants showing the times at which you would meet them?—Yes.

36893. Do your duties extend over the whole section?—Yes.

36894. That is the four sections?—The whole of the sub-division.

36895. That includes the four sections?—Yes.

36896. So that statement which you wrote there would refer to appointments with four different sergeants?—It would cover the whole sub-division.

36897. Are those points distant some considerable distance one from the other?—Yes.

36898. How would you spend the rest of your time when you were not engaged in meeting the sergeants at those particular points?—It is our duty to visit as many men as we can, and to patrol as much of the district as possible, to see that everything is all right.

36899. Does one of those entries there refer to an appointment to meet Sergeant Sheedy?—Yes.

36900. And at what time and at what place?—No. 2 section, Hanbury Street, 4.30 a.m.

36901. Hanbury Street leads out of Brick Lane, does it not?—It is about the centre of Brick Lane.

36902. And not very far from Osborn Place?—No, about three or four turnings, I think.

36903. Did you in fact meet Sergeant Sheedy at that time and place?—Yes.

36904. Did you receive any report from him?—No, no report whatever.

36905. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) That means that nothing of importance had occurred?—That is right—nothing of importance.

36906. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) In the state the statement is "correct." Would that mean that everything was reported at all right?—Yes.

36907. Is that the way in which it is entered?—Yes.

36908. If nothing occurs the report is "correct"?—Yes. If any thing had occurred it would have been placed on the back of that state.

36909. On that night did you patrol any portion of this section?—Yes.

36910. Do you remember whether you visited any particular part of it?—I could not say that.

36911. You cannot remember?—No.

36912. Can you remember seeing any particular officer that night?—No.

36913. There is nothing to call your attention to having seen any particular officer, or having gone into any particular part?—There is only one point, and that is that one constable is posted to where there had been a strike.

36914. Did you go there?—I may have gone there; I think I must have seen that man, because he was specially posted there.

36915. You do not remember?—I do not remember.

36916. There was nothing that night to call your special attention to anything on this section?—No.

36917. Did anybody make any complaint to you with reference to anything that had occurred in that section that night?—No.

36918. Or did you hear anything, or overhear any-

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thing, about any assault having taken place by any constable during that night?—No.

36919. When did you first hear anything about it?—Some time in November, I think it was.

36920. Did you hear of a letter being written by a firm of solicitors to the Commissioner?—Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison asked me about it some time in November. I could not say the date.

36921. The first person you heard anything about it from was Inspector Hewison?—Yes, owing to the letter being written.

36922. Now I will go back to the book. The next column in the book, I think, contains the details of how various men in the section were employed?—Yes, I posted them in and signed the book as parading the four sections.

36923. That shows the strength actually on duty that night?—Yes.

36924. And it accounts for the men who were away?—Yes.

36925. Does that show there were actually on duty one sergeant and seven men on beats?—Yes.

36926. Four men on patrols and one man on special duty, and two men on leave. Would you read it out in the order in which they come?—There were seven men posted to beats; Constable 457 was on reserve, that is, at the station. He filled the place of somebody who was away. Police-constable 163 was on annual leave; Police-constable 93 was on fortnightly leave. Police-constable 187 attended at the police court; he would be a recruit, and he would be attending the police court during the day, and he would be shown the patrol at night, that is to cover where he was—patrol and police court. Then four men were posted to patrol, Police-constables 196, 164, 18 HR, and 23 HR. That accounted for one sergeant and fifteen men total.

36927. And that is the total strength of the section?—Yes.

36928. (*Chairman.*) How about the man on special duty opposite the baker's shop?—That is Police-constable 104.

36929. Was he one of the men on patrol, then?—Yes, 104 was posted at the baker's shop.

36930. He is not mentioned in the sergeant's state as being so posted. He is not put under the head of "Patrol," but he is entered simply as "102 Hanbury Street—strike—104"?—Special duty.

36931. There is no mention of special duty here?—Special patrol that would be.

36932. It does not say so. The entry of five on patrol was really correct if you call that patrol?—The man was at the police court, Police-constable 187, and that would make the five.

36933. "Attending police court, 187"?—Yes.

36934. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) But what does that entry mean—had he been to the police court during the day?—He had been to the police court during the day, and his number had to be accounted for in the night duty strength.

36935. But would he be on duty at all that night, or would he be excused duty?—He would be excused, because he was a recruit learning his duties.

36936. (*Earl Russell.*) In connection with this relief that you inspect at 10 o'clock, at what hour do the men parade for inspection?—Quarter to 10.

36937. What hour are they marched from the station?—Ten o'clock exactly, or as near as possible, 10 o'clock.

36938. How long does the reading of the orders, special notices, and so on, take?—Fifteen minutes.

36939. That is the whole time?—That is the full time.

36940. It is that particular time that I am asking about. You said you read out the orders and notices of people missing and so on. How long does that take?—That takes nearly a quarter of an hour. The men fall in at a quarter to 10, and we go through the inspection and read telegrams and other things till 10 o'clock, and then they are marched out.

36941. And the reading alone takes nearly a quarter of an hour?—Yes.

36942. How many men were there paraded at a quarter to ten on this night, roughly?—Thirty-eight constables.

36943. So that it does not leave you time for any minute inspection of any individuals?—Oh, yes, we look at every individual.

36944. You walk round and look at them carefully?—We walk round in the front and at the back of them, and also inspect the whole of their appointments, that is, their pocket books, truncheons, whistles and other articles.

36945. You have time for that?—Yes.

36946. You told Mr. Bankes that you did, in fact, meet Sergeant Sheedy at 4.30 at Hanbury Street?—Yes.

36947. I want to know how you know that. Did you make a note of it or anything?—I am entered there as meeting him at 4.30.

36948. Your entry here is that you intended to meet him at 4.30?—I did meet him. If I had not met him I should have stated so here, and the sergeant also would have put on his slate, "Not met." If anything had occurred to me, the case of a fire, or anything of that sort, so that I could not have got there to meet Sergeant Sheedy, that would have been entered here, "Not met," and the same on the sergeant's state.

36949. The entry is made in advance, and if anything happens to make it incorrect, you make a note against it?—When I come off at 6 o'clock, if I do not meet Sergeant Sheedy I should have made an entry of it.

36950. What makes you say you must have met him. Is it because there is no note against it that you did not?—Yes.

36951. If Sergeant Sheedy had been intending to report a constable for assaulting a member of the public, he ought to have done it when you met him at 4.30?—Yes.

36952. But if he had made up his mind not to report the constable, he would not have reported him then or at any other time?—I should not have known anything about it if he did not.

36953. And you in fact did not know anything about it?—No.

36954. (*Chairman.*) As I understand, sergeant, the entry in that book about the time and the place of the meeting of various sergeants in your district is made before you go out upon patrolling duty?—Yes.

36955. You give a written note to each of the sergeants giving him the rendezvous at a time and place?—Yes.

36956. Have you got any of those notes. Can you give me a specimen?—No, I could not. We generally write it on a piece of rough paper, "time and place," and then the sergeant takes that from my note and puts it on his state when he comes in in the morning.

36957. But does he write down in his note book?—No.

36958. He has got a note-book, because we have had a specimen of them here. Does not he put it down in his note book?—No.

36959. You simply give it on a loose piece of paper and the sergeant takes it?—Yes.

36960. What would you have written to Sergeant Sheedy on this day?—On the slip of paper I handed to Sergeant Sheedy I wrote, "Carter Street, 12.30 a.m., Hanbury Street, 4.30 a.m."

36961. But I thought from 10 o'clock to 2 you were at the station, and went out from 2 to 6?—Yes, but I was in charge of the district this night. I was the officer in charge of the sub-division, and it is my duty to write out the points for everyone under me that night. At the time I was station sergeant, and Sergeant Duffin is only a section sergeant.

36962. But, as a matter of fact, you were at the station, as I understand it, were not you, at 12.35?—That is right.

36963. I thought you told Mr. Bankes that you had met the sergeants at the places which were mentioned in the book?—Yes, those places in my own handwriting.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The other places are for Duffin to meet.

36964. (*Chairman.*) Then looking at that entry your recollection is that you met Sergeant Sheedy in Hanbury Street at 4.30 a.m.?—Yes.

36965. Are you certain you gave him a note?—Yes.

36966. What did you write on the note that you gave Sergeant Sheedy?—On his note was "Carter Street, 12.30, Hanbury Street, 4.30."

36967. That is not very definite, is it? Hanbury Street is a good long street?—Yes. I can explain that.

36968. Perhaps you will, then?—Whatever street we mention in our points, it is always an arrangement with the officers that the sergeants should meet at the nearest part of that street to the police station.

36969. Where is the police station in reference to that plan which had been produced? Is it outside the area of that plan?—No.

36970. Perhaps you will mark it on that plan with a big "S." (*The witness did so.*) I see the station is in Commercial Street, not far from the corner of Pearl Street?—It is right opposite the corner of Pearl Street.

36971. Then Hanbury Street runs into Commercial Street?—Yes.

36972. And runs all the way from Commercial Street to Vallance Road?—Yes.

36973. What is the length of that, roughly?—I could not tell you. It is a very long street, and it runs nearly the full extent of our sub-division.

36974. It seems to cover the whole section?—Yes, it nearly covers the sub-division.

36975. Then the sergeant was to meet you at the nearest point in Hanbury Street?—On the second section.

36976. The nearest point to the station?—Yes.

36977. That is, the corner at which Hanbury Street crosses Brick Lane?—Yes. The other portion of Hanbury Street is on the first section.

36978. I make it about 250 yards from the corner of Hanbury Street to the public-house. Would that be about the distance?—I don't know where the "Bell" public-house is.

36979. The corner of Osborn Place and Brick Lane?—Yes, I should think that would be about the distance.

36980. What do you make it, Mr. Eldon Bankes? (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) (*After measuring.*) 250 yards.

36981. (*Chairman.*) That is what I made it with a pencil. That seems to be about right?—Yes.

36982. Where is Carter Street?—Carter Street is the next turning to Hanbury Street in Brick Lane.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is marked on the small plan—Hanbury Street, Pelham Street, Carter Street.

36983. (*Chairman.*) Where was the sergeant to meet Sergeant Duffin at 12.30, according to that note?—At Carter Street.

36984. Carter Street runs into Brick Lane?—Yes.

36985. It would be at the corner of Carter Street and Brick Lane?—Yes.

36986. Following your rule that would be the point nearest Commercial Street?—Yes.

36987. It is parallel with Hanbury Street, only a little to the north. It is the next street but one to Hanbury Street, and runs into Brick Lane. I dare say we shall see Sergeant Duffin, and he will tell us about that meeting. You made no note of any meeting with the sergeant on that morning, I gather?—Only my official entry here.

36988. That was not an entry of the meeting, but an entry of the intention to meet?—Yes.

36989. Beside that there is nothing in writing to show that you did, in fact, meet the sergeant?—No.

36990. Have you any definite recollection of meeting him?—No.

36991. Was there anything that attracted your attention on this night?—No, I can only refer to the Occurrence Book, and there is nothing there that would take me off duty.

36992. Then I understand your mind is practically a blank. Apart from the entry, you do not recollect this?

36993. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) I think you said if you had not met him, and if that had not occurred which you said was going to occur, there would have been a specific entry?—Yes.

36994. (*Chairman.*) That is quite right. As a matter of fact, I have got the state here, and Sergeant Sheedy chronicles the meeting quite properly, but I only want to know whether your recollection of the meeting is entirely dependent upon the documentary evidence before you or not?—That is so.

36995. You assume from the fact that the entries are what they are, and that no other entry is made that you must have met him?—That is right.

36995. On the sheet we have got these words, "P.C. 207 off 5 a.m. on M. Orders." We are told that means monthly orders?—Yes.

36997. Just explain to me exactly what you understand from that entry?—When the men parade for duty at 10, if they have any time due to them for anything—it does not matter what it is; police court or anything else—they have to ask the senior officer parading night duty for that time off, if they can be spared.

36998. That would be yourself in this case?—That is myself.

36999. That really amounts to this, that you owed, so to speak, an hour to P.C. 207?—Yes.

37000. So that if he asked to be off on one of the 8 hours on this occasion you would consider whether you would give him leave or not. If you thought proper you would give him the hour?—Yes.

37001. I suppose police constables often ask for such—I will not call them indulgencies, but payments of debts?—Yes, that is right, Sir—payments of debts.

37002. Where is the book in which you enter the fact that you have given leave for a man to be off duty for an hour or two hours on a particular night?—That is only recorded on the sergeant's state. If a man asks for time off I would tell the sergeant who was responsible for him, during that tour of duty, that he could go off at 5 o'clock, or whatever it was, and then the sergeant would record it, or should record it on his state.

37003. But supposing the sergeant does record it, and you say you have no recollection of it, by what document are you able to check the sergeant's statement?—As regards these monthly orders, each of the constables have to attend monthly orders, and they attend the first Wednesday in every month, and when they attend an entry is made in the Occurrence Book to the effect that the night-duty relief has attended the monthly orders.

37004. Will you show that to me. I have looked through the Occurrence Book, but my investigation has not been exhaustive. Where in the Occurrence Book is there any entry about P.C. 207 having an hour due to him?—His number would not be mentioned. The entry is of the monthly orders being read to the night duty, and Ashford being one of the night duty, would be included in that duty.

37005. Let me see how we stand, quite apart from books for the present. On the sergeant's state I find the entry which I have read to you, "P.C. 207 off 5 a.m. for monthly orders"?—Yes.

3706. It would have been quite irregular, as I understand, for the sergeant, of his own motion, to give him that leave?—Certainly.

37007. The sergeant would have been exceeding his authority if he gave him leave?—Yes.

37008. Then looking at the sergeant's state you infer that 207 H must have asked you to give him that leave off on that morning?—Yes.

37009. Where would that appear in any book? Do you recollect that he actually did so, at this distance of time?—No, I could not recollect.

37010. How would you check the sergeant's entry? Supposing the sergeant came and said, "I am perfectly certain that 207 told me that the Inspector did give him off that morning," and he said he assumed it was so, how would you check the statement?—I have no other check only that entry on the sergeant's state.

37011. The entry on the sergeant's state is no check at all?—The states are checked the following morning and initialled by the officers.

37012. You go over the sergeant's states the next morning?—I do not.

37013. Who would then?—Another officer would who

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would enter it. You find the initials on the bottom corner somewhere on the front page.

37014. I find "J. A." there, or "J. H."?—"J. H."—that is Mr. Hewison.

37015. But Mr. Hewison would not have been present when you gave leave to 207 H to take an hour off?—He was not present. He has nothing to do with it; he could come with the night duty certainly, but I do not think he was present.

37016. How does Inspector Hewison know whether or not you had given permission to P.C. 207 to go off at 5 o'clock?—He does not know, only the authority is given to me to give the constable an hour off if he is entitled to it.

37017. I quite follow that, but how does Inspector Hewison know that you have given that authority or not?—He does not know.

37018. Then why does he pass this sheet as correct upon the statement of the sergeant only. I am only asking for information. It may be quite right?—The Sub-divisional Inspector checks the states as to the duties of the men the previous day, and I don't suppose he knows anything about that hour because he would not be present when the monthly orders were read.

37019. Then when Sub-divisional Inspector Hewison signed this, he would not in the ordinary state of things make any inquiry of you as to whether you had given P.C. 207 an hour off?—No

37020. Does he ever make that sort of enquiry?—Sometimes, if he thinks right. Sometimes he asks about the different constables going off, and what for.

37021. If his attention is directed in any special way to something in the State that requires information, he asks for it?—Yes, anything particularly.

37022. But in the absence of something on the State itself that would look suspicious, Inspector Hewison would not go and make any enquiries of you about the matter?—No.

37023. So that it really does come back to that, that if a sergeant chose to state "P.C. 207 off 5 a.m.," that there is no document in existence that will check the accuracy of that statement?—There is no check.

37024. No document?—No.

37025. When P.C. 207 went off, assuming that he did, as I suppose he did, go off at 5 a.m., is it his duty to go back to the station to report himself?—He would go, in this instance, to the station, and report himself to Sergeant Duffin.

37026. Sergeant Duffin would be there then?—Yes.

37027. At 5 a.m. you are still out patrolling?—Yes.

37028. And Sergeant Duffin would be at the station?—Yes.

37029. Would Sergeant Duffin make any entry anywhere of the P.C. reporting himself when he arrived at 5 or five minutes past?—No.

37030. How is that?—It is not the practice.

37031. But the regulation says: "Officers in charge of stations are to enter in the Occurrence Book at the expiration of their tour of duty a list of constables who have been taken from their beats for any purpose, and for however short a time." Would it be your duty, then, if it is not Sergeant Duffin's duty, to make an entry of whether P.C. 207 arrived at the station and reported himself as off duty? If it was not Sergeant Duffin's duty to make an entry somewhere, was it not your duty when you came back?—No, Sir, not in that case. That note refers to constables being called away from their beats to things that happen in the street.

37032. You say that is the way you construe it?—If they go off duty for any purpose for time due to them, the only check we have is the sergeant's State. The sergeant responsible for that man enters the relief on the back of the Statement. That is the official document for the constables.

37033. So that if a sergeant and a police constable were in collusion for any purpose, the superior officer might easily be deceived?—I don't think that would occur.

37034. I hope it does not. But supposing it did occur. You know the evidence here is that the sergeant had been observing P.C. 207 maltreating a man—whether rightly or wrongly, at any rate, the evidence is the sergeant was a witness of a certain occurrence. If the sergeant was desirous of shielding the police constable, and it was desirable to get the police constable off home, as far as I can see, the sergeant would say to him: "You go off, and report yourself off duty, and I will enter in the State that you are off for monthly orders"?—Yes.

37035. I am putting to you that might occur as far as I can see?—That could occur, but when the constable got to the station he would tell the officer who gave him permission to go off. He could not go off without the sergeant's permission.

37036. Then, as I understand, you were not there. He told Sergeant Duffin that Sergeant Anderson had given him permission?—That is me.

37037. But there is nothing in writing to show that?—There is nothing in writing.

37038. Off goes P.C. 207 where he likes, and then the next thing is the sergeant makes up the State at 6 a.m., and makes this entry?—Yes.

37039. It is not laid before you, but it goes to Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison?—Yes.

37040. And he passes it?—Yes.

37041. You told me he passes it as a matter of course unless his suspicion is excited by something on the State itself?—He checks it when necessary.

37042. The checking of the number would not enlighten him on the question of whether P.C. 207 obtained his permission to go at 10 o'clock at night to go off at 5 o'clock?—No, the responsibility is placed in the senior officer of each relief.

37043. That means that a great deal of responsibility is thrown on the sergeant, does it not?—Yes.

37044. Therefore that gives him the opportunity, if he likes, of shielding an erring officer, if he likes?—If he likes. But this night I was the senior officer in charge of the night duty, and there was no other station sergeant or inspector; all the others were either sergeants or acting-sergeants.

37045. But Sergeant Duffin was acting virtually as acting-sergeant the other part of the time?—Yes.

37046. His duties that night were exactly what your own would have been?—He would take instructions from me.

37047. That I understand, but when you were away from 2 a.m. to 6 a.m. his duties at the police station were precisely the same as yours would have been if you had been there?—Yes.

37048. What they had been from 10 till 2 a.m.?—Yes.

37049. Will you look at the Occurrence Book, or perhaps I had better ask you a question. There is no entry in the Occurrence Book as to any variations of beat on that night. You explain that by saying the regulation does not apply to variations of beat made by a sergeant's order?—Only when it is on the State. That is my own entry of the monthly orders being read to the constables.

37050. I still do not quite understand (I daresay it is my own fault) how and why an hour was due to P.C. 207?—Of course, the men on night duty are out all night, to 6 a.m., and when they are called out for special instruction and for monthly orders—they are generally called about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and they are called from their beds—they are allowed an hour off by the Commissioner.

37051. Then you make an entry in the Occurrence Book?—Yes.

37052. I will just read this that it may go on the shorthand note. This was the occasion on which P.C. 207 was present?—He was present.

37053-4. "I beg to report having read the superintendent's memo.'s, ex-memo.'s, and the general orders, and explained same to the night duty relief from 3 to 4 p.m., 8th inst. Correct.—Anderson, Station Sergeant"?—That is right.

37055. Are those constables who go to this instruction recruits?—No, the whole of the men.

37056. It applies to the whole of the men?—To the whole of the night duty men.

37057. What is the necessity for that?—There are special memoranda sent out from Scotland Yard and by the superintendent each week, with different

variations in their duty, and to instruct constables as to exactly what has taken place, so that they will know how to act.

37058. Things not contained in the White Book?—That is so. They come into the White Book afterwards.

37059. Very often they are in the next edition, I suppose?—Yes.

37060. Would a new County Council's bye-law, for instance, be mentioned?—First of all, when the bye-law came out it would come out as a memorandum, and afterwards it would come out as a regulation, and be printed in the White Book.

37061. So that when there is a new bye-law which gives power to constables, that is one of the things you would instruct the men about on the monthly orders business?—Yes.

37062. Is there any note anywhere which shows that 207 H was present on August 8?—There is no note, only that he is included there. That entry includes the whole of the night duty men; that means the sergeants and the constables.

37063. Supposing on this occasion when they were paraded, before they went out on the morning of the 21st, one of the constables, 207 H, say, says to you: "I should like to have leave in respect of the hour due to me," how would you know whether you had given him the hour before?—The sergeants know. The sergeant appointed to his section would know. I should know; if he asked for the hour a second time in that month I should recollect it.

37064. Why? You have to recollect so many things. Thirty-eight men were paraded that night, you say, and it was all done in fifteen minutes?—Thirty-eight to forty men. If a constable were to ask for leave off a second time that month I should remember it.

37065. It would be all a chance whether your memory was pretty fresh about the matter, and not greatly charged about other things, would it not?—I do not think that would occur.

37066. At any rate, there is nothing in writing about the matter?—No; only on the Sergeant's State.

37067. The Sergeant's state is not made up till the next morning. You mean, if 207 H had had his hour some days after the 8th August it would appear on the State?—Yes.

37068. On the former state?—Yes.

37069. But you do not have time to look back to all that in fifteen minutes?—No.

37070. It seems to me that you would have to crowd a good deal into fifteen minutes. You have to examine the men's appointments, their lamps, truncheons, gloves, and overcoats?—Yes; the men's general appearance.

37071. Thirty-eight men?—Of course, it could easily be found out whether that man had the hour a second time that month, because the whole of the night duty State could be produced for that month. If he went off any other time during that month for that same hour it would be recorded on the state.

37071*. Have you looked at the state to ascertain that?—No.

37072. Perhaps you might do that when you get back to the station, and see if 207 H had been given an hour on any other day since the 8th August?—Yes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We have them here.

(*The Witness.*) He would only get one hour that month for that monthly order.

37073. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Will you tell me what 207 H was doing on Tuesday?—It is on the state for Tuesday, the 21st.

37074. (*Chairman.*) There appears to be another constable of the name of Ashford?—Yes; that is 207's brother. His number is 27 H reserve, and I think he has got about double the service.

37075. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Can you tell me what 207 H was doing on Tuesday?—207 on the 21st (that is the following night) was posted to 10 and 11 beats.

37076. When a police constable has an ordinary row with a man in the East End, and he is troubled with a drunken man, would it be his duty to report that to you?—No. If he was drunk and disorderly in the street, and the constable interfered and got the people away quietly, there would be nothing to report unless he was posted to a point where he might be called away some distance.

37077. Supposing a man is troublesome, and the policeman has to struggle with him, and the particular sergeant sees him, would it be his duty to report it to you?—Not in an ordinary way. If a man was drunk and riotous, and the constable had to take hold of him to assist him, and said, "Come along; get out of it; get away home," or anything of that sort, and he went home, there would be nothing to report.

37078. The sergeant met you at half-past four?—Yes.

37079. According to the story, the sergeant had seen this struggle going on. If it had been an ordinary struggle he would not have reported it to you?—No.

37080. If he had seen the policeman give the man a blow, he would report it to you?—Certainly. A constable has no right to assault anyone. It is the sergeant's duty, if he sees it, to bring it to my notice that night, and report it.

37081. I suppose the same thing would apply if he saw the constable kick him?—Certainly.

37082. It would be his duty to report it to you when he met you in the street?—Yes.

37083. What were you doing all that time between two and six?—Visiting in the various parts of the subdivision, patrolling as many streets as possible.

37084. Do you patrol in the same way as a rule?—No. We vary the patrols every night, so that the constables are unaware which way we are coming or which way we are going.

37085. Can you give me any idea as to the direction in which you went on that particular night?—Yes, by my entry.

37086. Tell me?—I only presume by the way my points are laid. When I left the station I went into High Street, Shoreditch, along by Shoreditch Church, and Hackney Road.

37087. That is on the other side of the railway?—Yes. I met the sergeant on the third section first. That is Bethnal Green section.

37088. What time did you meet him?—I met him at 2.45.

37089. Then what happened?—That would be Sergeant 19. Then I left him and I went from there to Gibraltar Walk. That is in the Bethnal Green Road, near the Post-office. I should patrol all round Bethnal Green and round to Vallance Road.

37090. At what time did you get there?—At 3.30. Then I worked my way on to the second section, and met Sergeant Sheedy at Hanbury Street at 4.30. From there I should patrol round the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, and round Spitalfields Market, and round the top end of Shoreditch, near the Police Station, and get there at six o'clock.

37091. Sergeant Sheedy knew you would be at Hanbury Street?—At 4.30.

37092. I presume he knew you would not have got there before?—No. I may have got there at four o'clock.

37093. You told him you would meet him at 4.30?—Yes. Or I may have got there at half-past two, or half-past three, or any time I liked.

37094. Is it usual for you to get there at other times?—No; I might meet him there. He would not expect to see me there until half-past four, but I might go through there four or five times if I wished.

37095. He would know you had the other side of the railway to do first?—No; he would not.

37096. He would have no knowledge of what you were doing or where you might turn up?—No. The sergeant on the section only knows.

37097. (*Chairman.*) The sergeant on the section only knows by the note you have given him?—Referring to himself.

37098. But another sergeant might tell him, I suppose?—If the sergeant had met him he might know.

37099. Would it be a breach of duty for them to exchange that confidence?—No; I do not think it would be.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I do not know whether you would

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like to ask this witness about the character of these two men.

37100. (*Chairman.*) We receive character evidence on this inquiry. A very good character was given by Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison to them. What do you say about the character of 207 H and Sergeant 5 H?—Sergeant 5 H has only been in our district a short time. During the time he has been there he has been a very good sergeant and very reliable. Ashford is a very reliable officer. I have only been in that district three years, but I believe he is a very reliable officer. I do not think there has been any complaint.

37101. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Where did he come from?—I believe he was a constable in Westminster, at Cannon Row.

37102. In the C Division?—No; in the A Division.

37103. He got promoted?—Yes.

37104. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Ashford is a married man, is he not?—Yes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did you ask where Sheedy came from? I think Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison told us he came from the C Divison.

37105. (*Chairman.*) Yes, but nothing was said about whether he was promoted?—I think Sheedy did most of his constable's time at Westminster.

37106. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You answered me that he was promoted to your Division?—I could not answer that.

37107. He was a constable, and he was promoted to sergeant?—I think just before he was promoted he was transferred from the A to the C Division.

P.S. Charles Duffin, 81 N, sworn.

P.S. C. Duffin.

37108. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) How many years' service have you had in the force?—About 16½ years.

37109. How long in the H Division?—3½ years.

37110. What rank did you hold in August of last year?—Section Sergeant.

37111. Have you since been promoted?—Yes.

37112. What are you now?—Station Sergeant.

37113. Were you sharing night duty with the last witness in August?—I was.

37114. Does the book there correctly record how you shared your duty on that Monday with the last witness?—Yes.

37115. The book states that you had to meet Sergeant Sheedy that night at what time?—At Carter Street at 12.30 a.m.

37116. Did you meet him?—Undoubtedly I did. I do not recollect it. There would have been an entry there if I had not met him.

37117. Have you any particular recollection of the events of that night?—None whatever.

37118. Did anyone make any report to you, or did you ever hear anybody on that night speak of an assault having taken place by a policeman?—No.

37119. When first did you hear anything about an alleged assault by a policeman in this section?—I never heard a word about it until I read the acount of these proceedings in the papers.

37120. You are not now in the H Division?—No.

37121. You are in the N Division?—I am in the N Division.

37122. When were you transferred?—I was transferred on the 12th November.

37123. (*Chairman.*) What was your number?—6 in the H Division.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) And he is now N 81.

37124. (*Earl Russell.*) You were in charge of the station from 2 a.m. to 6 a.m.?—Yes.

37125. Have you any note of whether 207 H, Ashford, reported to you before he went off duty?—No.

37126. Are there no means at all by which you can tell us whether he did in fact report to you at 5 in the morning or not?—No, I could not tell you at all. He would report off to me if he went off.

37127. He should do?—Yes.

37128. But you are not able to tell us whether in fact he did?—No.

37129. Would there be any note to show whether he did?—There is only the sergeant's record. That is the only record there is as regards men going off.

37130. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When did you leave this particular place?—On the 12th November.

37131. The Inspector never asked you anything about your recollection of what happened?—No, I did not hear anything about it until I read about it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) With reference to your last question, you will remember this man was in the station from 2 till 6, and the complaint was of an assault at 4, so that he would not have been patrolling at that time.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) He would have been in the station.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Exactly. I should have thought he was the first person to go to for information.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) About what happened in the street?

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) To find out whether there had been any report. This is the acting Inspector to whom the constables had to report on going off duty.

37132. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. If any report had been made to you——?—I should have entered it.

37133. It would have been in the Occurrence Book?—Yes.

37134. (*Chairman.*) I understood from Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison that he inquired of Station-Sergeant Anderson, and did not inquire of you apparently?—I should have told Sergeant Anderson about it, and I should also have made an entry in the Occurrence Book.

37135. When were you transferred?—On the 12th November I went away.

37136. On the 12th November you were transferred to the N Division?—Yes.

37137. We know these inquiries were made after the letter of the 25th November.

P.S. Thomas Sheedy, 5 H, sworn.

P.S. T. Sheedy.

37138. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You are a sergeant, I think, attached to the H Division?—Yes.

37139. And your number is H 5?—Yes.

37140. How long have you been in the force?—Thirteen years come May.

37141. To which division were you first attached?—The A Division.

37142. That is at Westminster?—Yes.

37143. How long did you remain there?—Ten years.

37144. Were you then removed to the C Division?—Yes.

37145. I think the date of your promotion was the 23rd June, 1906. Is that the date?—Yes.

37146. Were you then removed to the H Division on promotion?—Yes.

37147. Were you attached to the H Division from the 23rd June, 1906?—Yes.

37148. Were you promoted and transferred at the same time?—You come out on Saturday, and you go on the Monday following.

37149. Were you on night duty during the month of August, 1906?—Yes.

37150. Were you in charge of No. 2 section on Monday, the 20th August?—Yes.

37151. Did you parade with your men at quarter to 10 that night?—Yes.

37152. Did you give Sergeant Anderson the statement as to the number of men you had available?—Yes.

37153. Was that entered on the state?—Yes.

37154. Did Sergeant Anderson give you instructions as to where you would meet him that night?—Yes.

37155. In what form did he give that?—On a small piece of paper.

37156. Did you have that with you?—Yes.

37157. Do you remember where it was?—Yes.

37158. Where?—I met Sergeant Anderson at the corner of Hanbury Street and Brick Lane.

37159. At what time?—4.30.

37160. After the men had been paraded did you march them out to post them?—Yes.

37161. Did you place the men according as you afterwards returned them, on your state?—Yes.

37162. Were your hours of duty from 10 to 6?—Yes.

37163. Did you remain on duty that night during those hours?—Yes.

37164. How did you occupy yourself during that night?—By patrolling the section.

37165. (*Chairman.*) Section 2?—Yes.

37166. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did you meet the acting-Sergeant or acting-Inspector Duffin that night?—Yes.

37167. Where did you meet him?—Carter Street and Brick Lane.

37168. Do you remember the time you met him?—Yes.

37169. What time?—Half-past 12.

37170. Was that according to instructions which had been given to you before you went out?—Yes.

37171. Did you see anything of Anderson or Duffin that night, as far as you remember, except on those two occasions?—No.

37172. Did anything occur on your section that night to which your attention was specially directed?—Nothing specially that I am aware of.

37173. How long would it take you to get round the section?—To walk around the outside, I dare say I could walk around in about three-quarters of an hour.

37174. And in the ordinary course, how many times, whilst you were on duty, would you visit each constable?—On an average about four times, I should say.

37175. Have you any special recollection what you did that night with reference to visiting the men?—No.

37176. But in ordinary course you would visit each man about four times?—Yes, about four times.

37177. Did you find any man off his beat that night?—No.

37178. Would it be part of your duty to make a report of that if you had found that a man was off his beat?—Yes, he would do so himself, and I would record it.

37179. Would it be your duty to record the fact if any man had been found off his beat?—Yes.

37180. Did you know either of the persons who has given evidence here. First of all the woman—did you know Ethel Griffiths by sight in August, 1906?—No, I had never seen the woman to my recollection.

37181. Or did you know the man Gamble by sight?—No.

37182. You know Osborn Place, do you?—Yes.

37183. It is said that some time in the morning of Tuesday, Constable 207 knocked Gamble down and kicked him in Osborn Place, and that you were present. Is that so or not?—No.

37184. Did you see anything of the sort on your section?—No, nothing whatever.

37185. It is said that you went up and spoke to them and told the man to get up and face the constable like a man, or words to that effect. Have you ever said anything of the kind?—No.

37186. Did you see 207 anywhere in the vicinity of Osborn Place that night?—No.

37187. Or anywhere off his beat?—No, I did not.

37188. Did you know 207 before you were attached to that division in June?—No.

37189. Had you ever seen him before you joined that division?—Never.

37190. Or spoken to him?—Never.

37191. Are you married?—Yes.

37192. Have you a family?—No.

37193. Where do you live—in the division?—On the division, yes.

37194. Whereabouts?—In Derbyshire Street, Bethnal Green Road.

37195. How far is that from this section?—The nearest point I should say would be about half a mile.

37196. Have you lived there since you joined the division?—I have lived there since September.

37197. How long have you been married?—Since September.

37198. You were married in September after you joined the division?—Yes.

37199. (*Chairman.*) That was last September?—Last September.

37200. After this alleged occurrence?—Yes, a month after.

37201. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) After you came off duty was it part of your duty to make up the State?—Yes.

37202. Did you truly record what the men under your charge had been doing that night?—Yes.

37203. It is recorded there that 207 went off duty at five o'clock?—Yes.

37204. Did he in fact go off duty?—Yes.

37205. Was that in consequence of permission which had been given that he should do so by Sergeant Anderson after you paraded, or whilst you paraded?—Yes.

37206. When he went off duty did you make provision for some of the other men to take over his beat?—Yes.

37207. You divided his beat to others?—Yes.

37208. And when the time came to go off duty did you take the men back to the station?—Yes.

37209. Have you been in charge of that section since?—Not night duty.

37210. But day duty, have you?—Day duty, yes.

37211. Are the sergeants moved to different sections for night duty. How is it you have not taken charge of this one since?—Because it has not come to my turn since. You are on the first section perhaps six months night duty, and then the next time you go night duty you take the third section, or the fourth section, and so on.

37212. So that you were on night duty on section 2 for the month of August?—Yes.

37213. But it has not come to your turn to take night duty on that section since?—No.

37214. But have you been on the section day duty?—Yes.

37215. When was that, do you remember?—Frequently. It is included in the first section day duty. The first section day duty has the same ground as the first and second night duty.

37216. When first did you hear the suggestion that an assault had been made by a constable in some portion of this section?—I think it was in November, to the best of my recollection.

37217. Who did you hear of it from?—There was an entry put in the Memorandum Book—"Did anyone witness an assault."

37218. What were they to do?—They were to see the Sub-Divisional Inspector.

37219. Was that the first you heard of it?—Yes, that was the first I heard of it. I think it was in November. I am not quite sure.

37220. So far as you are concerned, is there any truth in the suggestion that you witnessed anything in the nature of an assault upon this man by any constable on this night?—None whatever.

37221. (*Earl Russell.*) You understand the sugges-

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tion which the witnesses have made against you at present is that you saw trouble with a policeman amounting to an assault taking place, and did not stop it?—That is so. I have heard so.

37222. And did not report it?—Yes.

37223. You understand that is only a suggestion of a breach of duty. I want you now to remember that you are on your oath, and I want you to answer these questions quite truthfully. Do you say that you never saw on that night Constable Ashford, 207, speaking to a woman, or to Gamble, or having any trouble with them?—No, I did not.

37224. Nothing of the kind happened?—Nothing whatever.

37225. You did not see Ashford having trouble with anyone on that night?—No.

37226. It is not true that when there was a man on the ground you said he had had enough, or anything of that sort?—No, it is not true.

37227. It is not true that you helped up the man from the ground?—It is not.

37228. Or that you kept back Ethel Griffiths while the man and the constable went away?—No; certainly not.

37229. Or that there were people looking on?—No.

37230. Do you know the Bell public-house at the corner of Osborn Place?—I do not know it by name. I know there is a public-house.

37231. Surely you know the public-house is in your division, do you not?—Not by name.

37232. Not by name, after you have been there eight months?—No.

37233. Do you know that there is a lodging-house adjoining it in Osborn Place?—Yes.

37234-5. Who was the deputy of that lodging-house in August?—That I could not say.

37236. A man called Horne?—I could not remember the name. The only thing I do know about the lodging-house is that I had an inquiry as to a missing person. That is the only time I was ever in the lodging-house. I think at that particular time the inquiry was for a person missing of the name of Horne, who had been a deputy lodging-house keeper there. I remember the incident. I do not know what time it was or what month.

37237. But you know a lodging-house is managed by a deputy, as a rule?—Yes.

37238. And you do not know the deputy of this lodging-house by sight?—No.

37239. Nor by name?—No, I do not.

37240. I suggest to you that in August last the deputy was a man named Bill Horne. Cannot you remember that?—No.

37241. And I suggest to you that on the 21st of August you were talking to Horne when he called your attention to this disturbance in the street—in Chicksand Street or Osborn Place?—No such thing.

37242. Did you not talk to any common lodging-house keeper or to anybody of that sort during your turn of duty that night?—No, I did not. I do not know one in the whole of the division.

37243. On the 21st of August you had been not quite two months a sergeant, I think?—That is so.

37244. And not quite two months in this division?—That is so.

37245. If you saw a constable dealing with a man who was creating a disturbance, but who afterwards went away—I mean to say, if a constable were keeping him off from having a fight, or anything of that sort, and the man afterwards went away quietly, you would not think it necessary to report that?—Yes, I should certainly direct the officer to take his name and address. Of course, there are different sorts of squabbles.

37246. Exactly. Supposing a drunken man appeared to be about to put up a fight, and then went away quietly, you would not think it necessary to report that?—No.

37247. Supposing you saw, as you thought, a man and a woman fighting, or going to fight, and a constable succeeded in separating them, and the man went one way and the woman another, you would not think it necessary to report that, would you?—Not in the usual way, if it did not amount to an assault.

37248. You do not report every squabble that takes place between people in Brick Lane?—It depends on themselves. If they go away quietly we do not.

37249. Osborn Place is about 300 yards from where P.C. Ashford ought to have been on duty, is it not?—Yes, I daresay it would be.

37250. Do you remember meeting Sergeant Anderson that night at 12.30, was it, or was it 4.30?—4.30.

37251. And Sergeant Duffin at 12.30?—Yes.

37252. Do you recollect of your own memory that you met them?—No, I cannot particularly recollect meeting them.

37253. What did you mean when you said you remembered meeting them?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I do not think I asked him if he remembered meeting them.

37254. (*Earl Russell.*) I beg your pardon. He said "I remember where I met Sergeant Anderson"?—That was by referring to the state.

37255. Exactly. That is what I mean?—In all cases if anything crops up that we do not recollect we look it up.

37256. Then it is not your own memory you are relying on, but you looked at the state?—Yes, to follow where I had been.

37257. I suggest to you that this is the explanation of what happened. I suggest that you thought that this was a disturbance which was not of much account, that you helped a man up, and that when he went away you did not think it necessary to report it?—No such thing.

37258. Do you really say that no such thing ever happened at all?—No such thing that I know of.

37259. Can you remember seeing Constable Ashford that night. I mean of your own recollection?—No, not particularly.

37260. And it is not true that any of these people looked out of the windows, or were in the street, or saw anything of this kind?—No such thing.

37261. Are you often on duty in Brick Lane. I think you said you had been on duty in the daytime?—Yes, I have been there.

37262. You having been on duty, a man like Wiltshire, who sells papers, would see you?—Yes.

37263. If he did not see you from 10 o'clock in the morning until late at night, and if you had not been on night duty, he would not have seen you?—He would see me between six and ten.

37264. But you had not done much night duty on this particular section?—Not on this particular section.

37265. You mean between six and ten at night?—No, in the morning, day duty.

37266. You would be on duty till 10 a.m. in the morning, you mean?—Yes, till ten.

37267. Does the deputy of this lodging-house in Osborn Place generally sit on a chair, or very often sit on a chair at his door?—That I could not say.

37268. Never seen a chair there with a man sitting on it at night?—At night?

37269. Yes?—No. I have seen him lean about.

37270. And you say you were not talking to a man who was sitting on a chair at the door of that house that night?—No, I was not.

37271. Not at all?—No.

37272. That is all you can tell me. You say you know nothing more?—No. I do not know anything about it.

37273. You know nothing about this occurrence?—No.

(*Chairman.*) You have some recollection, I suppose, of the roster of August last?

37274. Did you look it up in the book at all when you knew you were to come here to give evidence?—I have only looked at the state, first of all, to see whether I was on that particular section that night. I have seen the state.

37275. You have not looked at the book?—Not at the book.

37276. Or at the roster, as it has been called?—No.

37277. Apart from the state, which you yourself, I understand, made up at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of August, you have no note of anything that took place that morning or the night before, as I understand it?—No; that is so.

37278. You do not keep the little slip of paper that was handed to you, giving the place of meeting with the sergeant?—No, we destroy that after we meet the last time—at least, I do.

37279. After you meet the last time?—After the state is made out. I pin it in my helmet, and before I go home I destroy it.

37280. But in this case it would be rather a valuable document to you, because it would show whether you were at the appointed place?—In the event of my not being at the place appointed the sergeant or the acting inspector would wait and ascertain, and I should have to go and report where I was at the time.

37281. I suppose that is so, but you would also put on the back of the state, would you not, that you had not met the sergeant?—Yes.

37282. If, in fact, you had not met him?—Yes.

37283. If there is a controversy between you, you would have that little paper to refer to, I suppose?—Yes.

37284. You say that is destroyed when the state is made or passed by the Sub-divisional Inspector. You do not keep that?—No.

37285. When you paraded the men of your section at 9.45 on the 20th August (we have the fact that you did so) did you state to any of them at all as to where they were to be posted that night?—Yes. I speak to them individually and tell each man.

37286. At 9.45?—At 9.45.

37287. When they are on parade?—When they are on parade.

37288. Whilst the inspection is going on?—Yes.

37289. Is that so?—When the men fall in we take their numbers.

37290. You take the numbers of the men on your section?—The numbers of the P.C.'s on that section. We then go upstairs to regulate the men. I may be on the second section, and there may be four men more on my section than what there are on the next section; then we divide the men. I should probably have to turn two men over to equalise the sections.

37291. Why. The whole thing is determined by the roster. There were 11 beats in your second section that night, and a constable was assigned to each beat?—Yes, but probably some of those men were doing something else. They may have been at the police court.

37292. We know exactly from your state what the condition of things was?—Yes.

37293. And you had really only 7 men available for beat duty that night?—Yes.

37294. Do you mean to say that you might have taken men from another section if you had asked for them?—Except that I was much shorter than the other section, you will find.

37295. I find on the state that your whole strength was 16?—Yes.

37296. And you ought to have had 11 men available for beat duty. There were 11 beats?—Yes.

37297. According to the roster, you ought to have assigned a man to each beat?—Yes.

37298. Whereas, as a matter of fact, you had only 7 available?—Yes.

37299. You knew that by 9.45, I suppose?—Yes.

37300. Had you seen any of the men before the inspection began at 9.45?—No. They fall in at 9.45; we then see our strength, and then we call the numbers over and see who is present.

37301. Do you call the numbers over in the presence of the Inspector or the police-sergeant?—Yes.

37302. Which?—Whoever the parading officer is.

37303. You are not the parading officer in that case?—No, except for my own particular section.

37304. What is the first thing you do when the men have fallen in? They know they belong to your section, do they not?—Yes.

37305. It is all done on the first Monday in August, we are told?—Yes.

37306. The men fall in properly?—Yes.

37307. They know you are their sergeant?—Yes.

37308. What happens when the men fall in?—You call the numbers over to see who are present.

37309. You do?—Yes, on my section.

37310. Not the parading officer?—No, the sergeant.

37311. Is that done at 9.45 or before 9.45?—At 9.45.

37312. In the presence of the parading officer?—Yes.

37313. After you have got the numbers of those in attendance, do you give them any instructions, or what happens then?—Not for a moment, till we see how the other sections are. Perhaps there may be men belonging to other sections who are taken away for some other duties; we then equalise the reliefs or the sections.

37314. You equalise them?—Yes. Probably I may have 11 men working on my section and another section may only have six men.

37315. Do you hand over men?—Yes, I hand over men.

37316. How came it that no men were handed over to you that night, then?—They are all accounted for.

37317. I am not saying they are not. You did not want more men?—I could not say.

37318. You had 7 men to do the work which was assigned on Monday, 1st August, to 11 men. That is perfectly clear?—Yes.

37319. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) How many men were available from the other sections that night? Do you remember that?—I could not say, except I looked at the duty book.

37320. (*Chairman.*) At any rate, you did not get any men from the other sections that night, if your state is accurate? This is your state. You can look at it (*handing*)?—If I got any men from other sections they would be marked there.

37321. There is nothing of the kind suggested there. Does anything at all pass between you and the men before you march them out to go on duty at 10 o'clock?—After the sections are equalised we then post them to their beats where they are going.

37322. You say, "After the sections are equalised," but it is perfectly clear the sections were not equalised from the numbers I have before me. Your section remained where it did. You had nothing but the men who ought to have belonged to your section?—Yes.

37323. According to the roster of the first Monday in August?—Yes.

37324. There was nothing done on that night in the way of relieving the section, as far as you were concerned?—Probably there may not have been.

37325. Was there? If there was it ought to appear in your state?—If I lent any men or received any men it would be on my state.

37326. Why are you in doubt at all?—I could not speak as regards whether I received any or lent any that night.

37327. The state would not show you?—Yes, the state would show me.

37328. I mentioned that a moment ago?—I was just reckoning up the men; I did not know for the moment what the strength was on that particular night.

37329. I am only trying to ascertain what took place on this night, and I offered you your state to refresh your memory. Then, after looking at the state you go back and talk about equalising the sections. What has equalising the sections to do with it?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) There may be an equalising of the sections the other way.

37330. (*Chairman.*) I have not asked him anything about taking away a man from him that night or bringing him another man?—You see 15 men here. I am supposed to see that all are shown. There are seven of my men working on beats. There is a P.C. at Hanbury Street, there is one at the police court, there is one on reserve, there is one at Vallance Road patrol, there is one at High Street, Shoreditch, patrol,

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there is one at Commercial Street, Shoreditch, there is one on a fortnight's leave, and there is another on annual leave, which makes up the 15.

37331. We know all that, because we have had that elaborately explained to us, but I am only putting a very simple question to you. What do you do when the men are paraded at 9.45? They fall in, you say?—Yes.

37332. You keep going back to something about equalising sections. Was there any equalising of sections?—No, not in that case; I see I have not received any or given any away.

37333. Then we come back to where I thought we were all the time. No man was added to you or taken from you in the parade-room?—No, there was not.

37334. Did you give any instructions to the men before you marched them off at 10 o'clock?—Yes, but nothing further than telling them what beats they were posted to.

37335. Why should you tell them what beats they were posted to? They would see that from the Roster?—No. You would probably find according to the Roster some man was posted on 8 beat, and probably he would have to go on 10 beat, and take two beats.

37336. I think that is very likely to be the case. For instance, 207 knew his beat was No. 11 if he looked at the Roster?—Yes.

37337. But on this night, although that was the case, he would not be in the least surprised to be told to go to some other beat?—No.

37338. If you said before you left at 10 o'clock to 207, "I have only seven men for the beat to-night. You are to go to No. 4 and half of something else," he would obey you?—Yes.

37339. You gave the men instructions before 10 o'clock, and I think you must have given some special instructions, as you had only seven men for eleven beats?—Yes.

37340. You gave them by word of mouth, I suppose?—Yes.

37341. They have no note before leaving the station of what you have told them to do?—No note.

37342. No?—There is only the rough piece of paper.

37343. Before you leave the station?—Yes.

37344. All this is done in the fifteen minutes which is given for inspection and parade?—Yes.

37345. About that rough piece of paper, is it written out before 9.45, or when the men parade?—About the time when the men fall in. We are there perhaps ten minutes before the men fall in, we get this ready, and mark them up, 1, 2, 3.

37346. You get a piece of paper, and write down the instructions for the night on that?—Yes.

37347. Do you take that with you when you march them off?—Yes.

37348. Do you keep it at all?—I keep it in the event of not being able to remember it. As a rule, we remember it after the first night or two. We can remember if there is any man changed from one beat. We know by continually patrolling where the men are without referring to this paper.

37349. Then do you think, as you had only seven men that night, you wrote down something on a piece of paper before you went out at 10 o'clock with the men?—I would do so.

37350. You would do it. Do you mean you actually recollect doing it every night during August?—Every night.

37351. What kind of paper do you write it on? You have a note-book, for instance?—Slips of paper—ordinary slips.

37352. You have a note-book supplied to you?—Yes.

37353. Why do you not make the note in the note-book which is given to you as sergeant, instead of doing it on loose slips of paper?—It has not actually got anything to do with the practical notes that you usually put in note-books. We do not utilise our note-books for that purpose.

37354. But that rough piece of paper is very useful to you the next morning, is it not, for making up your State?—Yes, we really make the State from it.

37355. When the rough piece of paper is destroyed, if any question arises as to the accuracy of your State, there is no document by which it can be checked in the least, is there?—We never destroy the paper till we make the State out. Sometimes there are different variations. Probably in the course of a night a man may be taken off his beat for some purpose, he may be detained, or he may be assaulted, which necessitates him being taken off his beat. In that case we would have to cover up his beat.

37356. Supposing on the rough piece of paper you had posted, say, P.C. 20 to Beat 3, and in the course of the night you changed him, for some reason or other, to Beat 5, when you made up your State you might not chronicle that, and you might, if you liked, say that he had been on Beat 5 all the time, whereas in fact he had only been on Beat 5 part of the time?—That would be put in the Remarks.

37357. It ought to be put in the Remarks?—Yes.

37358. If you did that, and the constable shut his mouth, nobody could detect it?—That is hardly likely.

37359. I will accept that at present from you; but suppose you did such a thing, how could your superior officer detect it?—I do not know, I am sure—he could not practically do so, because the superior officer goes over the States and initials them, but all the variations which occur during the night are put on paper, as I do; and after you put the turns down on the respective beats where they have been, then you put also the variations in the Remarks column, if they have been changed.

37360. When Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison looked at this State of yours, did he ask for the rough piece of paper you have talked of?—No.

37361. Then if there was some variation between the rough piece of paper and this he did not know of it?—No.

37362. Except that possibly he knew it was your practice to keep it?—He takes that as a true State. It would be all against us in the event of our not having this man on a particular beat. There may be something turn up—a door may be found open, or something of that sort—and you immediately turn up the state to see who was the man on that beat.

37363. Do you mean that during the night you make entries on this piece of paper?—Yes, if there is any variation.

37364. There were a good many variations this night, were there not?—There are on night duty, as a rule. There are some streets where we have to send a man till 2 o'clock, and others from 11 till 1, and different patrols that way can cover their beats in the meantime, and they fall back on their beats at 2 o'clock, or whatever the case may be.

37365. "Beats from 10 till 12 night, P.C. 110, 1 and half of 3"?—Yes.

37366. "P.C. 124, 1, 4, 8, and 9"?—Yes.

37367. "P.C. 180, 5, 6, and 7 Beats"?—Yes.

37368. Do you mean when these changes of beat take place that you actually enter them out at night, wherever you are?—Yes.

37369. Do you mean at the same time?—Yes, at the same time at which they occur.

37370. But the beats are different the one from the other. I do not quite see how you do it at the same time?—We always know where to find a man by working the opposite way. We can see them in a very short time.

37371. When 10 o'clock came, for instance, did you go and tell P.C., "You must now take half of 3"?—Yes.

37372. P.C. 110, according to the correct arrangements, had No. 3 Beat?—Yes.

37373. That was his beat?—Yes.

37374. Did you tell him he was to have Beat 1 as well?—Yes.

37375. When did you tell him that?—At 10 o'clock.

37376. That was when you began?—Yes.

37377. From 12 till 1, I find, P.C. 110 is on Beats 1, 2, and 3?—Yes.

37378. When did you tell him he had to take up Beat 2? Will you just look at that, and see?—Yes.

37379. (*Chairman.*) Then I understand from you that

on this occasion no man was lent by you and no man was received by you from any other section?—That is so, Sir.

37380. That is what I infer from your State?—Yes.

37381. When you march off your men at 10 o'clock from Commercial Street Station how do you march them down—what direction do you take?—I take a south direction, down Commercial Street.

37382. Do you always follow the same route?—Yes.

37383. Whether you have eleven men with you or whether you have six men with you?—Just the same.

37384. Which of them do you first drop? You march down Commercial Street. Do you turn into Hanbury Street?—Yes.

37385. Do you drop a man there?—That depends. Probably there may be a man who is marching out with me who may have to go up to Flower and Dean Street, and in that case, when I arrive in Brick Lane, at the point of Hanbury Street and Brick Lane, if there is a man on one beat he will fall to the left, and 2, 3, and 4 beats will go to the right, and also the man in Flower and Dean Street and also Montague Street.

37386. You do not go by the number of the beats?—Oh, yes.

37387. Do you march to No. 1 beat first?—You see the beats break up there altogether the moment you enter Brick Lane from Hanbury Street.

37388. I see, No. 1 beat, where you march them to the point, at which Hanbury Street crosses Brick Lane, if you turn to the left you get to beat No. 1?—Yes.

37389. Do you march them all up?—The man would fall out there, and go down there on the left.

37390. Then he comes to No. 1 beat?—Yes.

37391. Then Hanbury Street passes through No. 2 beat?—Yes.

37392. And the man on No. 2 beat would drop off there?—Yes.

37393. Then you drop the men off as you proceed?—Yes.

37394. And 207, I see, on this occasion, had No. 11 beat?—Yes, I marched with him all the way.

37395. No. 11 beat is towards the latter part of Hanbury Street, before it comes to Vallance Road?—Yes.

37396. Am I to understand from this State that you left 207 H on No. 11 beat?—Yes.

37397. You would get there a few minutes after 10, I suppose?—Shortly after 10. As a rule the clock is striking 10.

37398. Did you leave him on No. 11 beat?—On No. 11 beat.

37399. On No. 11 only?—Yes, at the corner. That month I marched, as a rule, up with them, 207 going on the low beats towards Vallance Road, and I also had 104 going on the bakers' strike, and as a rule the men on the other beats on the right.

37400. The man on strike duty you would drop before you got to No. 11 beat?—Yes, as a rule I left off there.

37401. Where?—At that point, near the bakers' strike, as Ashford's, 207, beat commenced there?—

37402. That is, No. 10?—Yes, he had Nos. 10 and 11.

37403. I thought I asked you only a moment ago whether you dropped him at No. 11 on that night, and whether No. 11 was his beat?—He had the two beats. In that case I dropped him on No. 10, where I left off the man on the strike duty at the point of Spelman Street and Hanbury Street. As a rule the man who was on day duty remained there. The man who was on day duty never left that place till we got down there. I then asked him if anything had transpired.

37404. Then No. 10 and No. 11 beat adjoin one another?—Yes.

37405. So that you would drop P.C. 207 in Hanbury Street, and then turn off from Hanbury Street to get to his No. 10 beat?—Yes.

37406. He also had No. 11 beat?—Yes.

37407. And No. 11 beat extends right to Vallance Road?—Yes.

37408. Then it is quite possible that at 12.30 he might have been met in Vallance Road by somebody?—Oh, yes, he may have been.

37409. Did you give him any instructions as to the particular way in which he was to go round his beat?—Oh, yes.

37410. Did you give them in writing or by word of mouth?—There is a general order on the matter as to the way the beats are to be worked.

37411. I have got the General Order here, but it does not say anything about any particular street?—No, but all the beats are worked in the same way.

37412. How do you mean they are all worked in the same way. I know that the constables have to walk their beats at the rate of 2½ miles an hour, and on night duty on the inside of the pavement, and so on, but is it not in the discretion of the constable who is going on his beat as to what direction he takes?—Oh no. He may only work it in the proper way, except we have got instructions from the parading officer to work it differently.

37413. If you drop 207 at the corner, where you say when you came to No. 10 beat, Spelman Street, he is equally on his beat if he walked straight along Hanbury Street?—Yes, but he would be working the opposite way.

37414. How do you mean?—He would be working to the left.

37415. They tell him to work to the left?—He is not supposed to work to the left. He works to the right.

37416. If he works to the right he would go along Hanbury Street?—No. He has only got the one side of Hanbury Street, that is the left side, going down Hanbury Street.

37417. But when you get up Spelman Street, on one side is Hanbury Street, and there is No. 9 beat, and on the other side there is No. 10 beat?—Yes.

37418. When you drop P.C. 207 what road does he go up then?—He goes up Spelman Street.

37419. To the left?—He turns on the left really, but he works Spelman Street to the right.

37419*. On the right hand?—On the right hand of Spelman Street.

37420. Would he go right to the end of his beat on the outside of it?—He would take the outside most probably.

37421. In that case he would get into Buxton Street?—Yes.

37422. And still keeping to the right he gets into Vallance Road?—Yes.

37423. Then he walks down Vallance Road till he gets to Hanbury Street?—Yes.

37424. Then he would keep the houses on his right parts?—Yes.

37425. And then walk along Hanbury Street till he comes to the schools?—Yes.

37426. Does not he go through the cross streets at all?—Oh, yes, of course he works the inner streets as he comes to them. He works to the inside.

37427. When he works in Spelman Street he comes to a street called Pelham Street?—Yes.

37428. Pelham Street divides No. 10 beat into two parts?—Yes.

37429. Does he walk along Pelham Street?—Yes.

37430. When he gets to the end of Pelham Street, if he works to the right he has to turn down into Deal Street?—Yes.

37431. Then keeping to the right he comes back into Hanbury Street?—Yes, he would not work the whole of that, for if he did he would work right to the point in Hanbury Street, and then cross over the road, and work the inner part of the other side, which would bring him on the right hand of Pelham Street again?

37432. And then he would walk back into Spelman Street, or a continuation of it?—Yes.

37433. Then he walks up and gets into Buxton Street?—Yes.

37434. You mean that they are the general instructions given to him?—Yes.

37435. So if he follows the general instructions of walking to the right, he needs no more specific direction than that?—No. If we see him walking in any other way we tell him.

37436. As far as I can make out, P.C. 207 was walk-

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ing these two beats the whole night until 5 o'clock, when he went off duty?—Yes.

37437. You did not give him the half of any other beat, or there was no variation during the night at all?—No variation in his two beats at all.

37438. Then I think I may infer from that that he might have been in Vallance Road at half-past 12, or half-past 1, or half-past 2, or half-past 3?—Yes.

37439. He might have been?—He might have been.

37440. It is stated by Ethel Griffiths that she met him in Vallance Road, or close by Vallance Road?—Vallance Road.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Hanbury Street.

37441. (*Chairman.*) In Hanbury Street, near Vallance Road. How many times do you think in the eight hours, or it would be seven hours in this case, supposing nothing happened to take him off his beat, would he go round his beat. You know the beat well, I take it?—I do. He might go five or six times.

37442. Do you know where the schools are in Hanbury street?—Yes.

37443. They are not far from Vallance Road?—No.

37444. Supposing you drop him at Spelman Street at a quarter-past 10, or ten minutes past 10, that would be about the time, would it not—it would take you about ten minutes to get there from the station?—Yes, about that time.

37445. It would be about ten minutes?—Not as a rule—about five minutes I should say.

37446. About five minutes past 10 you drop him there?—Yes.

37447. How long would it take him to work round to the schools in Hanbury Street, do you think?—That depends. Probably he might have something to keep him, such as doors being found open, and probably he might on making inquiries at a particular door find someone was working there.

37448. If he found any door open or anything of that kind that might delay him?—It would do so. He would satisfy himself that all was correct.

37449. It would be his duty then to enter that in his notebook?—Not when men were working late and gave satisfactory accounts.

37450. He would not necessarily enter every incident in his notebook?—Oh, no. He would satisfy himself that everything was correct.

37451. Then supposing that nothing, such as a call of fire or an arrest, or any prolonged investigation of the condition of the particular houses took place, what do you estimate as the time that would be taken in working from where you dropped him, round to the schools in Hanbury Street?—I should say about a little over half an hour—35 minutes perhaps.

37452. That would be practically finishing his beat, would it not, except for the length of Hanbury Street, from the schools to Spelman Street?—Yes, or he may have left that portion and King Edward Street unworked. Probably he may have come down Spelman Street worked to a point into Hanbury Street, and back again, and probably he may have left a portion of that which sometimes in some cases where we think there are men at work we do not touch if there are lights burning, but we call the second time round.

37453. That I understand, but it would take about half an hour?—Yes, about half an hour I should say in the ordinary way.

37454. And that is nearly finishing the beat?—Yes.

37455. He is seven hours on that beat on that occasion. He might do the beat in that case fourteen times, might he not, or twelve times?—He might go twelve times providing there is nothing that occurs.

37456. You told me only five or six?—As a rule with being stopped in various ways. Anything may prevent him, for instance, replying to questions put to him.

37457. You are rather inclined to think in practice it would take him about an hour, or perhaps a little over, to do the beat in the ordinary course?—Yes, I should say so, taking one round with another.

37458. So far as I can make out, if anyone says he was at the schools in Hanbury Street near Vallance Road at half-past 12 there is nothing that you know of to prevent that being true?—No.

37459. So, again, if it is said "I met him at the schools in Hanbury Street at 3.15," there is nothing in this state or in what you know about the arrangements to prevent that being true?—Nothing.

37460. Then with regard to yourself, would there be anything improbable in your being in Osborn Place near the public-house or in Brick Lane near the public-house at half-past 3 in the morning?—No, there is nothing to prevent me from being there.

37461. We know that at half-past 4 you were to be at Hanbury Street?—Yes.

37462. At the corner of Hanbury Street and Brick Lane?—Yes.

37463. It is quite possible therefore that you were in Osborn Place at half-past 3?—Yes, I may have been.

37464. You might have been there at half-past 2?—Yes.

37465. Or half-past 12 for the matter of that?—No.

37466. Why not?—Because I was in Carter Street at half-past 12.

37467. But apart from the appointment at Carter Street at half-past 12, and the appointment at Hanbury Street at half-past 4, it is quite possible that you were in Osborn Place at almost any other time?—Any other time between the times—oh, yes.

37468. Are you prepared to say that you were in fact not there between 3 and half-past 3?—No, I am not prepared to say that, Sir.

37469. Do you work your patrol in any particular way?—According to how we probably may find the men. I may see a police constable when I just begin go on his beat, and in that case he reports to me "All correct," or if there is anything to report he reports it. I may then work on another beat, and in all probability I might have to go right round the extent of that man's beat before I saw him. Again, going round that man's beat I may see another man on the opposite beat. There is no particular way to work.

37470. You have had experience in other divisions, have you not?—Yes.

37471. Is this a more difficult division than others? Are there more disturbances here at night, and are people out later?—Oh, yes.

37472. Very late?—Yes.

37473. One of the witnesses told us he had seen a great many rows, disturbances, assaults, and so on, in the neighbourhood. Is that your experience?—I have experienced more assaults and that kind of thing since I went down to the H Division than I have in the whole lot of my time in the West End.

37474. Would it be an unusual circumstance for you to go through a night without coming across anything in the nature of a disturbance?—Yes, it would be an extraordinary sort of night if nothing transpired. It may be small and practically nothing.

37475. Some drunken people about?—Yes, and some little collection of people.

37476. Some crowd somewhere?—Yes.

37477. Do you enter anything in your notebook when you observe it that would not lead to a charge or an arrest?—No, in that case we do not enter anything. We may come across a crowd of people, and they do not know themselves what they are looking at. I have very often found that.

37478. Supposing the crowd were gathered round two people who were fighting, and when they saw you the fight ceased, and you did not think it was necessary to take anybody into custody, would you enter that in your notebook?—Oh, no.

37479. You would exercise your discretion as to whether it was worth while and proper to make an arrest?—Yes.

37480. And if the fighting ceased, and the men went off, you would not enter anything?—No.

37481. And if you found a constable having an altercation with a man, and the constable did not arrest the man, or did not appeal to you, and the man made off, you would not enter that up, I suppose?—It chiefly depends on the nature of it. On my first arrival I should ascertain what was the matter or what was the reason of the crowd. Then the explanation of the constable would satisfy me as to whether there was anything unusual in the matter.

37482. But supposing the man got up and went away and the constable was left there and he made no charge, and the constable followed the man with the intention of his getting back to his beat. Would you think that was a very unusual circumstance?—I should be guided chiefly by what I saw myself.

37483. You sometimes do meet the constables off their beats, I suppose?—Very rarely. They may cross the road in some cases.

37484. That may be to follow a man, or it may be to get a drunken man home if he does not think there is disorder enough to justify his arrest; the constable may be following a man to tell him to get home, and he might almost, without knowing it himself, get a little bit further than he ought to from his beat?—If he got any distance at all he would record it. We would not ask for a report from a police constable if he was merely across the road, because sometimes we would go up one side of the street and we see a crowd on the other side of the street, and then we go to satisfy ourselves as to what is the matter, and if there is anything, we restore peace and get the people dispersed and there is an end of the matter.

37485. Do you say if you did see a constable standing near a man on the ground and you came up, and you saw his number, even if he did not appeal to you but simply went as soon as you came up, and the man went off, too, when you came up, would you feel it incumbent on you to follow the constable?—I should demand an explanation from him.

37486. Would you follow him and ask for an explanation?—Certainly. If I saw a man lying on the ground I should want to know whether the man was hurt, in the first instance, or how he came to be there.

37487. But supposing you saw him on the ground and the man got up and ran away and the constable followed him?—As a rule, you can generally find out. Suppose a man has accidentally fallen down. In that case, when a man falls down and there is likely to be any injury, we make it our duty to ask him if he will come to the hospital.

37488. Then do you say there was nothing of the kind on this 21st August?—Nothing, that I can remember, Sir.

37489. Do you think you might have forgotten it?—Oh, no, it is not likely I should have forgotten a case of the like that has occurred.

37490. From what you say there are a good many disturbances here, and unless you are applied to, or unless there is something very unusual, you say you might pass it by without entering it in your note book, let alone make a report?—I do not think it is likely.

37491. Have you got the sergeant's report sheet? (*Document handed to the Chairman.*) Did I understand you to say you had been promoted to this division?—Yes.

37492. Not transferred?—No, promoted.

37493. Not transferred upon being reprimanded?—No.

37494. The first division you were in was Westminster, was it not?—Yes.

37495. You were transferred from Westminster to this division, were you not?—Yes.

37496. That was after a reprimand, was it not?—Yes.

37497. But you say that notwithstanding that, that the transfer from the C Division to the H Division was a promotion?—On promotion.

37498. That is to say you were a police-constable when you were in the C Division, and you were promoted to be a sergeant and transferred on being promoted to the H Division?—Yes.

37499. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I want to get from you where you were stationed in those months of July, August, September, October, and November. Can you tell me from this book? Do you understand this book sufficiently?—I have never seen this book.

37500. In July you were on night duty in Section 1?—No, I would not be on night duty in July except on a particular day which may extend to another week.

37501. "First section night duty, July," and at the bottom of that is put "Sergeant No. 5." Is that correct? Were you stationed on Section 1 during the month of July?—That would be day duty.

37502. No, it is night duty here?—I was on day duty in July. We do not do two months together night duty.

37503. In August you are put down as being on night duty in Section 2?—Yes, that is so.

37504. You cannot tell me what you were doing in July?—It would be day duty in July.

37505. You are put down as doing night duty here. Here is Section 2—day duty?——

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) There is 5 H and 5 HR.

37506. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Yes, but this is 5 H. Here it is day duty, Section 2, in September. Is that correct?—Yes.

37507. And in November, day duty, Section No. 1; I see you are put down here. Were you on day duty in November?—Yes.

37508. That means you are walking about in the day time?—Yes.

37509. Then in October, where would you be?—I should be on night duty again.

37510. Where are you in this book? This is October, and this is the night duty?—It perhaps refers to a particular section.

37511. That is the first section and the second. Were you on another section?—I should not be on the second. This particular month I should be on the third.

37512. Do you, as a rule, have the same constables with you always?—Oh, no, Sir.

37513. There is no rule about that?—No.

37514. You vary?—Yes.

37515. (*Chairman.*) From month to month?—Yes.

37516. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) But in the month you have the same constables?—In the same month.

37517. (*Chairman.*) That is not quite accurate, is it, according to what you have told me. There is such a thing as lending men, and receiving men?—We may have one or two men.

37518. I find on this very 21st August, that Police-constable 200, who, according to the roster, belonged to you, was lent to No. 1 Section for night duty?—That may be.

37519. If you look at the state of the other sergeant, Section 1 sergeant, for the 21st August, you will find the man was on night duty with him that night?—Yes, I should have lent that man to him.

37520. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) One question about how this constable walks along his beat. In Hanbury Street, if I understand you aright, he would always walk along Hanbury Street from Vallance Road towards Brick Lane?—That is so.

37521. He would never walk in the other direction?—No.

37522. And would he always walk on one side of the road or the other?—Oh, yes. The other side of the road is another beat.

37523. He would always walk on his right?—Yes.

37524. Do you know Hanbury Street?—Yes.

37525. Do you know the chapel there?—Yes.

37526. Where is the chapel?—On the opposite side.

37527. That is the chapel by King Edward Street?—Yes.

37528. (*Chairman.*) His proper position in the street would be on the other side of the chapel?—Yes.

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37529. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Are you No. 207, attached to the H Division?—Yes.

37530. How long have you been in the Force?—Six years last October.

37531. Have you always been in the H Division?—Yes.

37532. Are you married?—Yes.

37533. How long have you been married?—Six years the 18th of last March.

37534. Have you got any family?—One little boy.

37535. How old?—Five years old.

37536. Are you living with your wife?—Yes.

37537. Where do you live?—52, Huntingdon Villas, Bethnal Green Road.

37538. How long have you been living there?—Just over four years.

37539. How far away is that from this section in which you were posted on this Monday night in August last?—About 25 minutes' walk.

37540. I think you have got a clean sheet?—Yes.

37541. I will hand that in. (*Handing in document.*) Do you remember being paraded for duty on Monday night, the 20th August last year?—Yes.

37542. Was any time due to you for having been present at the reading of orders?—Yes, one hour.

37543. Did you ask to be allowed that hour that night?—Yes.

37544. Who did you ask?—The officer parading us on night duty.

37545. Who would that be?—Station Sergeant Anderson.

37546. Was the hour granted you?—Yes.

37547. Were you told which hour it would be?—I would come off at 5.

37548. Were you told at the time which hour it would be, or is it always the last hour?—Always the last hour.

37549. So that when you were told you would get your hour you knew it would be from 5 to 6?—Yes.

37550. Did you go off duty at 5 o'clock?—Yes.

37551. And where did you go to then?—Home.

37552. Did you go straight home?—Yes.

37553. Did you report yourself to the station before going home?—Yes.

37554. You say you went straight home, but did you report yourself to the station first?—Yes.

37555. Did you go from the station home?—Yes.

37556. What beats were you posted to on that night?—Nos. 10 and 11 beats on the second section.

37557. Was Sergeant Sheedy the sergeant in charge of the section?—Yes.

37558. Do you remember where he left you that night when you went on your beats?—The top of Brick Lane.

37559. Which way did you come to your beat?—Down Hanbury Street.

37560. Did anyone come with you?—No.

37561. What time did you get on to your beats?—About five minutes past 10.

37562. And did you go off your beats at all that night until 5 o'clock?—No.

37563. Did anything occur that night that was unusual in any way on those beats?—No.

37564. Do you remember whether the sergeant visited you or not, or have you not any recollection about that?—I met the sergeant several times during the night, as usual.

37565. At that time in August did you know a woman called Ethel Griffiths?—Yes.

37566. Did you know her by name, or only by sight?—I knew her by sight.

37567. Did you know what her name was?—No, I did not know her name.

37568. Where had you seen her?—I had seen her frequenting Brick Lane and Commercial Street.

37569. Had you ever spoken to her before that night?—I never saw her that night.

37570. But had you ever spoken to her prior to that night?—No.

37571. Did you see Ethel Griffiths at all that night?—No.

37572. Do you know a man called Gamble?—No.

37573. Do you know him now?—I know him now since I have seen him here.

37574. But prior to that night, had you ever seen him, to your knowledge?—No.

37575. It is said, Ashford, that in the early morning of Tuesday some time, Ethel Griffiths and Gamble met you somewhere in Hanbury Street, and that you spoke to them?—No.

37576. And that you then followed them up as far as Osborn Place, and knocked Gamble down and kicked him?—No.

37577. And that then Gamble ran away and got into Spelman Street, and that you kicked him again on the ground there?—No.

37578. Did you see either of those persons at all that night?—No.

37579. When first did you hear anything about any assault by a police constable upon Gamble?—In the latter part of November.

37580. Who did you hear of it from?—From the Sub-Divisional Inspector.

37581. That is Mr. Hewison?—Yes.

37582. Until he spoke to you about it, had you heard any talk anywhere in this neighbourhood where you were on duty about any assault having taken place?—No.

37583. Ethel Griffiths has said on two occasions she spoke to you after this happened about this assault?—No.

37584. Have you ever spoken to her about it?—No.

37585. The two occasions she mentions are in Brick Lane on a Sunday morning before Christmas, just along by a public-house called the "Cranes," that she spoke to you, and told you that she had given a statement about it, and that you said you were a married man, and that she was not to recognise you if anything occurred?—No, sir.

37586. The other occasion was in Wentworth Street, outside the "Carpenter's Arms," on the Sunday before she was here, giving evidence quite recently, and that then you offered her £2 if she would not come and give evidence?—No, sir.

37587. Have you ever had any conversation with the woman at all about coming here or coming before the Commission with reference to this matter?—On the Monday night before coming here she approached me on the subject.

37588. Is that the only time she has spoken to you?—That is the only time.

37589. Where was that?—In Lolesworth Street.

37590. Whereabouts is that?—Leading out of Wentworth Street.

37591. Were you on duty then?—Yes.

37592. About what time was it?—Half-past 12.

37593. At night?—Yes.

37594. What was said then?—She asked me if she could speak to me. I said, "Yes." She said, "I have got a paper here; would you mind reading of it?" I said, "No, I don't want any conversation with you." I then walked away.

37595. Was that all that took place?—She shouted out something about, "If you make it worth while I will bunk out of it; but," she said, "I will give you till Wednesday to consider it over."

37596. (*Chairman.*) "If you make it worth while I will do"—what?—"I will go away"—"bunk out of it."

37597. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) "I will give you till Wednesday to consider"?—Yes.

37598. Did you say anything to that?—No.

37599. Was anything more said?—No.

37600. Did you see her afterwards?—No.

37601. Or have you spoken to her since?—No.

37602. So far as you know, have you ever spoken to her, or she to you, except on that occasion?—Never.

37603. (*Earl Russell.*) You know Ethel Griffiths quite well by sight now?—I know her by sight.

37604. And do you say this occasion on Monday night is the only time that you spoke to her about it at all?—I never spoke to her about it.

37605. That she spoke to you?—Yes.

37606. And she showed you a paper?—She offered me a paper.

37607. Did you know what was in it?—No.

37608. Which Monday do you mean? Do you mean since we began inquiring into this case here?—No—the first Monday before we came here on the Wednesday.

37609. Two or three weeks ago?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) We began this case of Gamble's on Wednesday, the 20th February.

37610. (*Earl Russell.*) Then it would be Monday, the 18th February, I suppose. Did you not look at the paper?—No.

37611. You do not know what it was about?—No.

37612. Did you know what she wanted to speak to you about?—No.

37613. You did not know that she had made a statement about you?—No.

37614. Why would you not speak to her then?—It is not my duty to do so.

37615. But surely, if she came to ask your advice? I understand you say she brought you a paper and showed it to you, or was going to show it to you, to ask your advice. Is not that so?—(*No answer.*)

37616. Well, what was it she wanted you to do?—I do not know, Sir.

37617. She tendered you a paper, and was going to ask you something about it, was she not?—She said she had a paper.

37618. Did she say there was anything about you in the paper?—I never asked her.

37619. Did she say so?—No.

37620. Had you any idea what the paper was about?—No.

37621. Did she speak to you politely?—Yes.

37622. Why did you refuse to answer her?—I did answer her.

37623. I thought you told Mr. Bankes that you refused to have any conversation with her?—She asked me to read this paper. I said I did not want to read the paper.

37624. Why did you refuse?—(*No answer.*)

37625. Why did you refuse all further conversation?—Because it looked like a letter, and I did not want to read her letters.

37626. Delicacy of feeling. Is that what you mean? You did not want to read a private letter?—I did not want to know her business.

37627. Who is Dick Paine?—(*No answer.*)

37628. Who is Dick Paine?—We have a Paine, but I do not know whether his name is Dick Paine or not.

37629. Is he a constable?—We have a constable Paine.

37630. You do not know whether his name is Dick or not?—No.

37631. Do you know him at all?—Yes, I know him.

37632. When did you see him last?—I saw him last night.

37633. Have you seen him several times lately?—Yes.

37634. Did you see him last Saturday?—Yes.

37635. We have found out who Paine is. Can you tell me who Jack Thompson is?—I do not know.

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37636. You do not know Jack Thompson at all?—No.

37637. Have you had any conversation with Constable Paine about this case?—No.

37638. Have you never mentioned it to him?—No.

37639. Never discussed it with him at all?—No.

37640. Not during all these last few days?—No.

37641. Are you quite sure?—Positive.

37642. Does not this case interest you rather? It is of some importance to you, is it not?—Oh, yes.

37643. And Paine is a friend of yours, I understand?—No, he is not.

37644. An acquaintance?—Not any more than I see him there when I parade for duty—that is all.

37645. You mean you never have any private conversation with him?—No.

37646. When you say you have seen him frequently you mean you have seen him in the parade room?—When I have been on the ground anywhere near him or anything like that.

37647. You have had no private conversation with him?—I have had no private conversation with him whatever.

37648. Where was it you saw him on Saturday last?—Flower and Dean Street.

37649. Were you on duty then?—Yes.

37650. Was he on duty?—Yes.

37651. Were you on duty on opposite sides of Flower and Dean Street?—He was on patrol and I was on a beat.

37652. On a beat in Section 1?—Yes.

37653. Which included Flower and Dean Street?—Yes.

37654. And he was able to go anywhere in that section, being on patrol?—I do not know.

37655. He was not limited to a particular beat being on patrol duty, was he?—I don't know where he was. He belongs to another section; he does not belong to my section.

37656. He was on duty in your section that night I thought you told me?—On that patrol, but he is merely patrolling for so long.

37657. He was on duty in Flower and Dean Street?—Yes.

37658. And you were on beat duty?—Yes.

37659. Did you have any conversation of any length with him?—No.

37660. Just a few minutes?—Not at all.

37661. (*Chairman.*) No conversation at all?—No.

37662. (*Earl Russell.*) You never spoke to him at all?—No.

37663. You did not even say "Good evening" when he passed you?—No, I did not.

37664. About what time was it when you saw him. Was it late or early?—I saw him several times during the time he was there.

37665. In Flower and Dean Street. About what time was it?—That I could not say.

37666. Was it before 12, or after 12, midnight?—He was there before 12 and after 12.

37667. You do not remember what time you saw him?—No.

37668. What hours were you on duty there?—From 10 o'clock till 6 o'clock in the morning.

37669. Did you see him before you went on duty that night?—No.

37670. Did you see him the day before?—I do not remember.

37671. Do you know a man called "Ginger Jack"?—By sight.

37672. That is the same man as Jack Thompson, who I asked you about just now. Do you know if that is his full name?—No, I do not.

37673. I suggest to you that you asked this constable, whose name is Paine, to send "Ginger Jack"

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with a message to Ethel Griffiths about this case?—No.

37674. You say you did not?—No.

(*Chairman.*) You did not tell Paine to send a message to Ethel Griffiths?

(*Earl Russell.*) That is what I understand.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) By "Ginger Jack."

37675. (*Earl Russell.*) Or at all?—No.

37676. You say you never spoke to Paine about this case?—No.

37677. Do you know a woman named Lily James?—No.

37678. By sight do you know her?—I do not know.

37679. Do you know *that* woman by sight. (*Lily James stood up in Court*)?—I have seen her in Commercial Street several times.

37680. I suggest to you that in September last you had a conversation with Ethel Griffiths about Gamble?—No.

37681. Let me tell you what Ethel Griffiths said. Ethel Griffiths said she spoke to you before Christmas.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) A week before Christmas.

37682. (*Earl Russell.*) A week or a fortnight before Christmas, on a Sunday morning, when you were on duty in Brick Lane?—No.

37683. Do you remember whether you were, in fact, on duty in Brick Lane on the Sunday morning before Christmas?—I do not remember.

37684. At about 12 o'clock midday, near a public-house called The Cranes?—No.

37685. And that she told you she had made a statement about this case, and you said, "What did you do that for? He told me he was a married man, and he told me I was not to recognise him if anything should occur." Did you have any conversation with her?—No.

37686. Did you tell her not to recognise you?—No.

37687. I suggest to you that at the same time that Ethel Griffiths was speaking to you *this* woman, Lily James, was present, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the day time?—No.

37688. Do you say it never happened?—No.

37689. And you had no conversation with her. Did you ask Ethel Griffiths how the young man was getting on in the hospital?—No.

37690. Did you say, "Keep your tongue between your teeth"?—No.

37691. Nothing of that sort ever happened?—No.

37692. Now, about the other conversation. Were you on duty in a street outside the Carpenter's Arms last Sunday week, I think it was?—Last Sunday week?

37693. (*Chairman.*) Where were you on duty last Sunday week, I think it was?—Last Sunday week?

37693*. (*Earl Russell.*) It was on the Sunday previous to the 20th February, according to the evidence. It was on Sunday fortnight, the 17th February?—Yes.

37694. (*Earl Russell.*) Where is the Carpenter's Arms?—At the corner of Lolesworth Street, in Wentworth Street.

37695. (*Chairman.*) Where is that with reference to Brick Lane?—A turning opposite Wentworth Street.

(*Earl Russell.*) Between Brick Lane and Commercial Street.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The Carpenter's Arms is marked marked on your plan.

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

37695*. (*Earl Russell.*) You were on duty from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. that night?—Yes.

37696. And the Carpenter's Arms was on your beat?—Yes.

37696*. Ethel Griffiths says you asked her what she was going to do?—No.

37697. And that you asked her if she was going to do her worst?—No.

37698. And that then you offered her £2 if she would not go against you?—No.

37699. Nothing of the sort happened?—No.

37700. Did you see Ethel Griffiths at all that night?—No, I did not.

37701. The Monday night on which you say you saw her was the Monday night after that. Was it Monday night, the 18th February?—Yes.

37702. And you say at the same place, at the corner of Lolesworth Street and Wentworth Street?—Yes.

37703. Are you sure, when you say Monday night, you do not mean Sunday night and early Monday morning?—I am quite positive.

37704. Do you say it was before or after closing time when you saw her on the Monday night?—Half-past 12, closing time, or rather Tuesday morning.

37705. Just exactly closing time?—As near as I could say half-past 12; I could not say to a minute.

37706. When do you say you first heard of this kicking, and of this injury to Gamble?—When I heard of it in the paper, the "Daily Telegraph."

37707. In the newspaper?—Yes.

37708. Do you mean that was the first time you ever heard that Gamble said a policeman had kicked him. That is what I am asking you?—On the 25th November, when I was called upon to report.

37709. You heard there had been a letter written about it?—Yes.

37710. And you made a report?—Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) Will you give me the report?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes (*handing.*)

(*Secretary.*) "Commercial Street Station, H Division, November 25, 1906.—With reference to Report called for re alleged assault on Charles Gamlett on August 21, 1906, I beg to report being on 10 and 11 beats, second section, night duty, which includes a part of Spelman Street, on the above date. I do not know the man who has complained; I did not see him, neither did I assault him or know anything of the occurrence.—Edwin Ashford, P.C. 207 H." That is counter-signed by J. Hewison, S.D. Inspector, and J. Mulvaney, Superintendent.

37711. (*Earl Russell.*) That is what you say now?—Yes.

37712. Were you also spoken to verbally about it by the sub-divisional inspector?—When he read the letter, and asked me if I knew anything about it, I said no.

37713. Just that and nothing more? Did he read over to you the letter the solicitors had written?—He read a letter, but I did not know who had written it.

37714. So that you knew the injury was a serious one which was alleged?—I do not know anything about that.

37715. But you knew what was in the solicitors' letter?—I do not remember.

37716. Was the letter read over to you?—Yes.

37717. The solicitors' letter was?—I do not know whether it was the solicitors' letter or what.

37718. I will read it to you now, and you can tell me whether you have heard it before: "We have just been instructed in the case of George Gamble, and we think it right to lay the facts before you, in order that the facts may be investigated by the authorities. Our client has been in hospital since the assault complained of, and is not yet recovered, but it is proposed to issue process against the police constable complained of as soon as he is able to attend." Was that read over to you?—Yes.

37719. "The facts are shortly as follows:—On the 21st August in this year, in Spelman Street, Whitechapel, George Gamble was speaking to a woman named Ethel Griffiths at about 4 a.m., when after some conversation the constable knocked George Gamble down, and kicked him several times while on the ground. The constable is stated to be aged about 30, with a ginger moustache, and to be No. 207 H. George Gamble, in consequence of these injuries, was taken to the hospital, where he has since been an in-patient." Was all that read over to you?—I do not remember all that: it may have been.

37720. You do not remember whether the whole letter was read over to you?—No.

37721. But you knew the injuries were serious that complaint was made about?—I do not remember.

37722. Did you not take much interest in it?—No.

37723. You were told, I suppose, that your number was given in the letter, were you not?—Yes.

37724. You recognised it might be very serious to you?—I did not know.

37725. You recognised that it might be very serious to you if this charge were proved?—I do not know.

37726. You do not know whether it would be very serious? Is that what you mean?—(*No answer.*)

37727. Come. You understood you were accused of assaulting a member of the public?—Yes.

37728. And doing him serious injury?—I was accused of it.

37729. And you understood that if it were proved or believed it might be very serious for you, did you not?—Yes.

37730. Then you do not tell me that you did not take enough interest in the matter to pay attention to it?—(*No answer.*)

37731. What happened next? After you made your Report, did you hear any more about it?—No.

37732. Did you see any other superior officer besides Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison?—No.

37733. When were you next asked about it by your superiors?—Some time last month.

37733*. Whom did you see then?—I saw Inspector Wright.

37734. Did you make any further statement?—I made a statement.

37735. Did you write it yourself, or did you make it verbally?—I think Mr. Hewison wrote the statement made by me.

37736. You do not mean the one that we have just had?—Not my Report.

37737. You think Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison wrote down your statement?—Yes.

37738. From what you told him?—From what I told him.

37739. Did you sign it afterwards?—Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) I should like that statement, too.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Of course, you will see that this man stands in a peculiar position. Of course, inquiries have been made with reference to this matter. I have not seen this document myself.

(*Chairman.*) It appears to have been a document signed by him at the request of his superior officer. It is a document that I think ought to be produced at an inquiry of this kind.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have no objection to producing it at all, but you realise that this man stands in a difficult position.

(*Chairman.*) We are charged to inquire into the circumstances of cases of this kind, and we have taken up the case. Supposing it were a confession, for instance, I do not see why we should not call for it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have not the slightest objection to handing it to you, but I feel that this man stands, as my friend has reminded him, in a very difficult position. I do not know what proceedings may be taken, or anything of the kind, but I feel bound to ask you to exercise your discretion as to what use shall be made of that statement. I will hand it in, and you will see what it says.

(*The Statement was handed to the Commissioners.*)

(*Chairman.*) We have looked at this Statement, and we do not understand what possible reason there can be for your not wanting it to be produced.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have shown it to you in order that you might see it. There is no reason, so far as the investigation of this matter is concerned, why you should not see it, but of course it was taken, for the purpose of investigating into this matter, by the solicitor, and it stands in a peculiar position. I am entirely in your hands. If you think it ought to be produced, let it be produced.

(*Chairman.*) It is practically what he has told us in the box.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Exactly, and I wished you to see it, in order that you might be convinced that there was no real reason for keeping it back. I am quite willing that any legitimate use should be made of it.

(*Chairman.*) It is very like the statements that witnesses have made and signed. Earl Russell had them, and you inquired for them.

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(*Earl Russell.*) I was going to say that I had much the same objection to handing over proofs.

(*Chairman.*) It can be read, or handed to Lord Russell.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) May I make the position clear? Those statements that have been referred to have been made by people who are purely in the position of witnesses, but these men who come here on this charge are really and truly the accused; and, of course, it is going a great deal farther than is the ordinary practice that an accused person should be obliged to produce anything; but for the purpose of investigating the matter I desire to place everything before you, in order that you may satisfy your minds as to what the truth is, and I have placed this statement before you in order that your minds might not be influenced by the fact that it was not produced.

(*Chairman.*) There is no doubt they are in the position of accused persons, but we have no power to inflict any punishment. We can only record what our opinion is, and we are charged with inquiry.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, but you will bear in mind that hereafter proceedings may be taken against these men (I am not saying whether they will or will not); and then, of course, any of the materials produced here will be available. I am only desirous that you should have the exact position before you, in order that you should exercise your discretion and judgment in the right way. I have produced this document.

(*Chairman.*) It is entirely in the accused's favour, as far as I can see.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am not saying it is not.

(*Earl Russell.*) I quite admit that in the case of this particular witness there is a possibility of other proceedings, and if there is anything in it which might lead to the possibility of his being prejudiced I will not press it.

(*Chairman.*) It appears to me to be a proof taken by the solicitor from him as a witness, and it is exactly what he says in his report. There is no harm in its being read; in fact, it is to the public advantage that it should be read.

(*Secretary.*) "H, Commercial Street Station, 29th January, 1907. Statement of Edwin Ashford, P.C. 207 H. I paraded for night duty at 9.45 p.m. on the 20th August last, and was posted by P.S. 5 Sheedy to Nos. 10 and 11 beats of the second section, which commences at the corner of Spelman Street and Hanbury Street, taking the right-hand side of Spelman Street to Pelham Street, crossing Pelham Street to Hunt Street to Buxton Street, right-hand side of Buxton Street to Vallance Road, right-hand side of Vallance Road to Hanbury Street, right-hand side of Hanbury Street to Spelman Street (starting point), taking the whole of the interior. I remained on my beats till 5 a.m., when I was relieved for attending the monthly reading of General Orders. I did not assault anyone, and I know nothing whatever of the matter.—Edwin Ashford, P.C. 207 H. Witness, J. Hewison, Sub-divisional Inspector."

37740. (*Earl Russell.*) Is that all the statement that you made?—Yes.

37741. I suppose you do not remember now everything that you did during that night of the 20th and 21st August?—Yes.

37742. You can remember what happened on your beat?—Yes.

37743. Will you tell me what the incidents of the night were after the sergeant left you at 10 o'clock, or soon after?—Very quiet.

37744. I know, but what did you do, whereabouts did you walk to, which way did you go?—Continued round my beat on the right-hand side in the ordinary way.

37745. That is rather what I meant. You have no special recollection?—No.

37746. You knew you were to be allowed to go at 5 o'clock?—Yes.

37747. Were you allowed to go as soon as it struck 5, or were you to be allowed to leave your beat by the sergeant at 5?—Leave my beat at 5.

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37748. Without reporting to the sergeant?—Go to the station and report off.

37749. And you did go to the station?—Yes.

37750. What time did you get home?—About a quarter past 5.

37751. I suppose all you had to do at the station was just to report off duty, or something of that sort, and then walk on?—Yes.

37752. No more than that?—No.

37753. Did you go to your lunch just now during the adjournment with Sergeant Sheedy?—No.

37754. Did you not see him during the adjournment?—I saw him, yes.

37755. Did you hear that there was a question about the deputy of the lodging-house near the Bell?—Yes.

37756. He did not tell you that?—No, he never spoke anything at all to me about it.

37757. Perhaps you can tell me who is the deputy of the lodging-house near the Bell. You know the lodging-house near the Bell public-house?—I know there is a lodging-house there, but I do not know the deputy.

37758. You do not know who the deputy was in August?—No, I do not.

37759. Do you know a man named Bill Horne. Do you know if he was the deputy?—No, I do not.

37760. Do you know any man called Bill Horne?—No, I do not.

37761. You say you had seen Ethel Griffiths walking about the streets before August?—Yes.

37762. In pursuit of her calling?—Yes.

37763. Had you ever had occasion to arrest her?—No.

37764. No trouble between you?—No.

37765. Ever spoken to her at all before?—No.

37766. No ill-feeling on either side?—No.

37767. Gamble you had never seen before?—No.

37768. No ill-feeling to him?—No.

37769. He had no reason to have any to you?—No.

37770. Do you know Joseph Wiltshire?—No, I do not.

37771. Do you know Annie Franks—Mrs. Franks?—No, I did not know her until I saw her here in court?

37772. Do you know James Hartnett?—No.

37773. George Brager?—No.

37774. William Hughes?—No, I know the brother of Hughes—the brother to this one.

37775. There has been no unpleasantness between you and any of these people?—No.

37776. No ill-feeling on either side?—No.

37777. If you tell me you know nothing about it I think it is no use taking you through it in detail, but just let me remind you. Ethel Griffiths says you called her on one side and made an improper proposal to her?—No.

37778. When she was walking with Gamble?—No.

37779. She said that she went and told Gamble, and that you followed both of them?—No.

37780. And there was an argument for several yards?—No.

37781. And you then pushed Gamble down and kicked him?—No.

37782. On two different occasions. You deny that anything of the sort ever happened at all?—No.

37783. Then it is no use taking you through all this. All the people who say they saw you kicking him are telling lies?—I know nothing about it.

37784. And never had any conversation with Ethel Griffiths about it?—No.

37785. Nor any conversation with Constable Paine about it?—No.

37785*. (*Chairman.*) I think you said you did not know Mrs. Franks till you saw her in court. Did I catch your observation aright?—Yes.

37786. Were you in court when Mrs. Franks gave evidence?—When I was brought in. I saw her here at the court, but not in court.

37787. You do not mean you were in court when she was being examined?—No.

37788. You were outside?—I was outside.

37789. You saw her here. Have you ever seen her in Spelman Street or about the neighbourhood at all?—No, I cannot recollect that ever I have.

37790. Or Mr. Rubinstein, who was a witness?—No, I cannot recollect. There are so many Jews about there that it is difficult to recognise them.

37791. I may take it you did not know, at any rate, until this case came up to us for investigation, any of those witnesses?—No.

37792. Except Ethel Griffiths?—That is all.

37793. The extent of your acquaintanceship with Ethel Griffiths was seeing her walking about the streets, I understand?—Yes—not known her by name—only by sight.

37794. Are you sure you did not know her by the name of Ethel or Griffiths, or some name?—No.

37795. She had been there a good long time, she told us, nearly a year, or about a year, walking about?—Never heard her name.

37796. And as far as you know, she was never in trouble?—No.

37797. Then, comparatively for her calling, you might describe her as well-behaved and kind?—Yes.

37798. Not rowdy?—I never had any occasion to interfere.

37799. Have you seen her noisy on any occasion?—I fancy I have seen her a little bit the worse for drink, but no case for police interference.

37800. Then I may take it you knew her by sight pretty well. You seem to have had occasion to see her when she had taken a little drop to drink, and there was no occasion for you to interfere?—I knew her by sight well.

37801. Are you sure you never had any conversation at all with her?—Quite positive.

37802. Except at the time when she came up to you on Sunday fortnight, or Monday evening, I think it was. That was the very first time she came to speak to you?—Yes.

37803. Is this a true account of what took place. I want to know whether my note is correct: "She began by saying 'Can I speak to you'"?—Yes.

37804. I take it she asked you if she could speak to you?—Yes.

37805. "I said yes." She said 'I have a paper here.' I said 'No, I do not want conversation with you.'" What did you mean by saying that immediately after you had told her she might speak to you?—She asked me to read this paper. I said "No, I do not want to read your paper."

37806. Then what did you mean by saying she might speak to you?—I did not know whether she wanted to ask me any question, or anything like that.

37807. Was not that obviously what she was going to do. She said "Look at this paper." Was she not going to ask you for advice?—This paper being a letter I did not read it.

37808. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) It was not a newspaper?—No. It was a letter which was put in an envelope.

37809. (*Chairman.*) Here was a woman whom you knew by sight who very courteously asked you if she might speak to you, and you said yes. Then she said "I have a letter here"?—"Will you read it"?

37810. "Will you read it"?—I said so.

37811. Why did you not read it?—I did not want to read other people's letters.

37812. You said she wanted your advice?—I thought she might want me for something else.

37813. For what?—For some other question.

37814. What other question?—I do not know.

37815. You are following what I am putting to you, are you not. Was it not a very natural thing for her when you gave her permission to speak to you to say "Here is a letter, I want you to read it." Evidently she was going to ask you something about it, according to your view?—I do not know.

37816. You had given her permission to speak to

you with a view, as you understood, of asking your advice?—Yes.

37817. Why did you stop her. You did not say. "I will not read the letter." You have just told me my note is accurate: "I do not want conversation with you" is what you said?—I believe I said "I do not want to read the letter," or I do not want any conversation with you.

37818. I read my note to you a moment or two ago and asked you if it was accurate, and you said yes. I will read the note again: "She asked me if she could speak to me. I said yes. She said 'I have a paper here,'" and then you added afterwards, "She said will you read it; I said No, I do not want conversation with you"?—I said no.

37819. You did not say "I do not want conversation with you"?—"I do not want anything to do with you."

37820. "I do not want anything to do with you." What had come over you that had determined you, after such a short interview, to say you did not want to have anything to do with her. She had asked permission to speak to you, and you had given it. What made you say "I do not want to have anything to do with you"?—Of course, if we are found talking to women we are liable to be reported for accosting.

37821. Were you afraid that people might suggest if you had been seen speaking to her you had been accosting her; was that in your mind?—Yes.

37822. By that time you knew that one of the charges that were made against you was that you had made an improper overture to that very same woman?—No, not at that time.

37823. On Sunday, the 17th of February?—No, on the 20th.

37824. On Monday I mean before the Wednesday?—No, I never knew anything about that.

37825. Here was a woman, you knew her calling, and you had seen her for nearly a year walking about the streets there?—Knew her by sight.

37826. She asks you to read a paper and you say: "I do not want to have anything to do with you," you yourself having given her permission to speak to you. What is the meaning of it?—Of course I did not want to read anything that was on her paper. I do not know about her business.

37827. Did you form any opinion as to what the paper contained?—No, I did not.

37828. Did you think it was a paper that concerned yourself in any way?—No.

37829. Did you not think that?—No.

37830. It did not flash upon your mind, when she said that, that it might be a summons to come before us?—No.

37831. Then I still ask you why you refused to have any conversation with her. I understand you did not know that she had said anything against you, or was going to say anything against you with regard to this matter of Gamble. You did not know what the contents of the paper were?—No.

37832. Why on earth did you say "I do not want to have anything to do with you," or "I do not want any conversation with you"?—When she asked me to read this paper I said: "No, I do not want to read your paper." I thought she might want to ask some other question. I did not know she wanted me to read any other paper.

37832*. You can read?—Yes.

37833. Did it occur to you that she might not be able to read, and might want you to read it?—No.

37834. What do you think she came up to you for?—I do not know. When she asked me to look at this paper I walked away.

37835. Have you got your note book for August about this?—No.

37836. What has become of it. Has it been handed in in the usual way?—Yes.

37837. Have you got your present notebook?—Yes.

37838. Is it customary for you to keep any record of the number of times you go round your beat?—No.

37839. Or of meeting the sergeant?—No.

37840. You cannot tell, I suppose, after this lapse of time, how many times you went round your beat that morning?—No, I do not remember.

37841. Did anything of any importance at all occur that night, or anything important enough for you to make an entry in your notebook, for instance?—No.

37842. Have you got the notebook here?—Yes. (*The notebook was handed to the Commissioners.*)

37843. I find on page 29 an entry of September, and on the next page, 30, I find an entry of May 18th. There I find on the other side of the May entry, equally on page 30, September 6th. What is the meaning of the entry "C. Paine" on page 29?—That is a name and address that I had obtained.

37844. Nothing to do with the "Paine" mentioned in this case?—No. An accident, I think it was.

37845. How many times do you think you went over the beat on the 21st August? Or, I will put the question in another way; it may as well be put in a general way. When you are put on 10 and 11 beats, how many times do you think you would, in the course of the seven hours, for it was only seven hours during that day, go over the beat?—About six times.

37846. You have no note, or anything that would indicate where you were at any particular hour?—No.

37847. If I asked you, for instance, whether you were near the school in Hanbury Street, close by Vallance Street, at half-past twelve, could you say you were not there?—I could not say.

37848. You could not say where you were at three o'clock?—No; I could not.

37849. Nor at half-past two?—No.

37850. Did you, after you heard in November of this matter, and were asked to report, and you made your report, try to find out whether any man had been injured at all?—No.

37851. Why not?—It is not my duty to do it as a constable.

37852. It is not your duty as a constable! I should have thought it was, after an allegation of that kind had been made against you. I understand the subdivisional inspector did read the letter from the solicitors to you?—Yes.

37853. Although you may not recollect the contents, you know that you are mentioned there by name, 207 H?—Yes.

37854. You were accused?—Yes.

37855. You also know that Gamble is mentioned by name in the letter?—Yes.

37856. And Ethel Griffiths is also mentioned by name in the letter. When you made the report, if you were speaking the truth, it was quite a proper report for you to make as a constable; but did it not strike you that it would be expedient to make some inquiries in your own interest?—No; because I never knew the man Gamble, neither did I know the name Griffiths.

37857. Had you ever been called upon before on the question of whether you had assaulted somebody?—No. I do not remember that I ever was.

37858. Did you not think it a strange thing that anybody should accuse you of having assaulted a man called Gamble, or any other man?—Yes.

37859. As I understand it, you knew you were entirely innocent?—Yes.

37860. And yet you knew that there was somebody writing to the Commissioner of Police and saying that the man had been much hurt, and that you were accused of having done it, and you contented yourself, as I understand, with making that official report?—Yes.

37861. Do you mean to say that you were not sufficiently interested to go and try and find out who Ethel Griffiths was, and who Gamble was?—No; I did not.

37862. Just think. Was it because you thought it better to let the matter drop altogether, on the chance that nothing more would be heard of it?—No.

37863. You thought they might be in earnest in the matter, and that more might be heard of it?—No; I did not.

37864. Which do you mean? Did you think nothing more would be heard of it after your report?—No.

37865. What did you think?—I did not know what to think. I had never been reported before for having assaulted anyone.

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37866. The facts were given to you, and the names of the persons concerned, Gamble, and Ethel Griffiths were given to you?—Yes; but there were no addresses, or anything of that.

37867. Did you think it was a matter of pure invention, and that nobody had been kicked by anybody on that night?—I could not say that.

37868. What did you think?—I knew I had not done it, so, of course, I did not trouble any more about it.

37869. You knew you were quite innocent; but people who might be wicked enough to write that letter might be wicked enough to go on and get evidence against you. If people were wicked enough to make a charge against you, it is possible they might be wicked enough to go on with the charge?—Yes; it is quite possible.

37870. Bearing that possibility in mind, do you mean to say you made no inquiries at all, and did not try to find Ethel Griffiths, and did not try to find out who Gamble was?—No.

37871. Did you ask your superior officers to make inquiries?—No.

37872. And point out to them what position you were in?—I think my superior officer, Mr. Hewison, did make inquiries.

37873. He made inquiries, and he made a suggestion which was not acted upon. He wrote back to the Chief Commissioner to say: "You had better ask the solicitor what Gamble's address is." What I cannot understand is why you did not think it incumbent on you to try and find out who Gamble and Griffiths were for your own protection?—(*No answer.*)

37874. I understand you did absolutely nothing?—No.

37875. And that when Ethel Griffiths came and spoke to you on Monday evening you even did not think it was about this case?—No.

37876. You know now that people were inquiring in or about Osborn Place as to the circumstances under which Gamble had been hurt?—I know now.

37877. Did you not know then?—No; I did not.

37878. That is the only explanation you can give of your not inquiring?—Yes.

37879. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When did you first know that there were people inquiring?—I never heard of any inquiries until I was brought up here to the Court.

37880. When did you first hear that there had been inquiries—to-day?—No, when the Commission commenced on the 20th.

37881. Then you heard the evidence given against you?—Yes.

37882. When did you first know that Ethel Griffiths was Ethel Griffiths?—Not until she was called up here.

37883. Had you never heard this woman who had been on the streets for some months called by her christian name?—No.

37884. While you were on your beat that night can you tell us at all where you saw your sergeant?—No. I cannot remember, it is so long ago.

37885. When did Sub-divisional Inspector Hewison first speak to you about this? What did he ask you?—He read this letter, and he asked me if I knew anything about it, and I said no. He gave me a piece of paper, and he said, "You had better make out a report."

37886. Did he ask you whether you knew the names of these people at all?—No.

37887. He did not ask you that?—I cannot remember. He may have done.

37888. Did he tell you anything about Gamble having been in the hospital?—No.

37889. Did you know that they had made inquiries at the hospital?—No.

37890. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You first heard that this charge was made in November?—Yes.

37891. Then you made your report?—Yes.

37892. Then the matter hung fire for some time, and you heard nothing about it for some time?—No.

37893. Did you think the case against you had been abandoned?—No, I did not know anything of it.

37894. Did you think if a serious charge was going to be made against you it was the duty of your superior officers to investigate the circumstances?—My superior officer asked me about it.

37895. What I want to know is whether you thought your interests would be properly safeguarded by the action of your superior officers?—Yes.

37896. Do you know what happens in similar cases? Where a charge is brought against a police-constable, is it left to him, or is it left to his superior officers to try to get at the facts?—It is left to his superior officers.

37897. (*Chairman.*) There is nothing to prevent you helping them to discover the facts?—I would not be allowed to do that.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) He would not be allowed to do that. We can call witnesses as to that.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) I thought probably it would not be allowed.

(*Chairman.*) I think it would be more satisfactory if we had some evidence about it. There is certainly nothing, as a matter of law, when a grave charge is made against a man like this, to prevent him going to try to find Ethel Griffiths if he likes.

(*The Witness.*) You must not do that.

37898. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You heard nothing of the matter between November and the middle of February?—No.

(*Chairman.*) I should like to know what the official view of the duty is.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) May I ask one question?

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

37899. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You were called upon for a report with reference to an alleged assault by yourself?—Yes.

37900. You made your report to your superior officer?—Yes.

37901. Rightly or wrongly, do you think it would be right of you to go and make private inquiries for yourself, except upon the orders of your superior officer?—Certainly not.

37902. That was your view of it?—Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) I have handed in a statement, but I do not know whether you have had time to look at it. I should like to ask leave to call that witness.

(*Chairman.*) You put questions founded upon this to the witness.

(*Earl Russell.*) I did, but we can have direct evidence, I find, of that conversation.

(*Chairman.*) I will just consult my fellow Commissioners if you will wait a moment.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) I want to know the beats at which this constable was posted during those few months from July to November.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, certainly you shall have those. Do you wish to keep the officer's notebook?

(*Chairman.*) No. Is there any other constable who give evidence as to the events on that particular ...ht that you propose to call?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) They are all available. I think I may be allowed to say this. They have all been interrogated, and none can throw any light upon the occurrence, but you may wish to see them, and they are all here. Some of their beats lay very close to this man's beat. There is also the sergeant who was in charge of the other section which lies on the other side of Brick Lane.

(*Chairman.*) Section 1?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. Of course, another sergeant would have had charge of the section which included the other pavement of Brick Lane.

(*Chairman.*) I think it would be more satisfactory if he were called. I think I should like to ask him a question or two.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Certainly.

(*Chairman.*) I do not think we need have all the constables called.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is entirely for you. We have here a constable whose beat included Osborn Place.

(*Chairman.*) We might see him.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Is he able to say where he was that night.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, he is not. Nothing was called to his attention. Nobody spoke to any of them.

(*Chairman.*) I think I should like to see the sergeant on Section 1. What is his name?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Doyle.

(*Earl Russell.*) May I make one suggestion. There is in the statement which I have handed in a mention of Constable Paine. I think the Commission would probably like the authorities to take a statement from Constable Paine.

P.C. E. Ashford.
5 Mar. 1907.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Instructions have already been given to that effect.

Sergeant ARTHUR DOYLE, H 30, sworn.

Sergeant A. Doyle.

37903. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You are a sergeant of the H Division of the Metropolitan Police?—Yes.

37904. In August last you were in charge of No. 1 Section?—Yes.

37905. Have you got the roster here for that month of August?—I have not it here. It is somewhere here.

37906. You made out what is called a State, I suppose?—Yes.

37907. For the 20th August?—Yes.

37908. That would be the State of the 20th August, which would show what took place on the 21st?—Yes, till 6 a.m.

(*Chairman.*) Have you that State here?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

37909. (*Chairman.*) I want you to explain why it was that No. 200 who appears to belong, according to the roster of the 20th August, to another section was with you on that night?—It is quite possible this way. When States were given in at a quarter to 10 I was supposed to have eleven or ten men, as the case may be. There were fifteen men attached to the first section. If I had ten men for beats, that would show me five men short. Probably another section would only be three short. Then one would be sent from that section to mine, which would make me four short, and the second section four short.

37910. Where would that be arranged?—In the station before we went out.

37911. It would be irregular for Sergeant 5 H to hand a man over to you in the course of the night?—That would not be right. That would be done before we went out at 10 o'clock.

37912. Any change of men during the night from one section to another ought not to be done?—No. That takes place before we are marched out, and the men are posted to various beats.

37913. You were in charge of Section 1 on this night in question or on the night and morning in question?—Yes, till 5 a.m., I believe, the following morning.

37914. Would it have been irregular for you as sergeant of the first section to have gone into Osborn Place in Section 2?—Unless I was called there for any particular purpose, an assault, or anything. I should be quite justified then in going.

37915. If you saw a constable kicking another man lying down or anything of that kind?—Certainly, I should go and investigate what it was.

37916. Although it was off your beat?—Yes.

37917. Did you notice anything of that kind on this day in question?—Nothing at all.

(*Chairman.*) Lily James is the only other witness.

(*Earl Russell.*) Yes, I think that is the only one. Perhaps you would rather examine her yourself. That is the only proof of her I have got.

(*Chairman.*) Very well, I will examine her.

LILY JAMES, sworn.

L. James.

37918. (*Chairman.*) Where do you live?—At Flower and Dean Street.

37919. Are you a married woman?—No, single.

37920. And you are a friend of Ethel Griffiths?—Yes.

37921. I am afraid I must ask you, but do you carry on the same kind of work or business, or call it what you like?—Yes.

37922. Lord Russell has asked us to take your evidence. What is it you want to say about the case?—On a Sunday morning in September me and Ethel Griffiths were walking down Brick Lane between 12 and 1 in the daytime. We saw Constable 207 H. The constable stopped her, and asked her how the young man was. I was by her side. She said he was very bad. The constable said, "What are you going to do?" Ethel Griffiths said, "I do not know. The police-constable then said, "Well, keep your tongue between your teeth, as I am a married man."

37923. Have you seen the constable since?—Yes.

37924. When did you last see him?—I saw him again a fortnight ago on Monday evening.

37925. Have you seen him later than that?—No.

37926. Have you been in Court at all this afternoon?—Yes, I have been in Court this afternoon.

37927. And you have not seen the constable that you heard Ethel Griffiths talking to in September this afternoon?—Yes, I have seen him this afternoon.

37928. 207 H?—Yes.

37929. You have seen him here once since, I understand?—Yes.

37930. For instance, you have seen him this afternoon?—Yes.

37931. That is, I think, what you want to say?—Yes.

37932. How is it you were not here in order to support Ethel Griffiths? Why have you come to-day? Why were you not called before?—I did not know anything about it until the case was going on.

37933. Did Ethel Griffiths ask you to come here?—Yes.

37934. When did she ask you?—She asked me in the week.

37935. This last week?—Yes.

37936. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Are you sure that it was in September this happened?—Yes, on a Sunday morning.

37937. Why do you fix September?—It was September.

37938. How do you know it was September?—Because it was a good way back. It was not in November, and it was not in December.

37939. You fix September because it was a good way back?—Because it was soon after I heard about the accident.

37940. When did you first hear about the accident?—At the end of August.

37941. Did Ethel Griffiths tell you?—Yes.

37942. Did you know that she had been about a great deal with Gamble?—Yes.

37943. I mean, she had been living with Gamble, had she not?—Yes.

37944. And you knew that quite well as a friend of hers?—Yes.

37945. How long had she lived with Gamble, do you know?—I could not say.

37946. For some time, had she not?—Yes.

37947. I suppose you people sometimes have a man whom you specially prefer?—Yes.

37948. And you knew Gamble was the man that for a time she was preferring to anybody else?—Yes.

L. James.
5 Mar. 1907.

37949. (*Chairman.*) When you say "living," in answer to Mr. Bankes, do you mean they were living at the same house, as well as being friends and intimates?—Yes; I could not say where they were living; but I knew she had been living with him for some time.

37950. But whether they actually occupied the same house or not, you do not know?—I could not say.

37951. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You mean to say he was her particular fancy man?—Yes.

37952. And they were about together a great deal?—Yes.

37953. You knew that quite well?—Yes.

37954. And you knew they had been in that position the one to the other for some considerable time?—Yes.

37955. And she spoke to you in August about her particular man having been hurt, is that so?—Yes.

37956. Did she tell you she was going to the hospital regularly and taking him fruit and things?—Yes.

37957. And you knew she went to the hospital to see him whenever she could?—Yes.

37958. Then she said he had been hurt?—Yes.

37959. Did she say there had been any row that night?—No, she said she had met him.

37960. Did she tell you how long she had been with him that night?—No.

37961. She did not say anything about that?—No.

37962. Did she say anything about there having been a row between men?—No.

37963. Did she tell you how he had got hurt?—Yes, she told me that she was in Brick Lane speaking to him, and that a constable came and moved her on and knocked him down and kicked him.

37964. You say she said she was in Brick Lane?—Yes.

37965. And that the constable had moved her on?—Yes.

37966. Did she say that harm had happened to the man in Brick Lane?—No, she did not tell me in what road it happened.

37967. But she said the constable had moved her on in Brick Lane?—Yes.

37968. You are quite sure about that?—Yes.

37969. And you think it was some time after this that the conversation took place with the constable. Is that so?—Yes.

37970. Did you know this constable by sight before?—Yes, I know him by sight.

37971. Have you ever spoken to him?—No, I have seen him about.

37972. You have seen him about on duty?—Yes.

37973. Did you know him to speak to, or his name or number?—We give him the nickname of "Ginger."

37974. Everybody knows him in that district as "Ginger"?—Yes.

37975. There is no other red-headed constable about the district, is there?—No.

37976. So that if anybody wanted to pick out a particular constable, they would all be sure about "Ginger." Is that right? I mean he is the one man who has red hair in the whole of the district, is he not?—As far as I know.

37977. And if you wanted to get a lot of people to agree about one man, the best man to take would be "Ginger," would it not?—No.

37978. Is there any other man who is as well known as he?—Yes. Dick Paine is well known.

37979. Has he a peculiar appearance?—No, nothing particular.

37980. Why is he well known?—I do not know why he is more known that the others.

37981. Tell me why you think this happened in September?—Because it was soon after the young man was in the hospital.

37982. It was nowhere near Christmas?—No.

37983. It would be quite wrong to suggest that it was anywhere near Christmas?—Yes.

37984. It was not in the winter-time at all?—No.

37985. Did I understand you to say you never heard anything more about this until a week ago, or within a few days from now?—No.

37986. Then Ethel Griffiths came and asked you to come here, did she?—Yes.

37987. Did she tell you you would receive money for coming?—No.

37988. Nothing about that?—No.

37989. Nothing at all?—No.

37990. Do you expect to receive money for coming?—I do not know. I have never been in a court before.

37991. Do you expect money for coming here?—I do not know, I am sure.

37992. Do you know whether Ethel Griffiths has received anything for coming?—Yes.

37993. She has told you that she has had money?—Yes.

37994. And you expect to be treated the same as she?—No, not at all.

37995. But why should she receive money for coming and you not?—I do not know.

37996. (*Chairman.*) I understand you have received no summons from the Commission?—No.

37997. You have come here quite voluntarily?—Yes.

37998. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) How many days have you been here?—Only to-day.

37999. Did Ethel Griffiths tell you how much she had received for coming?—Yes.

38000. She told you the amount?—Yes.

38001. Did she tell you that at the same time she asked you to come?—No.

38002. When did she tell you that?—She told me about it last week.

(*Chairman.*) At any rate, you do not know what amount you are to receive?

(*Witness.*) No.

(*Chairman.*) I think it ought to be known publicly that the scale upon which the witnesses are paid is a remarkably low one.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am not suggesting that it is not.

(*Chairman.*) I believe it is a little lower than at the Sessions.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) But a person's position in life may be such that they may be glad to get even that.

(*Chairman.*) My observation was not directed to any criticism on your question, but to remove misapprehension on the part of the public.

(*Earl Russell.*) I think it is only fair that the suggestion made by my learned friend should be put to Gamble, and that he should be asked about their living together.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have.

(*Chairman.*) I think you took your risk about that in putting in another witness.

(*Earl Russell.*) Very well, only I am told that Gamble denies it.

FORTIETH DAY.

Tuesday, 26th March 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Esq., K.C., M.P.
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).
J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Platt's case continued.

P.C. ARTHUR SOER, 204 L, recalled.

P.C. A. Soer. 26 Mar. 1907.

38003. (*Chairman.*) When did you first enter the police force?—On the 7th March, 1898.

38004. Which division?—The L Division.

38005. And you continued in the L Division down to 1903?—Except the three years I was away in the South African War.

38006. In 1903 the work you were doing in the L Division was the work of an ordinary constable, as I understand?—Yes.

38007. You had never been up to that time engaged on any special work in plain clothes?—No.

38008. Do you remember when in 1903 you were ordered to take up some special work in connection with street bookmaking?—Yes.

38009. What day was that?—I cannot quite remember the date, but it would be in January.

38010. January, 1903?—Yes, as far as I can remember. I am not quite sure of it.

38011. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It was January when you got the order?—Yes.

38012. (*Chairman.*) Had any other constables in the L Division been engaged on that special work before January, 1903, to your knowledge?—Yes, they had been.

38013. Do you happen to remember their names?—Deed was one.

38014. How long had Deed been engaged upon the special work of trying to put down street bookmaking?—I could not explain much about that, because I was away in the South African War for three years.

38015. Was there anybody else beside Deed who had been employed on that special work?—There were several police officers.

38016. Can you give me their names?—I am afraid I cannot. That would be in the book.

38017. What did the special work consist of?—Keeping observation on bookmakers.

38018. And you were to do that work in plain clothes, I understand?—Yes, we used to do four hours' uniform and four hours' plain clothes duty—keeping observation on street bookmakers.

38019. Is that a technical phrase, "keeping observation on street bookmakers"—in the sense that you knew exactly what your duties were in order to discharge them properly?—Just so.

38020. What does keeping observation on street bookmakers mean?—It means if we know where a bookmakers is standing, we would keep observation.

38021. And arrest him, I suppose?—Arrest him if we saw him commit the offence.

38022. If you saw there was reasonable ground for taking that action?—Yes.

38023. When in the L Division had that system of sending men out in plain clothes to keep observation on street bookmakers come into force?—I could not say.

38024. Before January, 1903, you had not been engaged on that work at all?—I was out a few days in 1902, as far as I remember, but not much.

38025. Did you understand that in your being chosen as one of the officers to do this kind of work in plain clothes you were being chosen as one whom your superiors thought to be unusually fit for the work?—I did so, Sir, and I think I had more arrests during that year than had ever before been made in the streets.

38026. We have got the lists. Am I to understand that you were chosen as being an officer peculiarly fitted for the proper discharge of this special work?—That is what I thought, Sir.

38027. And you took it therefore as a compliment to your position in the force?—Just so.

38028. Am I to understand from that that you had some special knowledge or information about the case of street bookmakers?—No, I had nothing of that description when I started, but of course I had to learn that after they gave me that appointment.

38029. You were to learn it up?—Yes. I knew the dates, of course—what I had to do.

38030. You knew that you were to watch any suspected bookmakers, to try and discover where they carried on their occupation?—Yes.

38031. And to watch them?—Yes.

38032. And if you found that there were reasonable grounds for arresting them, to arrest them?—Yes, just so, Sir.

38033. How did you proceed to qualify yourself for the discharge of that work? I gather that you had no special knowledge before January, 1903, of the system?—It is like this, we have to learn as we go along. We disguise ourselves in different kinds of clothes, and hide ourselves in different ways, and get about under cover the best way we can without being seen. Of course, the bookmakers had several touts in the streets, as they have to the present day.

38034. It is partly detective work?—It is.

38035. And partly the work of a constable?—Yes.

38036. Did you understand how a man like Platt, for instance, carried on his business? Did you know that he had got cards printed, in which the rules of the game, the conditions of the wagers, are printed, and which he gives about to any likely customers?—I cannot say that I ever saw a card that was given out by Mr. Platt.

38037. Did you know that these street bookmakers did have cards?—Oh, yes, every one of them.

38038. And, of course, a card is a necessary part of the business, is it not, because the card contains the conditions upon which the wager is made?—Yes.

38039. Did you know that it was customary for each bookmaker to have what he calls his pitch?—Yes.

P.C. A. Soer. 26 Mar. 1907.

38040. And that on the racing days, during the racing hours, he would take his stand upon the pitch and give opportunities for any person to come and hand him a slip with money?—Yes, he would take up his pitch at a certain time. He might not go there the same time every day.

38041. And you knew that there was a sort of agreement amongst themselves that one man did not invade another man's pitch?—Oh, no, Sir; not that I am aware of.

38042. But what did you mean by saying "his pitch"?—I do not quite understand what you mean, Sir.

38043. I put it to you that you knew that the men issued cards?—Yes.

38044. The issuing of a card in a place like London would be no good at all unless the person who got the card would know where to find the man who is issuing the card?—Certainly.

38045. In other words, that his customer must know where to look for the bookmaker?—Certainly.

38046. Did you not know in January, 1903, or did you not during 1903 become acquainted with the fact that a street bookmaker had what he calls his pitch?—Yes, Sir.

38047. And that the system was for him to go to that pitch on racing days during racing hours?—Yes; but, as I say, he would not go there the same time every day, or if he thought there was anyone after him. He might walk round and take the slips, that is to say, not that he would stand there and allow me to walk up to him and take him, because it was a difficult matter to get at him.

38048. That I quite understand. The moment he was warned that the police were after him, then he might take those precautions, and therefore, though he knew that the police were after him, he still remained and went to the pitch; that would be rather an unusual thing in your view?—He would go to the pitch, certainly; but if he knew that the police were after him he might hide, or he might go to some other spot—a public-house near, or anywhere—because there is no doubt the punters get the tip where the bookmaker is if he does happen to move away and hide up.

38049. I quite follow that, and I think it is extremely likely. Then if a man went to the same pitch day after day—and by going to the same pitch I mean going practically to the same place in the same street, near the same public-house—that would indicate that he thought he was safe from the police, would it not?—Oh, no, I do not think that. He might go to the same pitch, but, as I say, if he thought the police were after him he might hide, might go into a public-house, or he might go up on to Waterloo. He might have someone looking about in the street meeting the punters and saying "Mr. Platt is so-and-so, Waterloo," or they might say "The Hero," or he might have someone on the pitch to draw our attention, to make us believe he was there, but at the same time he was not.

38050. Or he might take a walk?—Yes, there is not the slightest doubt about that.

38051. When did you effect your first arrest in 1903 of anybody?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) There is a return, sir, which has been made, and which is before you. The third column shows the names of the officers.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Have you a summary of this showing how many arrests there were altogether, and how many the different officers made?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No, sir; but I will have one made out.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I am only asking for convenience, because in looking down the list it looks as if the witness Soer was the one who arrested most.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, sir, it does.

38052. (*Chairman.*) I find that the first arrest you made was on the 31st January, when you arrested a man called Bourke, or a man going under the name of Bourke?—Yes.

38053. Where was his pitch?—I think it was near the Olive Branch, Waterloo Road. I do not think he was a big bookmaker. I think he used to take a slip or two now and then, as far as I can remember.

38054. He was not a very regular practitioner?—No, I think it was the only time that the man was ever arrested.

38055. The next man you arrested was Thomas Burnett?—Yes.

38056. That was on February 6th?—Yes.

38057. Where did you arrest him?—It would be Hercules Road or thereabouts.

38058. Near what public-house would that be?—I do not know the name of the public-house, but it is a little beerhouse a little way down Hercules Road. It may be somewhere near that.

38059. Then you arrested Burnett again, or Deed arrested him. Do you remember Deed arresting him?—I was with Deed when he was arrested. I do not know whether it would be on that occasion.

38060. Burnett was arrested again on July 8th by P.C. 180 L—that is Deed?—Yes.

38061. Were you with Deed when that arrest was effected?—I could not say for certain. I am not certain on that point.

38062. Burnett was arrested by P.C. Waters again in July. Do you know where Burnett was arrested on these occasions?—I could not say where he was arrested by Sergeant Waters. I suppose it would be Sergeant Waters.

38063. He was arrested once by you, and you have given us the place; then he was arrested again by Deed and again by Waters; that is three times. Do you know whether he was arrested in the same place?—I could not answer for that. That would be Sergeant Waters, of the detective branch, and I could not answer for that; but I think I was with Deed when he was arrested on the second occasion.

38064. On July 8th?—Yes.

38065. I think you told us in your examination in chief that you and Deed generally acted together during these months?—Yes, I think we did.

38066. You think that Burnett was arrested in the same place?—I think it was in Hercules Road.

38067. Did you arrest anybody else more than twice?—Yes, I think so.

38068. Take William Harris. You arrested William Harris on August 6th?—Yes.

38069. Do you remember that?—Yes.

38070. Where did you arrest him?—That would be in Paris Street or Upper Marsh—Paris Street, I should think.

38071. On September 4th you arrested William Harris again?—Yes.

38072. Where was he arrested then?—That would be in the same place, either Paris Street or Upper Marsh. They both lie close together, but his usual pitch was Paris Street.

38073. Platt went under the name of Smith, if I remember rightly?—Yes.

38074. Alfred Smith?—Yes.

38075. Were you with Powell when he arrested Platt or Smith on the 29th May?—Yes.

38076. And that arrest took place on Waterloo Station, did it not?—Robert Street.

38077. And then you arrested Alfred Smith again on August 1st?—Yes.

38078. He was arrested by yourself alone, or, at any rate, you were the charging officer?—Yes, I was the charging officer; but I had another officer in company with me.

38079. Who was with you on that occasion?—P.C. Gunn, 209, I think.

38080. I think that is what was stated in examination in chief. Then Alfred Smith was arrested again by you on the 28th August?—Yes.

38081. Was he arrested in the same place on the 28th August as on the 1st August?—I saw him in the same place, but I arrested him just outside the Hero public-house. He ran there.

38082. That was the time he ran away?—That was the time we had the chase.

38083. But he was carrying on his business in the same place?—Yes.

38084. Then, again, there was a third arrest of

Alfred Smith by you?—That would be by Deed, I think.

38085. The 13th October I find that you arrested him?—I think that was Deed.

38086. The 28th August—that was the arrest effected by you?—Yes.

38087. And then he was arrested by you again on the 13th October?—I think that was Deed who arrested him on the 13th October; but, at any rate, I was in company with him.

38088. It was in connection with that arrest that the final difficulty appears to have arisen between Smith and others—Smith and Deed quarrelled?—That does not concern me. I know nothing about that.

38089. You say you had nothing to do with that?—No.

38090. I may take it, then, that on these four occasions Smith was carrying on his business in the same place?—In Robert Street when we arrested him.

38091. And it was therefore your duty, I understand, during these months to keep an observation on bookmakers?—Yes.

38092. Do you know that Smith says that he carried on his business during all these months at the same place, that on racing days he went to Robert Street, for instance, and carried on his business in between the times at which you arrested him?—Yes.

38093. How comes it that he was able to do that and to go to the same pitch day after day if you were keeping an observation upon him?—I had other bookmakers as well as Platt to keep observation upon, and I may have gone to Robert Street, or in that neighbourhood, but I could not see Mr. Platt owing to his touts, who were covering him. He got the signal, perhaps, that we were on the way.

38094. Take the month of June. He was not arrested at all?—I was only out one day in June, and I could not answer for that.

38095. In July he was not arrested at all, according to this return?—No.

38096. Certainly you did not arrest him?—No.

38097. According to the evidence he has given to us he went to that pitch on the racing days in the months of June and July. How comes it, if you and other officers were keeping observation on him, that he was not arrested?—We may have gone there and would not see him.

38098. Did you go in July? You have told me that you were well acquainted with the method adopted by the bookmakers for carrying on their business?—Yes.

38099. And you were specially chosen as a particularly picked officer for the purpose of keeping observation?—Yes.

38100. How comes it that you did not go to Robert Street and see whether Platt was carrying on his business in June and July?—We will drop the month of June, as you say you were not out on duty at all, and take the month of July?—In July I may have gone there on several occasions, but I was not able to see Mr. Platt, which I have done with other bookmakers.

38101. Do you mean to say you went at any day in July to Robert Street to see whether Smith or Platt was carrying on his business? Have you any distinct recollection that you did so?—I have not any distinct recollection when I went. I know I did go there, and I must have seen Platt, but I did not see him doing any betting. Perhaps he knew that I was in the neighbourhood. As I told you before, if Mr. Platt knew I was anywhere about there he would move on to Waterloo Station, or he might move anywhere.

38102. When you went away, say, after the arrest in May you went away, and perhaps you went and observed, as you say, other bookmakers, and having talked, no doubt, to Deed and the other constable who was engaged on the same work, did it not occur to you that Smith was carrying on his business in Robert Street during those days?—Of course I had an idea he was there somewhere, but I could not see him commit the offence. Every time I saw him bet I arrested him.

38103. Then if you had gone there every day and stood there he would have to shift his pitch?—I do not think it would be hardly fair when there were other bookmakers about for me to go and stand there purposely to keep that man away.

38104. Why not?—I should be allowing the other bookmakers to carry on business, because there were several others.

38105. Of course you cannot be everywhere at the same moment, and the blame with regard to the other people carrying on the business would not attach to you, but attach to your superior officers for not putting enough men in plain clothes in the street?—But then if I went to Robert Street, and could not see Platt there I did not think it was much good my stopping there, because he might go up on to Waterloo Station, and he might be taking slips there, or have someone in the street to draw my attention. I should make a move somewhere else. If you do not catch a bookmaker on the spot it is no use standing there waiting for him, or trying to keep the punters away.

38106. Supposing you knew that it was an important racing day like one or two of the days in Ascot week, would you not, from your own knowledge of what was going on in the L Division, know that Smith was very likely to carry on his business somewhere, and probably on the same pitch?—Oh yes, I should think that, of course, but I might go round there and not see him.

38107. What he has told us is that he did carry on his business?—It might be so.

38108. He carried it on during all these weeks, and there were only four arrests, and that the four arrests took place on occasions which were practically agreed upon between one of the Force and himself?—Certainly not with me.

38109. And that his immunity during all these months is explained by your tolerance of him, and, as he says, by his bribing you?—No, I think not.

38110. I put this question to you: What is your explanation of the fact that Platt was carrying on his business during all these weeks without his being arrested by you?—The simple reason is that we did not see him commit the offence.

38111. I gather that you were not present when Deed made the bet with Smith or Platt?—No, I know nothing about the bet whatever.

38112. It was you who arrested Chapman, was it not—the case in which there was an appeal to the Newington Sessions?—I summoned Mr. Chapman, and Deed was in company with me at the time.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I do not know, Sir, whether you would like to have your attention called to the section giving the power of arrest in such cases. It is Section 23 of the Metropolis Streets Act, 30 and 31 Victoria, chapter 134: "Any three or more persons assembled together in any part of a street within the Metropolis for the purpose of betting shall be deemed to be obstructing the street." So they have to see not only the bookmakers but three persons together, the bookmaker and two others, before there is a power of arrest.

(*Chairman.*) So that you say the mere act of making a bet is not an offence for which a man might be arrested?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No, not if the punters came up one at a time.

(*Chairman.*) There must be obstruction as well?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, there must be three.

(*Chairman.*) But under the County Council bye-law under which a summons can be taken out that is not the case?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No, that is so, Sir.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) What is the date of the County Council bye-law?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Somewhere in 1903, I think.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I think it was given as 1903, and that agrees with the increased activity.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) March, 1903. Under the new Act you know that the power of arrest is different.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Does that mean supposing a person was found with slips in his pocket, unless there were two others seen with him, and obstructing and taking part in the proceedings, there could be no arrest?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) There could be no arrest.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The betting was not an offence?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You must see the three together, and then you may arrest, and then you had the chance of finding the slips in the pocket.

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38113. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) With regard to this year 1903 you seem to have gone about a good deal with Deed?—Yes.

38114. And who were the others with whom you went about on this particular duty?—P.C. Gunn 209 and P.C. Powell 203, as he was then. I think that is about all, as far as I remember.

38115. That would be right, then, that you, Powell, Gunn, and Deed were the four who were told off particularly to this duty during that year?—Yes.

38116. Powell was only out about five or six days?—That is all.

38117. A little longer than that, but at all events it was a short time. How long had you known Deed?—I knew Deed at the time I joined the Force myself. I think he was at the same station as I am at the present day.

38118. From 1898?—Yes. I think it was a little later than that that he joined. I am not certain what service he had.

38119. Somewhere about the same period?—Yes.

38120. Did you know anything about Deed making this bet?—Nothing whatever.

38121. When did you first hear of it? You know the bet I am referring to?—Yes; I quite understand the bet you are referring to.

38122. When he came and said he had £2 on?—I think I heard of it a day or two after he was reported. When I heard he was suspended, of course I heard he had been suspended for making a bet with Mr. Platt.

38123. And until that you did not hear anything at all about it?—Nothing whatever.

38124. When did you first hear of it, then?—I do not know whether it was amongst the men on parade or not. I cannot quite remember where it was now. Any way, it was talked of among ourselves.

38125. Had you ever known Deed bet before?—No.

38126. You never heard of his betting?—No.

38127. Why I am asking you is because the bet he made then seems to show some special knowledge of how to make it if he was to be sure to win?—Of course, I do not know anything about Deed's doings, or anything about the bet. I do not know whether he understood betting or not. I cannot say whether the slip was in his handwriting.

38128. You did not see it, as I understand?—No.

38129. You did not know anything about it?—Nothing at all.

38130. I see from this summary which Mr. Muir has just handed me that apparently you made 64 arrests out of 111 during 1903?—Yes.

38131. I see Deed comes next in order. Deed made 16 during the year. Did you ever hear any question about money being taken by police constables during this year in respect of street betting?—No.

38132. Do you mean you never heard of it?—No.

38133. Has it ever been offered to you?—No.

38134. Do you mean that no bookmaker has ever offered money to you?—No.

38135. And nobody on his behalf?—No.

38136. Do you mean you have never heard of such a thing?—No.

38137. Until when?—From what I have seen in the papers and what I have heard here.

38138. I am not asking you about yourself, because I understand what your answer is about that; but do I understand you to say that you have never heard that offers have been made to policemen to take bribes from bookmakers?—No.

38139. Or their having drinks with bookmakers?—No.

38140. Until when?—Until the Commission started. Of course, I have seen cases in the papers.

38141. But just think a little about that. That cannot be right?—I have nothing more to say, only what I have said.

38142. But you had heard something about it before? Did you not hear of the complaints that Platt was making?—It never came to my knowledge after 1903. There was a letter sent complaining about me, and I was called on to report.

38143. I know; but what I was asking you about was whether you had not heard it suggested that you took bribes from bookmakers, and you said you never heard about it till this Commission?—I did at the South London Sessions, when Mr. Platt gave evidence against me there.

38144. That was during the prosecution of Chapman?—Yes; and I also heard of it at the Southwark Police Court. It was put to me by Mr. Conway, the solicitor defending Chapman.

38145. And of course you also heard of it because Platt lodged a complaint. Did you not know that Platt lodged a complaint against you?—He lodged a complaint after the summons was heard at the Southwark Police Court. I had heard about the police, and of course it was said that I had received money and had been reported to the Commissioner of Police, which was all wrong.

38146. You were examined about that; but that did not only apply to you. You knew that?—No, not by the way Mr. Conway put it to me.

38147. Did you think it only referred to you?—It referred to Deed.

38148. And to you?—And to me.

38149. And to the others?—No; I do not think he mentioned anyone else at the police-court. He simply spoke of Deed, and Mr. Conway said, "Are you aware that you have been reported to the Commissioner of Police by bookmakers for receiving bribes?" and my answer was, "Not that I am aware of."

38150. But did you not know that complaints had been made by Mr. Platt about Powell and Gunn?—Not till after that.

38151. Not till after you were asked the question at the police-court? But you did hear of it?—I heard it from Mr. Spencer, when he handed me the letter.

38152. You were called upon to report?—Yes.

38153. That we can fix. Then you did make a report?—I made a report.

38154. That report of yours is dated the 21st November?—Yes.

38155. Do you know the public-house the Two Eagles?—I think the Two Eagles is at the top of Brook Street.

38156. The top of Brook Street—where?—The Kennington Road.

38157. You know the place?—I think that is the place they call the Two Eagles—I am not certain of it.

38158. Have you been in it at all?—I never was in it in my life.

38159. The Hero of Waterloo of course you know?—Oh, yes, I know it well.

38160. Do you know the Pocock?—The Pocock, Westminster Bridge Road?

38161. Francis Street, Westminster Bridge Road?—Yes; that is right, sir.

38162. That is three public-houses I have called your attention to. Have you ever been in any one of them?—I have been in the Pocock once.

38163. Were you in uniform then or not?—I was, Sir—off duty.

38164. You were off duty and you went in?—I did.

38165. Was that with Platt?—No.

38166. Did you see him there?—No.

38167. Did you speak to him?—No. I met Deed at the corner of Francis Street when I was going home. He asked me if I would have a glass of beer, and I said, "Yes, I don't mind." We went down, and we had a glass each, and I left.

38168. That is the only time you have ever been in there?—That is the only time I have ever been in the house.

38169. Now, the Two Eagles. I understand you to say that you have never been in there?—No.

38170. That is the one in Brook Street, Kennington?—That is the one.

38171. Have you ever been in a public-house with Mr. Platt?—Never in my life.

38172. Have you ever seen him in a public-house?—Never.

38173. Have you ever seen Deed with him in a public-house?—No.

38174. Or in his company?—No.

38175. Are you sure of that?—Certain.

38176. You have never seen Deed with him at all?—Never.

38177. At any time?—Only when we have had him in custody.

38178. The Hero of Waterloo—have you been in that house?—No, only when I have been called in, I may say, to put people out. That is the only time.

38179. Called in in discharge of your duty?—Yes.

38180. But have you been inside the Hero of Waterloo with Platt?—No.

38181. Never, at any time?—No. He just dragged me in the door when I arrested him once—that is all.

38182. He dragged you in the door trying to get away?—Yes.

38183. When did you first know Platt?—I heard of him on or about the 28th May, 1903. A person met me in Waterloo Road and told me about him.

38184. That is when you first arrested him in consequence of what somebody told you?—A day or two after I was in company with P.C. Powell, when he was arrested. That is the first time I ever heard of Mr. Platt, and of course a day or two after I saw him—that would be on the 29th May.

38185. That would be after the 29th May, when he was arrested by Powell?—Yes.

38186. When did you see him again after that?—I cannot remember when I saw him. I might have seen him several times about the streets.

38187. When you saw him did you speak to him?—No, I never spoke to Mr. Platt in my life, only when I arrested him.

38188. But you knew him, of course?—Yes, after the 29th.

38189. Then you arrested him, and he was taken to the station, and charged in the name of Smith?—Yes, he gave the name of Smith.

38190. Did you know him as Smith or Platt?—I did not know his name, only by what I was told. They told me his name was Platt, and I thought perhaps that was his betting name.

38191. Who told you his name was Platt?—The person I met in Waterloo Road. I suppose he had one of his cards, or something. That is how he came to know his name.

38192. But he was betting at that time in the name of Platt?—I do not know. I never saw his card. He was charged and simply gave his name and address as Alfred Smith, 28, Oakley Street.

38193. I have got the name he was charged in. When you saw him, after he had been convicted on the first occasion, that is, in May, 1903, you recognised him, of course?—Oh, yes.

38194. And did you keep a look out for him?—When I was out after bookmakers I might have been round. I did go round several times.

38195. How many men do you think there would be betting in this particular division, who you had to look after?—I should think about 15.

38196. There would be 15 pitches?—Yes.

38197. Would they all come out about the same hour?—Oh, no—different times.

38198. Different times of the day?—Yes.

38199. Some men in the morning, and some men in the afternoon?—Some come out very early to meet people. Some of them come out later; some do not come out till after one o'clock, and then they do not always take up their pitch. They walk round.

38200. I do not quite understand how walking round is going to help them in their business, unless the man is walking round somewhere about the same spot?—Somewhere near the spot.

38201. It only means that they do not stand there to receive the slips, but walk about?—They might put up touts when anybody calls, and they would say, "I am So-and-so." It is very difficult for the police to find them like that.

38202. I do not quite understand that. He meets his touts when he arrives?—He might say to his tout, "I am going so-and-so, and if anybody asks you for me, send them up."

38203. He tells his tout where he has gone, and if anybody wants to make a bet, he is to be sent up?—Yes, and they might pass one another in the street, and say, "Alf is so-and-so." It would not be much good for me to stand in Robert Street, and watch for Mr. Platt like that.

38204. You would not expect to find him standing on the same spot?—No.

38205. But he would have to be somewhere round there, would he not?—Yes.

38206. You would expect to find him in the neighbourhood probably plying his trade?—Yes. He might be in Waterloo Station, and I could not touch him there.

38207. Because that is not within your jurisdiction?—It is private property.

38208. We have got a list of the others. There is one man named Noon. Do you know him?—Yes.

38209. He seems to have been arrested pretty often, or rather charged pretty often. This list is a list of persons arrested, I understand.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, Sir, entirely.

38210. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He seems to have been arrested pretty often?—Yes, it may be so.

38211. It certainly appears so from the list. You knew him, of course?—Yes.

38212. Was he in a large way of business, do you know. Did he do much?—I think he took several slips just about there.

38213. Where did he stand?—It would usually be in the Lambeth Palace Road, or he might work into Westminster Road, up to the bridge—just round the square there by St. Thomas's Mansions.

38214. You were asked by the Chairman about the cards that were used. Did you ever see them?—No.

38215. Did you know he had them?—Every bookmaker had a card with the rules on.

38216. Which he would distribute to the persons who were backing with him?—Yes.

38217. When a man made a bet he might get a card if he had not made a bet before?—Yes, if he did not get a card they might explain the rules, I suppose, and then give him the card. There would be no mistake about it then.

38218. But you never saw any card at all?—No.

38219. Did you know he was betting on cards?—I cannot say that for certain, because I never saw cards. It is a thing that would not affect me. I should not trouble much about seeing that.

38220. It would not make any difference, because, if you had seen Mr. Noon you could not do anything unless you found him actually in the act?—That is all, Sir.

38221. Platt never was summoned, I suppose?—No.

38222. Would that be part of your duty to summons a man if you saw him betting?—Yes.

38223. And you did summons some of them?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) I gather that the witness was concerned in eight summonses.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes, that is during the year, I suppose—four with Deed and four alone, out of 19 altogether.

(*Chairman.*) Do you accept those figures? (*Handing return to witness.*)

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You have no reason to doubt that return?—No.

38223*. I should like you to explain why you summonsed, and why you arrested. Supposing you saw a man betting, taking slips, what would determine you whether you arrested him or whether you summonsed him?—If only one man went up at a time and handed him a slip, there is no power to arrest. You would have to summons him under the County Council bye-law. If a bookmaker stands in the street, and commits an offence under the Metropolis Streets Act of obstruction, and we see him, and he gets away, we have power to summons him then as well.

38224. You summons him if he gets away?—Yes.

38225. But if you can you arrest him when you see him?—Yes.

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38226. And you have made more than one charge on the same day, have you not?—Yes, under the County Council bye-law.

38227. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) When you see him, who are the persons obstructing besides himself?—The two men who are betting with him.

38228. You must have two men betting with him?—Yes.

38229. Then your practice was, I suppose, to wait until you see two men bet with him and then arrest him?—That is right.

38230. Of course, if you arrest him, you expect to find the slips on him?—Yes.

38231. You told us that between the 29th of May and the 1st August you did not have any conversation with Platt at all?—Yes.

38232. That is what you said?—Yes.

38233. And during that time had you been trying to catch him?—Oh, yes. Sometimes we go round several times before we make the arrest.

38234. Did you see anybody during that time at all betting with him?—No. I may have seen him a time or two walking with someone.

38235. Did not you see a man called Forbes?—Yes.

38236. What was Forbes?—Mr. Forbes is the man that Platt was working for. He was not working for himself then.

38237. That is during this year?—During 1903.

38238. You saw Forbes betting?—Yes.

38239. From whom was he getting the slips?—He was receiving slips from Mr. Platt, which he had collected in the street, as far as I could see, and while he was taking the slips there was some man who came up and handed some more slips to Forbes. I rushed down the steps and arrested Forbes, and Platt ran away.

38240. That is the incident I am referring to. You saw him betting then, or handing the slips to Forbes?—Yes.

38241. Had you seen him do that before the 9th July?—Handing slips?

38242. Yes?—No. I never saw him do that before.

38243. Did you see Platt again before the 1st August?—I may have seen him.

38244. I do not mean simply in the street, but did you see him do any betting?—No.

38245. Or handing slips?—No.

38246. Or anything of that kind?—No.

38247. You know he says he has been giving you money during all this time?—Yes.

38248. Did he ever give you any money at all?—I never had anything off Platt.

38249. You never had any money at all?—No.

38250. Anything of any kind?—No.

38251. Were you away at one time on sick leave?—I was.

38252. How long?—I think I was sick about seven days.

38253. Do you remember when that was?—At the end of June.

38254. June, 1903?—Yes. I think it was about the 27th that I went on the sick list.

38255. You know Platt has made a statement about that. He says that when you came back again he gave you £2, I think it is, because you had been away on sick leave?—When I came back off sick leave, do you mean?

38256. Yes?—I think he said he gave me £2 while I was on sick leave, if I remember. He said he met me near a public-house. I never saw Platt, and I never had the money from him.

38257. Do you know at all how he knew that you were on sick leave?—I cannot say; I daresay he may have met me, or someone may have told him. It would be quite easy.

38258. You mean that would be known?—Yes, especially anyone the same as myself arresting bookmakers, and in the way we did. They might make inquiries. They might miss us, you see.

38259. But you did not hear of any inquiries being made, did you?—No.

38260. None of your mates told you that he was making inquiry about you?—No. Platt might pass along, or anyone might ask where I was, and they might say, "He is on the sick list." Anyone might say that.

38261. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean any other constable might say so if he were asked?—He might say so.

38262. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He might be asked what had become of you. Perhaps he would not know who Platt was?—He might say, "Where is Police-constable Soer?" or "204 L." "He is on the sick list."

38263. He might want to know what had become of you?—It might be done quite easy.

38264. Platt says this, and I want to call your particular attention to it. This is what Platt said took place between you and him: "I told him that he could very likely" (that is you) "do with a little bit more," that is, because you were on the sick list at the particular time?—Yes.

38265. "You want more necessaries when you are sick than otherwise"?—I never saw him, and I never had the money. I never saw Platt while I was on sick leave.

38266. Did he ever speak to you about being on sick leave?—No.

38267. Never spoke to you about it?—No; and the place where he said he met me—I should not go that way at all to the doctor.

38268. Where did he say he met you?—I think in his evidence he said he met me near his house.

38269. Near his house?—I think that is what he said.

38270. Have you read this evidence?—I heard what he said.

38271. Do you mean you were in court?—Yes.

38272. Do you mean you have not read it since?—No.

38273. Then you are speaking from recollection now. It is only what you heard in court when he gave his evidence?—That is all.

38274. Did you come here straight from duty?—Yes. I was on Blackfriars Bridge.

38275. You did not know you were to come here until you were sent for?—No.

38276. There are one or two matters that he says that I think you should deal with. He also says that he gave you money at the Two Eagles public-house?—That is what you just spoke about—the £2, I think.

38277. You mean that is the public-house which is not very far from his house. Is that what you mean?—That is the one.

38278. Yes, I think probably that is right. That is the one you never were in?—I was never in the house in my life.

38279. The Pocock, you have told me, is in Francis Street, Westminster Bridge Road?—Yes.

38280. He says that he has been in there with you several times.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think there is a mistake about the name of the house. The house in Francis Street, I am told, is the Hole in the Wall.

38281. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He called it the Pocock?—I think it is in Lefranc Street. It is my mistake.

38282. I do not know that it is your mistake. It is Platt's mistake, too, if it is so. Then he says this: "I forget whether it is Francis Street or Lefranc Street"?—It is Lefranc Street, Westminster Bridge Road.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) "I am not quite positive," he says; "they have re-named the street." I do not know whether you mean, Mr. Muir, that Platt was wrong about the name. The question I am upon is Platt's evidence.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No, this witness is wrong in saying that the Peacock, which is, I believe, the real name of the house, is in Francis Street. It is in Lefranc Street.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In the Westminster Bridge Road.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Late Francis Street.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I read the passage in the evidence in which it is so stated and in which you gave a different name to the public-house.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) This witness is speaking of a house in the street that is now called Francis Street.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That may be, but the question I am putting to him is very definite, and it does not relate to that house at all that you are referring to.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) This witness says he was in a house in Francis Street.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is outside this matter. I think he said he went in that house when off duty to have a glass of ale.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What I am asking is about a different house.

38283. The Pocock, or it may be the Peacock. It is always referred to as the Pocock here. That is a house in Lefranc Street?—Yes.

38284. You know the house?—Yes.

38285. Which is it—the Pocock or the Peacock?—I think they call it the Peacock.

38286. Do you know that house?—Yes.

38287. Have you been in it?—I have been in it once.

38288. When?—With Deed.

38289. That is the house I was speaking of?—You said the Pocock public-house, Westminster Bridge Road, and I answered yes.

38290. I understood that the suggestion was that there was a mistake about the house?—I do not know about the mistake; I understand the house you mean, but perhaps the other will come out presently.

38291. That may be, but let us deal with one thing at a time. This house, I understood you to say, you had been to once with Deed to have a glass of ale?—Yes.

38292. When you were off duty?—Yes.

38293. Is that the only occasion you have ever been in it?—That is the only occasion I was ever in the house.

38294. What Platt said about it was that he had been in it several times with you?—I have never been in it before in my life or since.

38295. You have never been in it with him, any way?—No.

38296. When you went in were you in plain clothes or in uniform?—I was in uniform; I was just going home, and I met Deed at the corner of the street.

38297. You mean you never went into it in plain clothes at all?—No.

38298. Perhaps you remember Platt's evidence about the first occasion when you and Powell arrested him on the 29th May. Do you remember that?—Yes.

38299. Did you have any conversation with him?—No.

38300. He pleaded guilty?—He pleaded guilty at the police station and at the police court. I never said a word.

38301. Did you attend at the police court when he pleaded guilty?—Yes we were there together.

38302. Then he was fined?—Yes, he was fined.

38303. Then did he go away?—Yes.

38304. Did he have no conversation with you at all?—None whatever.

38305. He says he said to you: "I do not want to give you chaps a lot of trouble." Did he say anything of that kind?—No.

38306. "Here is something for your trouble to-day"?—No.

38307. That is you and Powell?—I never had any conversation with him at all. I simply passed him through the door after he had paid the fine, and never saw any more of him—not that day.

38308. The question I am putting to you is immediately after the first arrest?—Yes.

38309. I understand you to say that was the first time you ever had seen him?—That was the first time I ever saw Mr. Platt, and I do not suppose we should have went then if the person who met me in Waterloo Road had not complained to me about Mr. Platt not having paid him his winnings, £1 6s. That is how I came to find out Mr. Platt.

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38310. That is what led you to making observation?—Yes. The first chance I had I went round and saw him. 26 Mar. 1907.

38311. But up to that time you did not know anything at all about him?—No.

38312. Did you know that there was a bookmaker of that name?—No.

38313. Or of the name of Smith?—No.

38314. Or that there was anyone with a pitch somewhere round about there in Robert Street?—No.

38315. You did not know anything at all about it until you got this complaint?—I knew nothing whatever about it until I met this man.

38316. But you spoke to Powell about it?—Then I spoke to Powell.

38317. I think I did ask you whether you had ever been in the Hero of Waterloo?—Yes.

38318. What is said by Platt is that he used to give you money there. He says he gave you money several times in the Hero of Waterloo public-house?—I never was in the house in my life.

38319. I want to understand how long you have been in the service. You went in it in March, 1898, and you have been in it continuously except during the three years when you went to the South African War. Is that right?—That is right.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I think there is no defaulters' sheet, is there?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, there is. (*The defaulters' sheet was handed to the Commissioner.*)

38320. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) As far as I can see from it, there is nothing but what is in your favour. You have had a continued advance of pay?—Yes.

38321. I see your pay has continued to advance throughout, every year—1899, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906?—That is right.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There is no entry of any kind against him. It is a clean sheet during the whole of the service.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes; the only entries that there are are with reference to the pay which is deducted when he was with the Army Reserve, and then there is the increase of pay.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There is absolutely nothing but what is in his favour.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) They are called "defaulters' sheets," but they contain records of pay.

(*Chairman.*) They can hardly be called "defaulters' sheets," because the very name seems to imply that there is some misconduct on the part of the officer. In a great many of the sheets that have been handed up there is no default recorded.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) They are called clean sheets.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) They are called "defaulters' sheets" in which there is no default recorded. The only point we want to get clear on the note, and Soer is entitled to have it, is that there is nothing but what is in his favour.

(*Chairman.*) Acts of bravery, or any special service, are recorded on the sheet.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Whatever there is is in his favour. There is no entry of any kind against him, not even for a trivial offence, during the time he has been in the Force.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You will find on the sheet a record of his absence from sickness.

38322. (*Chairman.*) What were the dates when you were absent on sick leave in 1903?—I think it was the 27th June. I am not sure of that.

38323. This sheet will give it?—Yes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It was from the 27th June to the 5th July.

38324-5. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is right. You were away nine days?—Yes.

38326. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I thought you said just now it was the end of May you were on sick leave?—I think not.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He said June.

38327. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you know where Platt

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lives, or lived at that time?—I know now. I did not know then.

38328. When did you first know where he lived?—After the end of 1903, when these allegations were made against me. I heard he lived in Bird Street. That is just off Brook Street.

38329. Do you remember when you made your report to the Inspector about Platt's allegations against you?—Yes.

38330. That was dated the 21st November?—Yes.

38331. When were you asked to make that report?—The time, do you mean?

38332. Yes.—As far as I can remember, it was in the afternoon, but at what time I could not say.

38333. On what date?—The date is on my report.

38334. Then you were not asked to make any report before the 21st November?—No.

38335. Had you had any intimation of these accusations conveyed to you before then?—No.

38336. Platt had made these complaints many months before then?—I did not know anything about it.

38337. You had had no conversation with the Inspector or Superintendent about it until the 21st November?—No.

38338. I see in this table the names of some bookmakers. Do you know George William Rolfe?—Yes.

38339. I believe you arrested him on April 14th, again on May 7th, again on June 19th, again on August 15th, again on October 17th, and again on November 17th?

(*Chairman.*) And on the 16th September.

38340. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Rolfe was arrested by somebody else then. I presume you knew that man well?—Yes.

38341. Where was he carrying on betting transactions?—In York Road, or thereabouts, or Vine Street.

38342. Do you remember the occasions when you arrested him?—Yes.

38343. Was he always in York Road?—He might have been in a side street close to it; I cannot quite remember now. He was not in York Road every time. Sometimes he would come walking up the street—Vine Street, I think it is.

38344. I suppose he was a man who was carrying on betting regularly there?—Yes.

38345. Every day?—Yes.

38346. How was it you could not arrest him more often than that?—Because I did not see him.

38347. You mean you did not see him in the street at all?—I did not see him commit the offence. I may have passed by and seen him there, but did not see him betting. He may have been walking with someone.

38348. When he was brought before the police magistrate did he contest the accusation?—He pleaded guilty at the police station, declined to be searched, and also pleaded guilty every time at the police court.

38349. In all these cases that we have here of your arrests, was there any occasion in which the bookmaker did not plead guilty?—Yes, there were one or two.

38350. Tell us which.—I think Burke pleaded not guilty. I think he got off with a caution.

38351. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The first time you arrested him?—The very first time, and the last; he was only arrested once.

38352. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I see a man named Wilson was charged. He was arrested by you?—Yes. He was only arrested once. He keeps a small greengrocer's stall in the Lower Marsh. I saw him take slips in the centre of the road in Lower Marsh. When I arrested him, somehow he got rid of the slips, but I found out after where they went. Of course, when I got to the station he pleaded not guilty and said he would be searched. Of course I searched him, but the slips were gone. He pleaded not guilty at the police court, and the magistrate said there was a doubt, and he gave him the benefit of the doubt; but I found out afterwards he placed the slips underneath the greens in the Lower Marsh on his stall. That is how he got off.

38353. When you say he pleaded guilty and refused to be searched, that is when you took him to the police station?—Yes.

38354. If they refused to plead guilty, then you would search them?—If they plead not guilty, then we search them. They say, "I will be searched."

38355. You mean to say, knowing they have these slips on them, they prefer to plead guilty to being searched?—They necessarily know it is true.

38356. With regard to a man Clements. I see Clements was arrested by you on the 15th April, again on the 30th May, again on the 3rd August, again on the 25th September, and again on the 11th November. You knew him to be a bookmaker?—Yes.

38357. Regularly in business there?—Yes.

38358. He always pleaded guilty?—Yes.

38359. What is it exactly that you say you want to see done in order to justify you in arresting these men? You see them practically every day in the streets, do you not?—Yes, practically every day.

38360. But you say you do not arrest them every day because you do not see them betting?—We should arrest them twice a day if we could see them commit the offence.

38361. What is the offence you wish to see them commit?—To prove that they commit an offence under the Metropolitan Streets Act, and to give us power to arrest, there must be two persons with the bookmaker at the same time.

38362. Do you mean in all these arrests there were two people with the bookmaker at the same time?—Certainly.

38363. You have to see two people with the bookmaker and also see slips pass?—Yes.

38364. With scouts about would you be able to see that happen?—That is how we get our information. Sometimes we get put away on to a number of scouts, and people who are betting with bookmakers. All sorts of signals they get.

38365. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean they mislead you?—They tell the bookmaker where we are, and he disappears. He may go to another spot.

38366. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Was this man Clements always in the same place?—He used to bet in York Road—just about there.

38367. You say you could not find occasion to arrest them more often than once a month, or twice a month?—No. I arrested them every time I could get hold of them.

38368. That, I understand, is your sole business?—I have to come out for four hours in uniform first. Then I come out for four hours in plain clothes after bookmakers.

38369. (*Chairman.*) I suppose you know that the Commissioner of Police gives permission to constables to go out on duty for this special purpose in plain clothes?—I get my orders from my Sub-Divisional Inspector.

38370. Was any document in writing given to you?—No, not that I am aware of.

38371. The rule says the employment of police-officers in plain clothes to detect betting and certain other things is not to be permitted, except with the express sanction of the Commissioner. Did you get no document in writing showing that you had permission from the Superintendent, or Chief Constable, or whoever was the authority over you, that you might arrest?—No, only my warrant card; of course that gives me power to arrest.

38372. What is a warrant card?—The card that we get issued to us when we first join the police. We carry that when we are in plain clothes.

38373. The warrant card would not show that any special permission had been given you to arrest in plain clothes?—No. The Sub-Divisional Inspector will explain that.

38374. The officer who gave you permission to go out in plain clothes to effect arrests in this kind of case was the Sub-Divisional Inspector?—Yes.

38375. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) How is it that you made a very larger number of arrests above anybody else during that time. Can you explain it?—I could not say.

38376. I am not suggesting it as anything against

you, but rather the other way?—The arrests speak for themselves.

38377. Deed did not leave the Force until October, 1903?—No.

38378. He was suspended. Deed apparently was on this duty with you. Deed only arrested 16 persons, and you arrested 64?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) In the course of a longer period.

38379. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Only a period of a further few weeks. It only goes to November, or perhaps it goes to December. December is not a very important month for betting, is it?—No.

38380. Did you have more to do with this duty than either Deed or Gunn, for example?—Yes. I had more to do with street betting than Deed or Powell.

38381. But Gunn?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Gunn was only a few weeks on that duty?—He was the man mostly, but if he was away somewhere else I had someone else working with me.

38382. (*Chairman.*) You are at work the whole year practically on this matter?—Yes.

38383. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) As I understand it, you were told off on this particular duty for that year?—Not for a year. They did not tell me I was to take it for that year, but they put me out in the streets to arrest the bookmakers; they did not tell me how long I was to keep on it.

38384. I mean during that year you were the person apparently who had most to do with it in your division?—Yes.

38385. With detecting bookmakers and arresting them?—Yes.

38386. Do the number of your arrests in any way affect the pay or the increase of pay that you get?—No, not at all.

38387. Supposing you had been quite unsuccessful, and had arrested nobody?—I should get just the same pay.

38388. You would get just the same increase of pay?—Yes.

38389. Assuming, I suppose, that there is nothing recorded against you?—Yes.

38390. That would affect your pay?—If I was punished of course it might affect my pay.

(*Chairman.*) Do you want to ask any questions, Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) I thought you had the opportunity last time?

(*Mr. Platt.*) No.

(*Chairman.*) Very well.

38391. (*Mr. Platt.*) Can you give any reason why with the number of arrests you made in 1903 you had such few summonses to what appears in the other divisions of Police?—I do not know about other divisions of Police, or other police officers. I am here to speak for myself.

38392. Can you give any reason why there should be such few summonses?—I do not know. No reason whatever.

38393. Was it because you had an arrangement with most of those men you arrested?—Certainly not.

38394. How many times did you arrest Durrant, the bookmaker?—I think I arrested that man twice, but it was very little betting Durrant did in the street himself. I think you know as well as I know that Durrant puts men in the streets to take the slips for him.

38395. And he would take more money himself individually than all his men put together?—I do not know that. When I saw him betting I arrested him, and I think it was twice, but I am not sure.

(*Chairman.*) Durrant was first arrested on the 25th April. On the 8th September Henry Durrant was again arrested by P.C. Soer.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) And then on the 12th November.

(*Chairman.*) That was by P.S. Cutting.

38396. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He was arrested three times in the year?—This man did not bet himself—he might now and again—but he put men in the streets to take his slips for him.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I must bring witnesses to refute that evidence. I say the man was betting in the streets every day there was racing in the year 1903.

38397. (*Chairman.*) What do you say to that, Did Durrant bet every day, so far as you know?—Not every day, so far as I know. When I saw him betting I arrested him.

38398. (*Mr. Platt.*) Were you ever with him in the Rose and Crown, Collingwood Street?—No, never. The Rose and Crown?

38399. You know it?—No, never in my life. I never was in the house.

38400. Not with Deed?—No, never.

38401. Positive?—Positive—perfectly sure.

38402. In what part of Cornwall Road was Durrant betting when you arrested him?—I think he was at the top of Doon Street, near Basing Street.

38403. It would not be far from where Chapman was betting, would it?—No, it would not be very far. At the time I summoned him I suppose you are alluding to?

38404. No, I am taking the year he was betting. How far apart are the different bookmakers. As you state there were 15 in this Sub-Division that you patrolled?—About that; I think about 15.

38405. How far is Hercules Road from Kennington Road Police Station?—I have not measured it, but I should think about one hundred yards.

38406. How many years had Burnett been betting there?—I could not say; I knew him in 1903. That is all I can speak of.

38407. Not before?—No.

38408. In what year did you join the L Division?—7th March, 1898.

38409. Did you know that his employer was raided at this barber's shop next door to this public-house where you say he was arrested?—I do not know.

39410. Burnett was well known as a book-maker, and Deed worked for him afterwards?—I do not know that.

38411. It was well known that Burnett had been betting for years at this barber's shop, and after he was raided he came outside and betted outside the public-house—adjoining the public-house?—1903 is all I can speak to.

38412. Nine-tenths of the men going off duty would pass that road going to the station to report themselves off duty to the inspector or their sergeant?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is that Thomas Burnett?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He was arrested at various times.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Three times in 1903.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is it suggested that Thomas Burnett was betting for Durrant?

38413. (*Mr. Platt.*) No. Burnett was betting for himself in 1903 when this officer and others arrested him?—But Burnett had a man there as well as himself, and I think that man was arrested by me once or twice, and Burnett had to pay the fine after.

38414. (*Chairman.*) What was his name?—I cannot think of his name.

38415. You might look at this list if you would like to refresh your memory. (*List was handed to the Witness.*)?—I do not remember.

38416. You do not remember who was the agent of Burnett?—I cannot quite remember now. I might think of it presently.

38417. (*Mr. Platt.*) What is the usual thing for you officers, after leaving the book-maker, after he has been fined, to do?—To pass them out of court.

38418. After leaving the court?—What are we to do with the book-makers?

38419. After leaving the court, what is your further proceeding?—To begin again the next day if we get the chance.

38420. What do you do. Do you go and report yourself off duty at the station?—Yes.

38421. At the time in 1903, what part of West-

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minster was Deed living in?—I think he lived in Campbell's Buildings.

38422. How far is that from the Pocock?—Down at the bottom of the same street.

38423. How often in the course of your duties would you have to meet Deed?—I should have to meet him somewhere, of course.

38424. Where would you meet him?—At all sorts of places.

38425. Where would you leave him?—At the station.

38426. How far is the station from the Pocock Arms?—About one hundred yards, I should say.

38427. It is quite possible when you left you would adjourn to the Pocock Arms to have a refresher?—I do not think so.

38428. You have only been in the Pocock public-house once?—That is all.

38429. Deed lived at the bottom of the street?—Yes.

38430. Do you mean to say you did not have a drink all those four hours. Would you not like to have one when you are off duty. You admit you go in there in uniform when off duty, and have a drink?—Yes.

38431. Is it not possible you went in there in plain clothes and had one?—Certainly not.

38432. Not possible?—I tell you I was never in the house only that once in my life.

38433. I have never met you and Deed there?—Never in my life.

39434. You have never had any jollification there?—It is not likely.

38435. Never gone in one way and come out the other?—No. I hope you have got your witnesses to prove the jollification we had.

38436. You stated in your evidence the last time you were here that you were told of a bookmaker of the name of Platt?—Yes.

38437. Why did you let me put myself down as Smith without asking me any questions?—It does not make any difference to us.

38438. That is the loose way of doing your duty?—On that point it would be.

38439. There are many other ways of being loose on that particular duty?—No, I do not understand what you are referring to. Finish one thing at a time, please.

38440. Who does Robert Street belong to?—To the public, I suppose.

38441. Are you sure?—I suppose so.

38442. Is it private property?—I should not say so.

38443. Would that not be all the more reason why I should give you the moneys I say I have done, so that you should not summon me on private property?—You were not on private property. I had power to arrest you or summon you.

38444. On private property?—It is not private property.

38445. Robert Street is, allow me to tell you. It belongs to the London and South Western Railway Company?—I did not know it.

38446. Why did you not summon me?—I never had a chance to summon you.

38447. Is it not the usual thing for men who are anxious for promotion to undertake the duty of arresting these bookmakers?—I should not think so. If so, I ought to have had promotion three or four years ago.

38448. Were you up for promotion in 1903 in any way?—No.

38449. Was Deed?—In 1903? No; I think I sent in a preliminary in 1904. I do not think I sent in 1903.

38450. Was Deed?—I do not know anything about Deed.

38451. How were you dressed on the day you went to see the doctor?—It is so long ago that I can hardly remember. I was not in uniform. Does it make any difference how I was dressed?

38452. Yes?—What is the point?

38453. What part were you living in then?—I was living in Liverpool Street.

38454. Walworth Road?—Yes.

38455. It is just as near to come through Crampton Street, Dante Road, Brook Street, Bird Street, and pass my house to go to the divisional surgeon?—It might be so, but I never knew that. The way I always used to come when I did go to the hospital was through Crampton Street, down the Butts, and by Kennington Lane Police Station.

38456. What remark did you pass to me when my daughter, who was cleaning the doorstep, said to me "Good-bye, dad"?—I did not see your daughter. I did not know you had got one.

38457. Did you not remark "You artful b——r"?—Certainly not. Do you think I should say that in front of a child?

38458. And I asked you what you were doing there?—Certainly not.

38459. And you told me you were on the sick list?—Certainly not.

38460. You told me, if my memory will trust me, you had a touch of influenza?—I never met you there in my life.

38461. Did I not tell you that whisky was a good thing for influenza?—No, certainly not.

38462. And we had two drops?—Where did we go?

39463. To the Two Eagles?—No, I was never in the house in my life.

38464. And you do not live very far from it?—I thought you said just now that when we parted at your door I said "Good-bye, you artful b——r"?

38465. No; I said what remark did you make to me?—Yes, at the door, when I said "Good-bye."

38466. No; my daughter said "Good-bye, dad"?—No, you said I said "Good-bye, you artful b——r" just now.

38467. Then you told me you had been laid up for a few days?—Certainly not.

38468. And I gave you a sovereign?—You have dropped it a bit now. I thought it was two.

38469. And, after having a second drop, I dropped another sovereign?—Certainly not.

38470. Saying you could do with a little extra?—When you say you dropped a sovereign, you forget about the other sovereign.

38471. Then you left me while you continued on your way to the doctor. I believe you had to be there about 10 o'clock in the morning?—Certainly not.

38472. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Did you know of Chapman being summoned?—Yes.

38473. I want to know why you proceeded against Chapman by summons and not by arrest?—Because he did not commit an offence under the Metropolitan Police Act—only one man approached him at a time.

38474. But you were able to obtain a conviction?—Yes.

38475. What evidence did you have to give?—That he was betting against the County Council Bye-laws.

38476. What evidence did you have to give to show that?—That we had seen men come down there and hand him slips.

38477. But not two or three?—Not two or three at a time, but one at a time.

38478. Why should you not have proceeded against any other of these people whom you knew perfectly well in the same way?—Because we saw them commit the offence under the Metropolitan Police Act, which gives us power to arrest.

38479. But you must have had plenty of opportunities in which you could have summoned them?—When we saw them commit the offence under the Metropolitan Police Act then we did make the arrest.

38480. Yes. You told me you saw this man Clements, and others, daily plying their trade, but you said you could not arrest them because they did not comply with the Metropolitan Police Act, because there were not two or three together. Then I asked you why did you not proceed against them in the same way as you did against Chapman by summons under the bye-laws?—I may have seen Clements or others several times, but they might not have been betting at all. When I saw them betting they were betting under the Metropolitan Police Act, which gave me power to arrest, which I did.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I think you did not ask him whether he saw them plying their trade.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) I understood him to say he knew they were every day in the York Road betting.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I do not think he meant to say he had seen them betting.

(*Chairman.*) I did not gather that.

(*Witness.*) No; I saw them there. I might have seen them two or three times a day, but they were not betting.

38481. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Even if you do see them betting I suppose there is some difficulty about the evidence?—Yes.

38482. But if you arrest a man you find the evidence on him?—Yes.

38483. (*Mr. Platt.*) Would the second time of my arrest be on the date when a complaint was made at Kennington Road Police Station by Forbes?—Against you?

38484. Against Platt, the bookmaker?—I do not know. I could not answer that.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I call for Forbes' report made to Kennington Road Police Station.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am not aware that any report was made by Forbes.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I call for a report made at Kennington Road Police Station by my employer, Forbes, at that time.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You are wrong in calling it a report. It is a complaint, or a statement, made by Forbes against you which was lodged at that station.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We have not got one, but we can inquire if there is such a thing.

(*Mr. Platt.*) On my cross-examination you asked me about it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) If there is such a thing it shall be looked for. Mr. Muir has inquired, and no complaint was made in writing. There is no record of the complaint. I am afraid we cannot produce it.

(*Chairman.*) You, Mr. Platt, can go on and put your questions on the assumption that some complaint was made.

38485. (*Mr. Platt.*) Did you not come to me, and look through the wicket gate and call me away to the tunnel and tell me of the complaint that had been lodged at the police-station, and that I must come down that day?—When was that?

38486. On my second arrest?—Before I made the arrest?

38487. Before you made the arrest?—Certainly not.

38488. And you wanted me to go down there, but my handling of you persuaded you to let me stop later, as my employer at that time would have been only most anxious for me to be taken down at the time this officer came to me?—Certainly not.

38489. He stood outside The Hero with his bike, and had a laugh at me because I was taken down?—Certainly not on the second arrest. When the second arrest was made I think you were then working for Mr. Forbes. I am not sure.

38490. I say I was working for Mr. Forbes?—Mr. Forbes would not be very pleased if I did make the arrest. He would have to pay £5.

38491. He did not have to pay the £5. I turned up that morning when he lodged the complaint, and it was what he gave you that caused you to arrest me that day.

38492. (*Chairman.*) What do you say to that? Was any money given to you by this other man?—Certainly not.

38493. Or any complaint made to you?

38494. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Or anything said to you by the other man?—Certainly not. I never knew anything about it until I saw Mr. Forbes at the station I think at the time of the second arrest.

38495. Did you see him at the station at the time of the second arrest of Platt?—No; Mr. Forbes did go to the station I think and complained about Mr. Platt taking about £50 of his money. I think that was the complaint that Mr. Forbes made. At the time of the second arrest I think Mr. Platt was still working for Mr. Forbes.

38496. (*Mr. Platt.*) I had given up working for him on that morning on money matters?—Do you remember the date when you gave up working for Mr. Forbes?

38497. I believe it was on July 8th.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Your second arrest was not till the 1st August. Mr. Forbes was arrested on July 9th.

(*Chairman.*) Have you finished, Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. Platt.*) No.

(*Chairman.*) What other topic do you want to cross-examine upon, because it is no use putting everything that comes into your mind about these transactions?

38498. (*Mr. Platt.*) What arrest did you make between the 24th August and the 27th August?—I could not say. There is the list here.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Only one—George Hatfield.

(*Mr. Platt.*) On what day was that?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The 26th.

(*Witness.*) Hatfield was the man who was asking for Mr. Burnett that I was looking for just now.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Would the date when two of us were arrested—Mansell and myself—be the 28th August?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes.

38499. (*Mr. Platt.*) I promised to go down on the 27th?—Not that I am aware of.

38500. Where were you on the 27th?—I cannot say. It appears I had an arrest on the 27th.

38501. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) No, on the 26th, I think?—I could not say where I was.

38501*. (*Mr. Platt.*) Would your daily book show where you were?—The list will show where I was. The list will show whether I was out on the 27th in plain clothes; I could not keep it in my head.

(*Chairman.*) There was no arrest on the 27th August.

(*Mr. Platt.*) That is the day I agreed to go down.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) He was out on the 27th according to the report.

(*Mr. Platt.*) He knows he was out.

(*Witness.*) He would be a clever man to remember all these dates when I was out.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Would he have to give a report of where he was during those four hours?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No.

38502. (*Chairman.*) At the end of four hours in plain clothes do you report yourself at the station?—Yes; we report ourselves when we go off.

38503. Do you give any account of where you have been?—No. I could not. There is no report left at the station as to where we have been.

38504. (*Mr. Platt.*) If you have no arrest during the four hours that you are out you do not have to account for where you spent that time?—No.

38505. So you could not say where you spent those four hours from 12 to 4 on the 24th August?—No.

38506. You could not say where you were at half-past two or at twenty minutes to three?—No, I have not the slightest idea.

38507. Is there in any of those arrests that you made any arrest of two persons?—Yes, on two or three days, I think, I had two arrests—twice, I think. Lawrence and Noon were both on the same day.

38508. Would that show the time when the two arrests were made?—Yes, on the sheet.

38509. I should like to know the time, and whether that would be at the same time or not.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) What date do you want?

(*Mr. Platt.*) I want to get the point proved.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Tell us what the point is.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I want to know what was the time when he arrested two persons and took them to the station.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It was the 8th of August.

(*Chairman.*) On the 23rd of September Lawrence was arrested by Gunn.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The entry on the 8th of August shows it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) There is an entry to his name on the 17th of October. There is Rolfe and Noon.

P.C. A. Soer.

(*Mr. Platt.*) The only one I know in which there were two arrests on the same day was the 17th of October.

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(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Will that do for you?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Anything will do for me if I know at what time they were arrested.

(*Chairman.*) On the 17th of October Rolfe and Noon were arrested.

(*Mr. Platt.*) They are two well-known bookmakers. He arrested Rolfe and very likely saw Noon, and took him at the same time.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is it your suggestion that all these bookmakers are taken by arrangement?

38510. (*Mr. Platt.*) Nine out of ten. On the day that you arrested Forbes you say I was there and ran away?—Yes.

38511. You had come back for me in August, but you did not come back for me the day I ran away, as you say, from Forbes?—Perhaps you do not know that. I did not get you, did I? You do not know whether I came back that day.

38512. You did not call for me that day?—No, worse luck, I did not.

38513. (*Mr. Platt.*) On the day of the 28th of August, the date that you apprehended a friend of mine, had you ever seen that person in that street before?—What is the friend's name?

38514. Mansell?—I have seen him several times, but not in that street.

38515. What part have you seen him in?—Walworth.

38516. Did you know he was at work at the time that you arrested him, although not that day?—He was working at betting—I know that.

38517. Where previous to that day?—I don't know. I did not know the man.

38518. What made you draw the conclusion that he was a fresh man there?—I saw him betting.

38519. You saw him betting?—Yes.

38520. From where did you observe him?—From the side door of Waterloo Station.

38521. After you had taken him to the station and charged him you came back for me?—Yes.

38522. Where was I standing?—You were standing against the third door on the right from Mepham Street in Robert Street.

38523. What happened when you approached me?—I saw you betting.

38524. I was betting with people. I was not by myself?—No.

38525. So that when I saw you I could not go into the passage and slam the door. Why did you not arrest one of those persons instead of coming after me after I slammed the door?—My intention was to have you. You were the bookmaker. You slammed the door in my face, but it did not shut. I pushed it open and followed you.

38526. Have you ever arrested a punter?—No, not to my recollection.

38527. When I slammed the door what happened?—I opened it.

38528. You forced it?—No. You did not latch it.

38529. That is quite right. After you put all your weight against it I let go, and you chased me upstairs and through the first door on the first floor?—Yes, and then you jumped into Robert Street and I jumped after you.

38530. You jumped on me?—Yes.

38531. On what part of my body did you jump?—I just caught the hind part of you; my hand slipped down your coat, and you jumped up and away you went, and I followed.

38532. You were not on me bodily—you only just touched me?—I did not want to hurt you.

38533. You say you followed me and caught me outside the "Hero" door?—That is right.

38534. Where was Gunn at that time?—He was with me when I started.

38535. Could he not have been outside the door that I ran through, if he was with you, as you say, so that when I came out of the doorway that I jumped through he might have had me?—Perhaps he did not know the run of the place. He might have followed me.

38536. He was in Robert Street, the turning that I jumped into?—He was in Robert Street before he got into the workshop.

38537. You say he was with you?—Yes.

38538. You both ran downstairs after me?—Yes, he came down the stairs after me.

38539. He never jumped through any doorway?—No.

38540. He must have been waiting outside, according to you?—I don't know. He will explain that.

38541. You say he was with you?—I could not see behind me.

38542. He must have been in Robert Street?—Of course he was in Robert Street.

38543. When I jumped through the doorway on the first floor he ought to have been there to apprehend me?—He ought to have been, but he was in the passage trying to assist me. He did not think of your coming out of the doorway of the first floor, or very likely he would have been waiting for you.

38544. What drink had I called for when you went into the "Hero" public-house?—On this particular day, do you mean?

(*Chairman.*) I do not quite follow this examination, Mr. Platt. It is common ground between you that you were arrested. There is no need to go over all these details.

(*Mr. Platt.*) The point is this: The witness says he arrested me outside the "Hero" doorway. He says that Gunn was with him, and entered the street at the same time, and they both ran down the steps after me, but I wish to prove that Gunn was in one place and that this man arrested me, as I say, in the public-house after I had been served with the drink.

38545. (*Chairman to Witness.*) That is Mr. Platt's account. What do you say. Is that a true account?—Not what Mr. Platt says. Gunn was with me at the time at the side door of Waterloo Station. When I ran down Gunn followed. Mr. Platt ran into the passage, and it appears that Gunn followed me, thinking that we were going to arrest Platt inside. Instead of that, Mr. Platt jumped from the first floor door into Robert Street, and dodged the pair of us.

(*Chairman.*) So much for that. Now what is the next point, Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Is it possible for me to have the dates and the times when the two persons were apprehended on one day?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We cannot get them here. We have not got the materials. The only way to get them would be to look up the charge sheets, and that means going back to the station, and looking up the charge sheets for 1903.

(*Mr. Platt.*) That is an essential point.

(*Chairman.*) We have given you one case.

(*Mr. Platt.*) But I want the times, and whether it was a bookmaker or a punter, and how often he thinks he has arrested a punter.

(*Chairman.*) He said he had not arrested punters.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) He can tell you whether these names are names of bookmakers or punters. Rolfe is one and Noon is another.

(*Witness.*) They are both well-known bookmakers.

38546. (*Mr. Platt.*) In taking one to the station you passed the other, and then arrested him.

38547. (*Chairman.*) Noon was arrested several times in this year?—Yes, several times. I do not know the number.

(*Mr. Platt.*) That is all I have to ask on that matter, Sir.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) May I hand in the sheet relating to Sergeant Powell? I do not think you have seen that. He has been called as a witness. It is a clean sheet.

Police-constable ANDREW BEATTIE GUNN, 209 L, sworn.

38548. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Are you Police-constable 209, of the L Division?—Yes.

38549. You have been in the Force about 6½ years?—Seven years on the 9th April.

38550. I think you have a clean sheet?—Yes—exemplary character.

38551. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What does a clean sheet mean?—Exemplary character.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) And Sergeant Powell's sheet, which has just been handed in, is the same?

38552. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is, sir. In the year 1903 were you employed during part of the year on plain clothes duty in connection with keeping observation on street bookmakers?—Yes.

38553. I think you were not employed at all prior to July?—The end of July—I forget the date.

38554. I think you began on the 9th July, according to the record, and you were on duty a certain number of days in July?—Yes.

38555. And in August and in September?—Yes, those three months.

38556. Had you been employed at all on that class of duty before that?—Never.

38557. I think during that time you were concerned in three arrests which have come before the present Commissioners?—Yes.

38558. I think on the 9th July you were in company with Soer when he arrested a man named Forbes?—That is correct.

38559. Were you in court when Soer gave his evidence about that?—I was.

38560. And did he correctly state what happened?—As far as I remember Forbes pleaded guilty to the offence.

38561. Did Soer state correctly in his evidence here what took place with reference to that arrest?—He did quite correctly.

38562. I think you arrested Forbes, but Platt ran away on that occasion?—That is right.

38563. The next occasion was the 1st August?—Yes, that is right.

38564. Were you with Soer on that day when Platt was arrested in Robert Street for betting?—Yes.

38565. I think you were also with Soer on the 28th August when Platt was again arrested for betting in Robert Street?—Yes.

38566. Is that the occasion upon which Platt jumped out of the first-floor door?—Yes.

38567. Some questions have been asked Soer about that. Just describe what happened?—On this particular occasion Soer and I kept observation on Platt from within the wicket gate at Waterloo Station. We saw him receiving slips of paper and money, and Soer ran down the steps to arrest him. I followed Soer, and Soer and Platt both ran into the door. I followed down after them. As I got inside I lost sight of them. I turned to look back, and I saw Platt and Soer running down Robert Street past the door. I ran up the steps again and followed up Platt and Soer, and I saw Soer catch hold of the back of Platt's neck at the "Hero" public-house, in Waterloo Road.

38568. Is there any truth in the suggestion that Platt went into the "Hero" public-house and had a drink before he was arrested?—No, he never had time.

38569. Did you arrest anybody else on that same afternoon, the 28th?—There were two men arrested, but I do not know that it was on that date. It was one day in August. I forget the date.

38570. A man named Mansell?—I did arrest a man named Mansell prior to Platt's arrest.

38571. On the same day?—On the same day.

38572. With reference to the allegations that Platt has made against you, has he ever given you money at any time?—Certainly not.

38573. I think he has spoken to three occasions. There is one occasion after he had pleaded guilty when he says he came outside the police station and joined you and Soer, and that money was paid you outside Lillywhite's, the cricket-bat makers?—Outside the police court he referred to.

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38574. That is close by?—It is some distance from Kennington Road Station.

38575. After his conviction did you or Soer join him?—Never on any occasion.

38576. Is it true that he gave you any money on that occasion?—Certainly not.

38577. He says on another occasion he gave you money in the "Hero of Waterloo." Have you ever been into the "Hero of Waterloo"?—I have never been inside the house in my life, Sir.

38578. And the third occasion he speaks of is on the premises of the London and South-Western Railway Company, Waterloo Station, in the Tubeway of the Electric Railway, and he said you asked him to go into the Tubeway, and when you got there he gave you money?—Certainly not.

38579. Have you ever been in the Tubeway with him?—Never. I have been there with Soer.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask any questions, Mr. Platt?

38580. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, Sir. What would take you with Soer into the Tubeway?—We wanted to get near the wicket gate.

38581. How far would the Tubeway be from the wicket gate?—About 15 yards.

38582. Was there any occasion for you to walk that side of the approach to Waterloo Station to the Tubeway?—If we cared to do so.

38583. You would go to the Tubeway before you get to the wicket gate?—Sometimes.

38584. But what would take you there?—To try and get hold of you, I expect.

38585. Would you go and look in the Tubeway for me?—No.

38586. That is on the South-Western property, where you could not arrest me?—We could do it if we liked.

38587. Then why did you do it?—Not to arrest you.

38588. What would take you to the Tubeway?—So that we should get near the wicket gate to see if you were in Robert Street, betting.

38589. You could not see me from the Tubeway?—No, we waited till the coast was clear.

38590. How would you know the coast was clear?—None of your touts about.

38591. Were there any of my touts about?—Sometimes.

38592. Were there any touts about the approach at Waterloo?—If any private persons saw us they would give us away to you.

38593. Would they not be able to give you away to me when they saw you in the Tubeway close to the wicket gate?—That is what I say.

38594. They could give you away?—Yes. We had to hide in there sometimes.

38595. Why was it necessary for you to go to the Tubeway before you got to the wicket gate? If you were in the Tubeway I could have the tip that you were coming?—We did not want your people to see us. That is why we were there.

38596. They might see you in the Tubeway from the wicket gate?—No—if there were none of your touts about.

38597. I had no touts there because if I had you would have arrested them. Were you not in the Tubeway because I asked you to go into the Tubeway?—Certainly not.

38598. You are positive?—Yes, positive.

38599. You say you would go to the Tubeway where you hid yourself to approach me?—Certainly.

38600. Knowing at the same time you have to come over a distance of ground to get to that wicket gate?—Yes, 15 yards.

38601. There are two roadways, and I should say it is a matter of 25 or 30 yards?—That is immaterial.

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38602. It would be just as easy for me to get the tip if I wanted them to give me the tip from your leaving the Tube to the wicket gate as it would be for me to get the tip before you get to the approach from the Tubeway?—We could easily get there without anybody seeing us. We were going there to see if there was anybody about who knew us who would be very pleased to give you the tip.

38603. Soer has never said he had to go to the Tubeway before he came to the wicket gate?—We were in dozens of places, and we should have to have a good memory to remember them all.

38604. You admit being in the Tubeway?—I was in the Tubeway, yes.

38605. What was the time that Mansell was charged at the Kennington Road Station?—I cannot say. The records are there.

38606. How long would you say you and Soer were watching me when you arrested me the same day as Mansell?—Possibly a few minutes.

38607. What do you call a few minutes?—A few minutes.

38608. Cannot you say whether it is 10 or 20?—No, it is not necessary.

38609. What would you say?—It is not necessary.

38610. But what should you say?—It is not necessary in this case.

38611. I think it is very necessary. You don't know how long you were watching me?—No, I did not book it down.

38612. Is it the fact that you have to book all the times of watching down?—No.

38613. You did not book it down?—No.

38614. How is it that there is nothing booked in your book on the 27th August? When you go back to the station you do not have to report what you have been watching, but you put it in your book?—But I arrested you.

38615. What makes you use those words, you did not book the time you were watching me?—There was nothing to book. We arrested you.

38616. Do not you enter up all the arrests of bookmakers in your little diary?—I might put your name in, but I would not put down the time I was watching you—not when I arrested you.

38617. There are days that you do book it in?—I might put your name in the book.

38618. There are times when you are watching bookmakers when you do book how long a time you have been watching them?—Possibly so.

38619. Is it a fact or not?—I cannot remember this occasion.

38620. Have you ever done it?—Done what?

38621. Booked the time you have watched a bookmaker?—Not when I arrest him.

38622. Where were you when I jumped through the first floor?—Downstairs.

38623. Are you positive?—Yes, positive.

38624. Where were you when I attempted to throw the beer over?—I saw no beer. I saw Soer get hold of the back of your neck in the Hero public-house.

38625. In the Hero public-house?—At the door.

38626. At the door of the Hero public-house?—At the door of the Hero public-house he had hold of you.

38627. Not inside?—Not inside.

38628. He says I pulled him in the doorway. Where were you when I was pulling him in the doorway?—In Mepham Street. I followed both of you. Soer had hold of you at the doorway before I got up to you.

38629. You did not follow us through the first floor doorway?—No. I did not want to break my leg.

38630. You were in the passage on the ground floor within three or four yards of Soer and me, and still you were not at your comrade's assistance to stop me pulling him in the doorway?—I would have been in a matter of five seconds.

38631. Do you think it was possible for me to pull an athletic young man like him into the doorway in five seconds after I had been fallen on?—You are talking of the occasion when you jumped out of the doorway.

38632. Do you think I could pull him in the doorway in five seconds?—How long was it when you jumped on the ground? You ran away.

38633. I am no judge of distances of time in running. Where were you when Soer says I was attempting to pull him into the doorway?—Which doorway?

38634. The doorway of the Hero?—I was in Mepham Street then.

38635. You did not see me attempting to pull him into the doorway. All you saw was he had me by the scrag of the neck on the pathway?—Yes.

38636. Not in the doorway?—That is right.

38637. (*Chairman.*) I did not catch the year in which you joined the force?—9th April, 1900.

38638. Have you been in the L Division all the time?—Yes.

38639. When were you first told off for this special work of observation of street bookmakers?—July, 1903.

38640. That was the first time you had done any work of the kind?—It was the first occasion I was ever employed in plain clothes.

38641. Why were you picked out for this work, do you think?—I could not say. I was told off for the duty by the Sub-divisional Inspector.

38642. That meant that you would have to go about for four hours every day in plain clothes?—Yes.

38643. Did that mean that you went out for the same four hours every day?—Four hours in the morning we were employed on plain clothes duty during the time that betting was on.

38644. The instructions to you were the same as the instructions to Soer, as I understand you; that is to say, to keep observation on bookmakers?—Yes.

38645. Were you at liberty to choose any four hours that you liked?—During the time that the betting was on.

38646. Did you know the time the betting was on?—Usually from 11 till about 4.

38647. You knew that?—Between those times were the principal times when betting was taking place.

38648. Did you know that those were the hours during which the betting generally took place when you were first told off for this work?—Oh, yes, I know that.

38649. How did you get to know that?—By my own observation in uniform.

38650. You are not bound to go on duty from 12 to 4. You might have picked out from 11 to 3 if you liked?—Exactly so.

38651. Or 10 to 2 if you wished?—Yes. Sometimes we could not leave the station for an hour, because the scouts used to watch us at the station to see when the plain clothes men left, and they used to follow us, and we had great difficulty in arresting these men.

38652. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did you know these scouts?—Yes.

38653. (*Chairman.*) Would that count as service?—That would count as time.

38654. Did you not disguise yourselves?—Yes, we did disguise ourselves, but we could disguise ourselves in any way we liked they would know us. The scouts were at every corner approaching the police-station, and sometimes we had to jump the back wall at the rear of the station, and jump down a matter of 16ft. or 17 ft. so that they would not see us leaving the place.

38655. Who employed these scouts—individual bookmakers?—The bookmakers.

38656. Each man had his scout?—Each man had his scout.

38657. How did you know that?—We knew that very well. You could always see the scouts hanging about a man's pitch.

38658. Then before you left the police station for your round of observations you would see men near the police station whom you knew by sight, I suppose?—Yes.

38659. And they were generally men whom you had seen near somebody's pitch?—Yes. When we left the station the scouts would watch us, and if they saw us approach a man's pitch they would get in front of us and give the bookmaker the tip. He would fly into a

public-house or some other place of safety until we were out of the way.

38660. Were you unable to disguise yourselves effectively?—We disguised ourselves in many ways—black faces and all that, but then they would know you.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Do you think it possible for him to disguise himself?

38661. (*Chairman.*) I should not think that a black face would be a very effective disguise?—It would help a little way.

38662. The more secretly you worked, and the more unobtrusive a man was, I should have thought would give you a better chance of sweeping down upon them?—Yes.

38663. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did you black your face to look like a nigger?—I have blacked my face to look like a coalman many a time.

38664. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Did you always start from the police station?—I did, because I was a single man living in the section house. I had to leave the station, and I used to arrange to meet Soer perhaps a mile away from there, so that nobody would see us meet, but I had to leave the station, and the touts knew it.

38665. (*Chairman.*) Then I understand observation work is done in couples, that you do not work singly at it, but you meet one of the other constables told off for the same work?—Yes, we used to meet each other.

38666. When did you work first with Soer with regard to Smith or Platt?—It was July when Forbes was arrested. I went out with Soer in July, and he told me there was a bookmaker in Robert Street.

38667. What kind of plan did you make on any particular morning, or, take a racing like the Cup Day at Ascot, when the Ascot races were on? What kind of plan did you make in the morning before leaving the station?—I used to arrange to meet Soer at some place outside, probably the Elephant and Castle; I might meet him there, and we would get in the inside of a 'bus and go to Waterloo Station. If we saw nobody hanging about at Waterloo Station when the 'bus stopped, we used to fly into the station, so that nobody saw us. Then we might come down the approach into a tunnel or any convenient place wherever we could hide, and watch from this wicket gate to see if there was anybody in Robert Street.

38668. That is not quite an answer to my question. I dare say you did that; but before you left the station did you make any arrangement with Soer that you would go and watch a particular bookmaker on that particular day—make a dead set, so to speak, at one particular bookmaker—or did you go out into the street and go to some of the pitches you knew on the chance of catching one of them?—We did not go to any particular one. We went to any of the pitches, and if we went to a pitch and we failed to arrest the man we did not stop, because it was no use waiting; he would not come anywhere near when we were about. We used to go to the gate to watch, and if we arrested a man there we took him to the station and went to the police court.

38669. You knew pretty well about where the pitches were?—I knew where the pitches were.

38670. And you knew, I suppose, there were about fifteen bookmakers—that is the number that Soer gave us?—About that.

38671. Habitually indulging in their occupation on the various pitches?—Yes.

38672. Do you account for the intervals of time between the arrests of Platt or of Noon in the same way that Soer did? Do you account for the fact that Platt apparently was able to carry on his occupation from some date in May right up to the end of August—a good long interval?—I could not say. Possibly we could not get a chance of arresting him, or get near him.

38673. Take July. You were on the work in July, and he was not arrested at all in July?—Possibly we went there several times, and were not successful in getting near him.

38674. Did you go out with Deed at all?—Never.

38675. Only with Soer?—Yes.

38676. Have you any distinct recollection of attempting to catch Platt on any day in July?—Yes, when he was with Forbes when Forbes was arrested.

38677. That was the 9th July, after you caught Forbes, but failed to catch Platt?—Soer caught Forbes and I failed to catch Platt.

38678. You, of course, had a note book supplied to you, as usual?—Yes.

38679. Did you make any entry of this half detective, half constable work that you were doing? Did you make any notes about it of where you were doing that?—I do not know that I made any notes, unless I put the man's name and address in the book when he was charged in the station. It was not necessary. The man was arrested for causing an obstruction, and he pleaded guilty, and there was no need to put his name in the book.

38680. Supposing you went to a pitch and were unsuccessful in discovering him, or perhaps it may be that no offence was being committed, did you make any entry in your notebook?—No.

38681. When you have finished your four hours and go back to the police station, what is your duty then?—To report off to the officer on duty.

38682. To report that you had come back and finished your four hours' duty?—Yes.

38683. Then you take four hours off and then four hours on in uniform after that?—Yes.

38684. Will there be an entry made by you of the work you were doing in the particular four hours, even supposing nobody had been arrested? Was any note made at the police station as to what you and your companions had been doing during those four hours?—No. We simply tell the officer on duty that we have been unable to arrest anybody, and have completed the tour of duty.

38685. Who do you make that statement to, that you have been unable to effect an arrest?—The officer on duty.

38686. That would be the Inspector?—Yes. We usually saw the Sub-divisional Inspector.

38687. You say you did not make any notes in your notebook on such days?—No. I might have put the man's name and address in. I think I did. When he is placed in the dock the officer on duty might ask his name and address, and I might pull out my book. That is all that was necessary.

38688. How long were you at this work continuously?—About six weeks altogether.

38689. Platt says the first time he met you was in the Newington Causeway. Did you ever meet him in the Newington Causeway?—Certainly not. It is a deliberate falsehood.

38690. He says he bribed you the first time that he was arrested—that was in May. Had you anything to do with that arrest?—I was not in plain clothes at all in May. I never knew the man, and I never saw him till August 1st.

38691. You witnessed his first arrest?—No.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There must be some mistake about that.

(*Chairman.*) It may be. I do not want to do an injustice either to this witness or to Mr. Platt, but it is Question 13,356 that I was calling attention to.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) If you look at 13,355 I think it shows that he cannot have meant that was the first time he was arrested. He must have been dealing with the 1st August.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Muir asks Mr. Platt: "What was the occasion of your bribing Gunn? (A.) He was with the officer that I had been in the habit of bribing, so I used him the same. (Q.) When did you first bribe Gunn? (A.) The first time I was arrested." It is obvious that Gunn was not with him.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) "By Gunn," he means.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What he means is after the 1st August by Gunn. If you look back at Question 13,355 it is obvious that what Mr. Platt is referring to is that he bribed P.C. Gunn the first time after he was arrested by Gunn, or Gunn was a witness.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, that is so.

38692. (*Chairman.*) The first time you met Mr. Platt was on the 1st August, was it?—That is so.

38690. When Soer was the officer who charged?—Yes.

38694. Then again on the 28th August you were with Soer, and he effected an arrest of Mr. Platt again?—Yes.

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38695. And on the 13th October were you with Soer when he arrested Mr. Platt?—I do not think I was in plain clothes then, as far as I remember.

38696. When did you cease to do this kind of special observation work?—I was never in plain clothes after street bookmakers after September of that year. Never after September. I was in plain clothes in October, but that was for street rowdyism.

38697. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I want you to explain one thing to me. You say that you knew the scouts?—I knew most of them.

38698. Generally were they the same men?—Yes, they were generally the same.

38699. They used to wait outside the station till you came out?—Yes.

38700. And when you came out was there a general stampede?—You could see them getting away or keeping observation on you as to which way you went.

38701. How many do you think there were outside waiting for you?—I could see through the window.

38702. How many?—Possibly two or three.

38703. Did you ever arrest a scout?—I never arrested a scout.

38704. You told us they walked in front of you, and then used to give some sign?—That is right. They would tell the bookmaker that we were somewhere near.

38705. You could not hear what they said?—No, we could not hear, but we could tell.

38706. By the time you got there he was gone?—Yes.

38707. Where was the scout?—He was gone too. He would not come anywhere near.

38708. (*Chairman.*) Did the scouts disguise themselves?—No, they were usually in the same attire.

38709. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I am interested in the disguise you have told us that you used. You were known, I suppose, after you had been at work for some time, by the scouts and by the bookmakers?—Yes, they all knew us.

38710. They all knew you as one of the men in plain clothes, and as a police-constable on the look-out for them?—Yes.

38711. So that for that purpose you used to disguise yourselves so that they should not know you?—Yes.

38712. What sort of disguise did you use? You have told us you looked like a coalheaver?—I have been out like a coalheaver on many occasions.

38713. In your old clothes?—I used to have a lot of old clothes for that purpose.

38714. Do you ever adopt any other disguise?—I hardly ever went out in the same coloured clothes.

38715. Were clothes supplied to you for that purpose?—No, there are plenty of old clothes in the section house.

38716. Which you can use?—Yes, old clothes belonging to about 40 single men. You could have a different garb every day.

38717. Were those clothes that were there for the purpose of being used for disguise?—No.

38718. They belonged to the men, and they used them when they were out in private clothes?—Yes.

38719. You put on their private clothes when you wanted to go out in disguise?—Yes, or in other old clothes that they did not want to use again.

38720. How many days did you go out? Take, for example, the month of July. You were out pretty well every day, were not you?—Yes.

38721. How many different sets of clothes do you think you used during that time?—We used to have a good many, I could not say how many.

38722. Did Soer also go about like that?—Soer did the same.

38723. And Powell?—Yes.

38724. All of you?—Yes.

38725. Then when you went out you were away for four hours?—Yes, about four hours.

38726. Did you walk about?—Yes.

38727. Wherever you thought right, I suppose?—Yes. If we failed at one place we would go somewhere where there was another bookmaker, and if we failed there we would go somewhere else. Sometimes in the four hours we would tramp miles and go on 'buses and tramcars, and then could not get near them.

38728. And then when you came back did you have to give an account of your doings at all?—Oh, no.

38729. If you were minded so to do, then it might be that you did nothing at all?—We did not make any notes of every street and turning that we went through.

38730. I am not asking you that. What I do not understand is this, you have been gone away for four hours and you go away in private clothes with another constable?—Yes.

38731. Then if I followed correctly what you said when you come back you simply report the time when you return?—Yes, to the officer on duty, who is usually the Sub-Divisional Inspector.

38732. You simply book your time of return?—Yes.

38733. To show you have been on duty four hours?—Yes, and returned.

38734. You are not asked for any account of what you have been doing during the four hours?—No. The officer on duty would know if we fetched anything in.

38735. But there are many days when you do not fetch anything in?—Yes, there are many days when we do not.

38736. Have they no sort of check on you?—We simply tell the officer on duty that we were unable to effect an arrest that day.

38737. Supposing you chose to go and spend your time in public-houses, would there be no check of any sort upon you?—No, I do not know that there would.

38738. (*Chairman.*) The sergeant makes no arrangement to meet you at any given point at any time during the four hours?—No.

38739. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I suppose that would be difficult because you might be looking after your man on the pitch?—Yes.

38740. So it has to be left entirely to you?—Yes.

38741. Are men selected for this duty because they are of particularly good character? Is there any special reason why they are selected for this work?—No, I could not say.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You will find, Sir, that that is so.

(*The Witness.*) The Sub-Divisional Inspector selects a man who he thinks is likely to do the duty satisfactory.

38742. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He has to trust to his doing the work properly?—Yes.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is it a duty which is gladly accepted by a constable?—No.

38743. You would rather not be selected?—It is much easier to be in uniform, because there is too much running about to do in the four hours. Sometimes you do 20 miles.

38744. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Sometimes you ride on a tramcar. That is not so very hard, is it?—It is hard.

38745. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you remember when this matter was first brought to your knowledge by the Inspector?—Yes, I remember something about it.

38746. What do you remember?—I remember the Sub-Divisional Inspector telling me there had been a complaint against Soer, Powell and me of receiving money, as far as I remember.

38747. Can you at all fix when that was?—No, I could not say exactly; it is a long time.

38748. Do you remember making a report about it?—Yes.

38749. How long was it before you made the report that he asked you about it?—I could not really say distinctly, but I should not think it was long.

38750. Was it the same day, or was it a fortnight before?—I could not say. I could not really remember.

38751. You do not remember what instructions he gave to you with regard to making the report?—No. He told us that these complaints had been made, and he simply told us we would have to report on it.

38752. Did you write out this report which I have before me, which is dated the 21st November?—Yes.

38753. In the report you say: "I beg to report that I have been employed in plain clothes for four hours'

duty on all the principal race days during the months of June, July, August, and September in company with P.C. 204 Soer. I have never arrested Platt for betting. I witnessed his arrest on two occasions by P.C. Soer, namely, on the 1st and 28th August, 1903," and then you deny the allegations made against you by Platt of having received money from him?—Yes.

38754. Do you remember writing that report?—Yes.

38755. Where did you write it?—In the library in the Police Section House.

38756. Do you remember that Soer also wrote a report?—Yes, Soer and Powell. The three of us had to report on it.

38757. Did you write those reports at the same time?—Certainly not. It was at 8 o'clock in the evening when I made mine out, I think. When I came in I was called into the office and the Sub-Divisional Inspector told me to make out the report. I did not see Soer at all.

38758. You wrote it quite of your own accord?—Yes.

38759. I have just read you the words you began your report with, and I will now read you the words of Soer's report: "I beg to report that I have been employed in plain clothes for four hours' duty on all the principal race days during the months of June, July, August, and September in company with P.C. 204 Soer." P.C. Soer's report says: "I beg to report that I have been employed in plain clothes for four hours' duty on all the principal race days during the months of June, July, August, and September in company with P.C. 180." You both use exactly the same words in that report. Are you sure that when you made that report you were not writing at the same time?—No. Powell and Soer had made out their reports before I made mine out.

38760. Had you seen the reports?—No, I had not seen the reports.

38761. Have you ever seen the reports?—When I made it out.

38762. But have you ever seen Soer's report?—I have seen Soer's report.

38763. When did you see Soer's report?—Shortly before the Commission started. Each man was given a copy of the report he made out at that time.

38764. Did you write your report straight off on paper, or did you write it out in pencil first of all, and then copy it?—I wrote it out in pencil first and then when I put it in a grammatical form I put it down in copying ink.

38765. Is it the custom to write out reports in pencil first of all?—Yes. You could not write a decent report straight away.

38766. Then you generally do write it out in pencil?—Yes, if you are not very sure of what words to put down so that it is in good form.

38767. When you wrote that out in pencil first of all did you communicate with your brother officers at all?—Oh, no. As soon as you get your report complete you hand it to the Sub-Divisional Inspector who has asked you for it, and you hear no more.

38767*. (*Chairman.*) Mr. Platt has asked Soer, and I think asked you, some questions about the exact time of your making the various arrests. How could you fix that time except from the charge sheet? You do not make a note in your notebook, I understand?—No. You would be able to judge within a minute or two what the time was.

38768. You take the prisoner, first of all, to the police station?—Yes.

38769. And there, of course, when charged, the time of his being charged or the time of his arrival at the station would be entered in the charge sheet in the usual course?—Yes.

38770. You would not keep any special note yourself of that?—No.

38771. The arrest has obviously taken place during your four hours' work, has it not?—Yes.

38772. Then, as I understand, in this class of case, at least in this division, the prisoner is taken right off to the police court at once, if the magistrate is sitting?—Yes, that is usually the custom.

38773. I gather that from Mr. Platt's evidence?—Sometimes we used to go out again if we thought we had time.

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38774. Leaving your prisoner—Mr. Platt, for instance—at the police station?—Detained at the station till we came back.

38775. But supposing the arrest was effected, as it appears to be in some cases with regard to Mr. Platt, at about a quarter-past or half-past 2, would you take the prisoner after being charged to the police court?—We would take him right away then if it were half-past 2, because there would not be time to go out again.

38776. You would take him to the station then at that hour?—Yes, at half-past 2.

38777. Then there would be no opportunity of his standing you a drink or anything of that kind without you committing a breach of duty that would be very noticeable during the time you were taking him from the police station to the police court?—That is right, Sir.

38778. It would be a little bit difficult even if you were willing to go with him somewhere?—Yes.

38779. Although you are in plain clothes?—Yes.

38780. You do not put on your uniform?—No, you go to the court in the same clothes as you have been out in.

38781. Then when you get to the court you are under the ordinary rules of constables in attendance at the police courts?—Yes.

38782. Do you have an attendance card for that?—Yes.

38783. Would you have an attendance card given you before you left the police station or by the Inspector when you got to the police court in such a case?—No, we would not have an attendance card when we were employed in plain clothes.

38784. You told me you would?—Not when we are in plain clothes, but always in uniform.

38785. Why?—The men are employed for four hours at this duty, and it is not necessary to have an attendance card.

38786. But the purpose is to see that no waste of time takes place on the part of the constable or to mark up the card with the attendance of the officer engaged. My reason for putting the question is this. If you have no attendance card, and that seems to be the case in the case I am putting to you, when you leave the police court with a prisoner after he has been fined, and he has paid the fine, there is no check on what you do then, even if the four hours are not up?—No.

38787. In the ordinary case of a constable attending in uniform, as I understand the regulations, the Inspector would mark the time on the attendance card at which he ought to leave the police court?—Yes.

38788. Then his duty is to go back to the police station?—Yes, straight away.

38789. If he wastes his time by going to public-houses or anything of that kind there is a check in the case of a man in uniform attending the police court?—Yes.

38790. But in the case of the plain-clothes men going, as we understand you did more than once, in the case of Mr. Platt, and his being fined, then he goes out and you can go out with him?—Yes.

38791. And there is absolutely no check on what you do. I am not suggesting you have done anything wrong, but there is no check?—No. We were allowed four hours for the tour of duty.

38792. But supposing there was still half an hour after the police-court proceedings were over. If you went with your prisoner, who had then paid his fine or not, there would be an opportunity for your going to a public-house with him to have a drink?—Yes. If we got away from the court early we would go back on the ground again.

38793. That I quite understand. If the arrest was effected at 12 o'clock you would have time to go and pounce on another pitch?—To go back straight away again.

38794. With regard to the disguise. Did you always have to go to the station before starting out on this work?—Yes, because I was a single man and lived in the station section house.

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38795. It seems to be a very inefficient way of doing the work. I do not say you are to blame for it, but it is much better to send somebody from an adjoining police station. All the scouts and all the bookmakers of the L Division know that certain men in plain clothes are going to emerge at some hour—say 11 o'clock every day?—Yes, but when I left the station I always proceeded in the reverse direction to that in which I intended going.

38796. But that would not take in a knowing scout?—It used to put them off the ground a bit.

38797. But not a scout such as Mr. Platt employed, according to his account?—I used to go the other way and dodge them the best way I could.

38798. But you gave them a great advantage by always starting from the same place and from a known place?—They had an advantage of me, but not of Soer.

38799. As to the disguise, did you always put on the same boots?—No, I used to have all sorts on.

38800. You changed your boots as well?—Yes.

38801. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Who decides what day you go out on this duty?—The Sub-Divisional Inspector warns the men who are to go out.

38802. Are you told off for the duty during the month?—It might be for a week or a fortnight.

38803. Supposing you are told off for a fortnight, do you go every day?—If there is racing on.

38804. How do you know whether there is racing on?—I can always tell by looking at the race card.

38805. You do not get race cards, do you?—You could get one anywhere, or you could see by the morning papers if there is racing on that day.

38806. But you would not in the ordinary course get a race card?—They are not hard to purchase.

38807. In the morning when you go out to work?—No. You could buy an annual for all the year round showing all the principal races.

38808. Are they always on the same day?—No, but we used to see the papers every morning.

38809. Whether there was racing on that day or not?—Yes.

38810. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Do any of your superior officers give you directions as to what course you should follow on particular days in keeping watch on these bookmakers?—No, not any particular person. We have to arrest the first man we can get hold of.

38811. So on any particular day—take, for instance, the Ascot Cup day—you arrest who you can find?—Yes.

(*Mr. Platt.*) May I ask another question?

(*Chairman.*) What is it about?

38812. (*Mr. Platt.*) It is a question about the report. Is it any unusual thing for a constable to make a report and show it to his sergeant or Inspector to see if it is made out correctly or in corroboration of any other reports?—Certainly not.

38813. It is no unusual thing?—You make your report out and give it to your superior officer.

38814. The sergeant would not see it or the Inspector?—No.

38815. So that if that was the case we should have a great number of conflicting reports. I agree it seems to be the rule that reports coincide with one another.

(*Chairman.*) That is argument and not a question.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Now, sir, I have two short witnesses who I should like to call if you think it is material, and it is on this point. You may remember the first day that Mr. Platt was called, he said he had got books in which he made entries with reference to payments from police-constables, and you may remember after an adjournment he went away to fetch the books. He came back and he produced one book, and then the next time he came he said he had had another book, but it had been destroyed by his wife. Then the wife was called, and she said that she had destroyed it on the very day on which Platt was first called—that was the Thursday, the 18th October—and she said that it was destroyed in a fit of temper one day after she had been down to the police court to complain about her husband. Now we have looked up the records, and we find that the day she went down to the police court was the 10th October and not the 17th, and therefore if her version is right this book must have been destroyed prior to the first occasion of Platt coming here, and it must have been destroyed at the time he went back and came back without it.

(*Chairman.*) We had better have the evidence complete.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I do not think my wife was positive of the date.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I should like to fix the date. I have only given that explanation of the reason why I wanted to call these witnesses.

Police-constable WILLIAM GALE, 7 L, sworn.

P.C. W. Gale.

38816. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) What is your position?—Chief Warrant Officer to the Lambeth Police Court.

38817. Have you made a search to ascertain the date upon which Mrs. Platt attended the Magistrate and made a complaint against her husband with reference to his conduct?—Yes, on the 10th October, 1906.

38818. I think you were directed by the Magistrate to send an officer to caution him?—Yes.

38819. And I think the officer you sent was Police-constable Barnes?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Do you ask any question, Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. Platt.*) I should like to know what date my wife fixed. I don't think she was positive of the date.

38820. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Would you mind telling us what it was she complained of?—She complained of her husband threatening her and breaking up the crockery in the home.

38821. The dinner service?—Yes.

38822. That was on the 10th October?—Yes.

38823. Did it come before the Magistrate on that day?—The wife made an application to Mr. Bennett, and he directed me to send an officer to caution the husband with regard to his behaviour in threatening his wife.

38824. What day was the 10th October?—Wednesday.

Inspector FRANK KNELL, sworn.

Inspector F. Knell.

38825. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Do you know the witness, Mr. Alfred Platt?—Yes.

38826. Do you remember his calling upon you at the Kennington Lane Police-Station and making some complaint about Police-constable Deed?—Yes.

38827. What was the date upon which he called upon you?—On the 19th November, 1903.

38828. At what hour?—In the morning.

38829. Did you yourself take any written note of his complaint at that time?—I made a note of his call.

38830. And of the nature of his complaint?—No.

38831. Do you remember whether he complained of any other officer besides Deed?—He complained of Deed only.

38832. What did he tell you?—He said that he had written a letter to the Superintendent, and that it had not been acknowledged.

38833. That would be Superintendent Noviss?—Yes. It was on a Monday morning he saw me. I said: "If you only write the letter on Saturday probably the officer has not had time to call upon you. I advise you to go home, and if an officer does not call upon you during the day, come here this evening and I will introduce you to the Superintendent." And he came in the evening and saw the Superintendent.

38834. Did you yourself have any further interview with him about his complaint?—No.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Platt, do you wish to ask any questions?

(*Mr. Platt.*) No.

Sub-Divisional Inspector FREDERICK SPENCER, sworn.

Sub-Divisional Inspector F. Spencer.

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38835. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) What is your position exactly, please?—Sub-Divisional Inspector.

38836. I think you are attached to the L Division?—Yes.

38837. What was the first occasion on which your attention was directed to this matter of Platt?—On the morning of the 19th October, 1903.

38838. Previous to that had you had your attention called to the Chapman case? Have you got your report dated the 9th October before you?—No, I have not got it. (*The report was handed to the witness.*) This is my report.

38839. For what purpose was a report called for on that occasion?—There was an appeal.

38840. I call your attention to your report of the 9th October. You recollect now that that had reference to Chapman?—Yes.

38841. Do you remember Platt calling at the station?—Yes.

38842. Whom did he see?—He saw me.

38843. What did he say?—If I might start at the beginning, I saw him first on the 19th.

38844. Where did you see him?—At Kennington Lane Police-Station, in the Inspector's office.

38845. What did he say to you on that occasion?—He was talking of a man he called Patsey. He made a complaint against a man named Patsey of having made a bet with him, and I think he called it "ramping" him.

38846. Did he make any other complaint at that time?—No. He was invited to do so.

38847. Was that all that he complained of at that time?—That is all.

38848. Did he come again on the 20th?—He came to Kennington Lane Police-Station on the 20th by appointment.

38849. Did you see him there?—I did.

38850. Did he make any complaint on that day?—No, except against Deed.

38851. Tell us what he said upon that occasion?—I must refer to the report.

38852. Yes?—He complained that P.C. 180 L had attempted to obtain £20 from him under the following circumstances: At 2.40 p.m., 17th inst., the P.C. went to him as he was making a book at Robert Street, Waterloo Road, and handed him a slip of paper on which was written, "Oasis, 20s. win, 20s. 1, 2, 3—any to come, Abanico, 20s. win, 20s. 1, 2, 3—Jack."

38853. Is that a statement made by you shortly after of what he said?—Yes.

38854. Was that made on the same day as he said it?—Yes.

38855. The report then goes on to say what you did upon the receipt of that complaint?—That is so.

38856. I do not think I need go into that. The report correctly states, does it, what you did upon the receipt of that complaint?—Yes.

38857. I think it has been suggested that upon one or other of those two occasions he complained to you about other officers, and stated he had been paying money to officers?—Yes.

38858. Did he say anything of the kind?—He said at the superintendent's office that he had paid, I think, 70s. a week to the police.

38859. That was on the 19th?—Yes.

38860. He said what?—That he had paid, I think, 70s. a week to the police to prevent his arrest, and so on. He was invited to disclose the names and numbers and to give all particulars. He then refused to do so.

38861. That was on the 19th?—On the 19th that was.

38862. I think just a moment ago you said he had attended on the 20th by appointment?—Yes.

38863. When was the appointment made?—On the evening of the 19th.

38864. For what purpose was he to come?—For me to take his statement with regard to his complaint in the presence of the officer he complained of.

38865. Did he on the 19th complain of Deed?—I asked him his name, and he called him Patsey. I did not then know who he was referring to.

38866. On the 20th did he repeat his complaint about paying money to police officers?—He did.

38867. What did he say then?—He used very nearly the same terms, as far as I remember. I invited him then to give all the particulars he possibly could so that it might be investigated. He again refused to do so.

38868. On that same 20th you took a signed statement. He made a statement in writing, did he not?—Yes.

38869. Do you produce the original statement?—It is here.

38870. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I think the Commissioners have a copy of that, and I think I should like to go through it with the officer. This is what he says, "Statement of Alfred Platt, of No. 7, Bird Street, Lambeth, Bookmaker." In whose handwriting is that?—It is in my handwriting.

38871. "At 2.40 p.m., 17th instant, I was in Robert Street, Waterloo Road, when P.C. 180 L came up to me and said, 'I have brought you a bet from the governor. You may as well have it as anybody else. It will do you a bit of good. He gave me a paper with two sovereigns. On the paper was written, 'Oasis, 20s. win, 20s. 1, 2, 3; any to come, Abanico, 20s. win, 20s. 1, 2, 3.'"

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not know whether you have any special object in reading it, but we have read it.

38872. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) So long as it is familiar to you I am content. Was he invited then to make a full statement of every sort of complaint he had got to make?—He was.

38873. Did you reduce into writing the whole of his complaint?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) This was put to Mr. Platt in cross-examination very carefully.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, it was.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The point being that the whole of that statement only refers to P.C. 180 L.

(*Chairman.*) That I gathered was the point of the cross-examination.

38874. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You do not want us to go through Deed's case. We know the story of that. Then, so far as you were concerned, what was the next incident?—The next incident, so far as I remember, was a letter, about a month after that, in which the numbers and names were given.

38875. That is a letter of the 23rd November, 1903. That is your report upon it?—Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I think there is a letter of the 19th, before the letter of the 23rd.

38876. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. The letter of the 19th November is from Mr. Platt to the Commissioner of Police, "Respecting the statement I have made of P.C. 180 L, who has been dismissed from the Force through the facts of my statement. I beg to state the complaint I made against the other three P.C.'s—viz., 204 L, 203 L, and 209 L, which was in the presence of Superintendent Novice and Inspector Spencer, at Kennington Lane, the above officers were in the habit of receiving of me a weekly wage, and, moreover, they never fairly arrested me," and so forth. Is it true that he, at Kennington Lane Police Station, or anywere else, had given you the numbers of those three men or of any other men as persons to whom he had given bribes?—He never gave any numbers.

38877. Was this letter sent on to you in the ordinary course?—A letter was sent on to me which bore the names and numbers of the men he then complained of.

38878. Then in due course reports were called for from the officers?—Yes.

38879. Then I think you made your report upon the correspondence, and the report is on the 23rd November?—Yes.

38880. I need not read it all, but in the third para-

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graph you say, "The assertion that he had paid a weekly wage to various police-officers was made as stated"?—Yes.

38881. Did you mean by that it was made as stated in the sense that he had given the numbers, or merely a general assertion?—A general assertion was made.

38882. "And he further stated he kept a diary in which the particulars were entered. He was invited to produce the diary, so that the necessary particulars as to numbers, names, etc., might be copied for investigation, but he declined." Is that so?—That is so.

38883. Is that accurate?—That is quite accurate.

38884. Then you go on to say, "When he made his complaint at Kennington Lane Station" (that is the second one), "which I took down, I again invited him to tell all he knew, but he declined to give particulars, but made sweeping allegations against the police generally"?—That is so.

38885. Is that correct?—Quite correct.

38886. "He also stated that when charged on the 13th October he handed 10s. to two police-constables in the charge-room. This also is absolutely false"?—Yes.

38887. What had that reference to?—That had reference to an occasion on which he was charged, and which he mentioned at this time. He said he paid 10s. to two officers in the charge room on that day.

38888. Did you inquire into that?—Yes.

38889. And you found, as far as you could ascertain, there was no foundation for it all?—That is so.

38890. Upon that you made this statement in your report?—Yes.

38891. The next thing that I think you had to do with this matter was on the 15th January, 1904, when you made a further report upon the further correspondence which was brought before you and the allegation which had been made in Chapman's case?—Yes.

38892. Is this report correct so far as it contains statements of fact?—Yes.

38893. I think this is all you have had to do with this matter, is it not?—That is all.

38894. I should like to ask you this general question, Are you the person who is responsible for selecting the officers who go out on this plain clothes duty?—Yes.

38895. On what grounds do you select them?—Their general ability and their knowledge not only of the district, but of the bookmakers themselves.

38896. Is it a duty which is popular amongst the men?—No, unpopular.

38897. In making the selections, do you have regard to the character of the officers?—Yes.

38898. And not only so far as their records show, but from your knowledge of the men who are implicated in this charge, what do you say as to their characters for reliability and straightforwardness?—I say they are absolutely straightforward.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That applies to three.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. I do not carry in my head all that Mr. Platt has said, but I hope I have covered the ground.

(*Chairman.*) Do you want to ask any questions, Mr. Platt?

38899. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes. Did you say it was on the evening of the 19th that the appointment was made for the 20th?—On the 19th I first saw you, and on the same day, I think, either in the morning or in the evening, an appointment was made for you to see me at Kennington Lane at 11 o'clock the next morning.

38900. Where did you see me on the 19th?—In the Superintendent's office at Kennington.

38901. You never saw me till you were sent for; when I was in front of Superintendent Noviss was on the 20th?—No, it is the 19th.

38902. The Monday was when you kept me under observation?—You are mistaken as to the date. I say I first saw you on the 19th October in the Superintendent's office.

38903. At what time?—I will not be sure of the time, but possibly about 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning.

38904. On the 19th?—Yes, the day before I took your statement at Kennington Road Police Station.

38905. You took my statement the same day as you saw me?—I do not think so.

(*Chairman.*) Are you suggesting that you saw him on the morning of the 20th?

(*Mr. Platt.*) The same time that I had to see him at Kennington Road Station at 11 o'clock. I saw him that morning soon after 9 in the Superintendent's office.

38906. (*Chairman.*) What do you say to that suggestion?—I say the first time I saw him was on the morning of the 19th October in the Superintendent's office.

38907. In Superintendent Noviss's office?—Yes, at Kennington Lane. It was the first time I had ever seen the man.

38908. (*Mr. Platt.*) I think you will find, according to Inspector Knell's evidence, he saw me in the morning, at the time I stated—at 1.25 on the 19th?—I do not know when you saw Mr. Knell.

38909. You are stating that I had already been in front of Superintendent Noviss before I saw Inspector Knell?—I am not stating anything. I am saying when I first saw you in answer to your question.

38910. You say you saw me in front of the Superintendent on the 19th October?—Yes.

38911. You are wrong?—I have got it written down here, anyhow.

38912. If you saw me then, why was I not made aware of the fact then that you were going to keep me under observation on the 19th?—Why should you be made acquainted with that fact?

(*Chairman.*) You, Mr. Platt, had seen Inspector Knell at 9 o'clock on that morning, as I understand it.

(*Mr. Platt.*) On the 19th. I think you will find it is at 1.25.

(*Chairman.*) I thought Inspector Knell said it was 9 o'clock that he saw you on the 19th October, and that he made a note of your call, and told you to come again in the evening.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I saw Inspector Knell at the station, but when Inspector Knell says that I saw him in the morning I spoke to him in the street before he entered the station, and I have never entered the station till 1.25.

(*Chairman.*) Very well.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Inspector Knell tells me it was 12 noon.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What he said, I think, was that it was on the 19th October.

38913. (*Chairman.*) Very well. He said, "I made a note of his call," and that seems to be right, only it was at noon instead of at 9 o'clock. I do not know that it is very important.

38914. What do you say in answer to Mr. Platt's suggestion?—I say when I first saw Mr. Platt was in the Superintendent's office.

38915. You made a note about the time, did you not?—I made a report after.

38916. But your note, I suppose, was made on the same day, or very shortly after the interview?—Yes, and my extract is from the press-copy report.

38917. (*Mr. Platt.*) Do you say that this duty that these men go out on is unpopular?—Yes, I do.

38918. Why?—Because it is not a very pleasant duty.

38919. How many years have you been in the Force?—I do not think it matters to you how long I have been in the Force.

38920. Yes it does?—Then, unless the Chairman wishes me to answer, I refuse to answer.

38921. (*Chairman.*) You had better answer?—Twenty-one years.

38922. (*Mr. Platt.*) In the course of that twenty-one years, have you ever done street duty to apprehend bookmakers?—Sometimes.

38923. Is there any record that you can produce to show that you have done that duty?—No.

38924. Because you told me yourself you had never done the duty?—Where did I tell you that?

38925. Where? In the Kennington Road Police Station?—Do not shout. I can hear. I am not deaf.

38926. So that you would not know yourself from personal observation why these men would be unpopular?—Why should I not?

38927. From personal observation?—Yes.

38928. And knowing the fact of how they do their duty?—Probably you know more about police work than I do.

38929. That particular work, possibly.

(*Chairman.*) We understand your suggestion, Mr. Platt. You say the Sub-divisional Inspector's opinion as to whether the work is unpopular or not is not worth having, because he has never had any personal experience.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) But he says on oath he has had personal experience, and that you cannot leave out of consideration.

(*Chairman.*) You have made your point for what it is worth. We understand your suggestion, and the witness denies it. The witness says he has had experience.

38930. (*Mr. Platt.*) I take it to be the fact, and it has been already stated, that when I went to the Superintendent's office on the 20th October, soon after 9 o'clock in the morning, I stated what had happened from my house the preceding evening up to a certain time in the evening, and whilst I was stating that fact you were sent for, and I was asked to say the same thing over again, which I did. Then you brought out a report, and the time I stated I was in the "Ship" and the "Tankard," and the time these men crossed to my house coincided as near as possible?—I only heard your accusation against a man named Patsy for having ramped you, I think you called it, for £20.

38931. I am asking you the first time you saw me?—That was the first time I ever saw you.

38932. When I stated about being followed about by these men the night before?—I know nothing about what you said before I arrived there. You said nothing of the kind when I was there.

38933. What time at night were you told to follow me on the 19th?—I was not told to follow you on the 19th.

38934. Did you not follow me on the 19th?—No.

38935. I took it for granted you did as you made the report. Whoever was told, they followed me on the 19th?—I kept observation on a certain public-house on a certain night, if that is what you refer to. Is that what you are referring to?

38936. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Your report of the 20th mentions that in the last paragraph but one?—The paragraph before the one just mentioned by Mr. Muir will fix the time we were trying to find out just now.

38937. (*Mr. Platt.*) Is it the usual practice, after a man has been dismissed from the Force, for him to enter the police station?—If he has business there. He is an ordinary citizen then, and he can come in as an ordinary citizen does.

38938. Will the Commissioners be able to see the report, or the statement, or complaint that was made by that man?—The statement that he made?

38939. Yes, the complaint that he made.

(*Chairman.*) Deed, you mean.

38940. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes?—I did not know he made a complaint.

38941. You know that you interviewed him?—I interviewed him in your presence before he was dismissed.

38942. No, since he was dismissed?—I do not remember interviewing him.

38943. I think you will find that is right?—When did I interview him. I recollect seeing him with regard to the Chapman appeal case, in which you had tried to induce him to go and get evidence, if that is what you refer to.

38944. Yes.

38945. (*Chairman.*) Have you stated in your report all that passed at the interview with Deed and Platt?—I think so. I think it is all here.

38946. Did Deed say anything about bribery or anything of that sort?—He questioned Platt upon it.

38947. I have forgotten whether Deed admitted accepting any bribe?—The questions were put to Mr. Platt: "Where did I meet you at 2.40 p.m.?" The reply was "At Mepham Street, near the public-house." (Q.) When I met you did I not say, "I have got a bet from a friend of mine, not the Governor?" (R.) No, you said it was from the Governor. (Q.) When I saw you at Waterloo Station did you not say to me, "Who is that man there" (pointing to a friend of mine). "I cannot get on my pitch as there are several strangers about. I thought he was a detective." (R.) Yes, I asked that question in order to gain time so as not to pay out."

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38948. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) At that time, as I understand, the complaint against Deed was of having made a bet under these circumstances, and asking for the money?—Yes. The bet was made, he said, after the race was run.

38949. Yes, but at that time had any complaint been made by Platt against Deed of having accepted bribes from him?—None whatever, so far as I know.

38950. That is why the questions only refer apparently to the bet?—That is so.

38951. That is the matter in respect of which he was charged?—Yes.

38952. And in respect of which he was dismissed?—That is so.

38953. (*Chairman.*) I understand, so far as you know, there was no accusation of Deed being bribed?—I never heard of one before.

38954. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He was not dismissed in any way in consequence of having been found to have received bribes, but because he had made this bet?—That is so.

38955. (*Mr. Platt.*) On the morning of the 20th when you came into the office where Superintendent Noviss and myself were, and I made my complaint again and you made some remarks, I turned round and said, "After the moneys I was giving them, to do such a thing as this to me"?—I think you made an observation of that sort, but you did not make it definitely at all. You made a sort of sweeping allegation against the police generally about being bribed all over the place, and not only in Lambeth; at least, so I understood it; I may have been mistaken.

38956. I was then asked if it would be convenient for me to attend at Kennington Road Police Station at 11 o'clock. This was something like twenty to half-past nine on the 20th?—I cannot be accurate with regard to that; I know an appointment was made and you kept it.

38957. And at that interview I turned round and told you to look in the charge book and you would see by the time I was taken in that I was giving these men moneys?—What record do you suppose is in the charge book with regard to giving men money? I take it for granted at the time I entered the police station the time is looked at and booked, and the time you went to the station.

(*Chairman.*) We have the charge sheet showing the exact time.

38958-9. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, but I am asking him if I did not ask him to look at the charge book?—Yes, I think you did. You said you were brought to the station at certain times, or something of that sort, and I referred to the charge book to see whether the time you said was correct, and it was correct.

38960. And you had a memorandum paper in your hand?—I daresay I had.

38961. Did you take down the time?—I might have done.

38962. Have you a record of that?—No.

38963. When you looked at the time did you notice who the charging constables were?—Yes, I had a piece of paper in my hand, and I jotted down the name of the officer who arrested Platt and the time at which he was arrested.

38964. (*Chairman.*) There is a subsequent letter in which he says he gave the numbers to you of the constables who took the bribes?—As a matter of fact he did not. I strongly urged him to clear it up if he could clear it up at that time, but he refused to go further.

38965. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) But he had made a definite statement to you, if I caught your evidence correctly, that he had been paying 70s. a week to police constables?—Yes.

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38966. He also asked you to look at the charge book which would tell you the time at which he was arrested?—Yes.

38967. You did look at the charge book?—That is so.

38968. If you looked at that you would know against which police constables he was making the charge?—He did not specify any police constables, but in the ordinary way the number of the constable who arrested him would be in the charge book.

38969. In consequence of the statement that he had made did you not understand he was making the allegation that he had bribed these three particular constables?—I did not take it in that light. I asked him to be definite and say who he had bribed, because he said it in such a way that it implicated men all over London.

38970. Why were you to look at the charge book to see at what time he was brought in. What was it for?—Because he said he was brought down by appointment.

38971. Exactly. His statement was that he was brought in by appointment by men to whom he was paying bribes?—No, I did not take it in that light.

38972. Why did he say he was brought in by appointment?—That means he was not taken from his pitch at a time when betting would be brisk.

38973. But that would surely show you that according to his statement he was being brought in in consequence of some arrangement with the police constable?—Yes, that was so.

38974. And he was making allegations of bribery?—No, he did not make allegations of bribery against those men.

38975. But general bribery?—Yes.

38976. He says: "I am paying police constables so much," and then he says he had come there by appointment, and that he had been arrested by appointment at certain times. Did you not understand from that that he was intending that the charge of bribery should apply to the men who had arrested him?—No, because I asked him to be definite, and to state the numbers of the men he complained of. He refused to do so. He added that he had come there by arrangement—that he was brought by arrangement.

38977. You mean arrested by arrangement?—Yes. In order to verify that I turned up the charge book and saw the times at which he was brought to the station. So far as those men were concerned I had no idea he alluded to those men who had brought him.

38978. It was with them that he arranged that he should be arrested. I am putting to you the story he tells. He said he was being arrested by arrangement, which meant by arrangement with the police constables who had brought him to the police station. It could only mean that, could it not?—That is all.

38979. Therefore it meant that he had some secret agreement with the police constables?—Yes.

38980. He conveyed that pretty quickly to you?—Yes.

38981. Were you not shocked on hearing that?—I did not believe his story. I referred to the charge book to see whether what he said with regard to the time was correct. I found it was, and I left it there.

38982. (*Chairman.*) No. You told me you took the numbers of the constables who charged him?—Yes, I did.

38983. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did you not ask them any questions about it?—Ask whom?

38984. The constables who charged him?—No.

38985. He had told you this. You quite understood from what he said (you had only got his statement for it at that time) that he had conveyed to you that he had been arrested on various occasions by secret agreement with the police constables who arrested him?—He did not put it in that way.

38986. I know. He said it was by appointment, or by arrangement you told me just now; but that is what he meant?—Yes.

38987. And it could not mean anything else but that. A man does not get arrested by appointment unless it means that he has made some arrangement for a policeman to come and arrest him at that time?—No.

38988. That is the kind of thing that would have struck you as an Inspector very forcibly the moment he made the statement?—What did strike me was that if he had any definite statement to make he would be definite, and I asked him to be definite, and to give me the names and numbers so that it could be cleared up.

38989. Might it not strike you that he might have very good reason for not being definite?—It did not strike me at all in that way.

38990. If he was plying his trade, and making an arrangement with the police-constables, there might be a reason why he should hesitate to formally make a charge?—I did look at it in that light.

38991. There was no reason why you should not investigate the charge?—He was not definite enough so that you could go upon it.

38992. You had taken down the numbers?—Yes.

38993. That is the same as the names?—Yes, but he made sweeping allegations about making arrangements with the police for the time at which he should be arrested, and he mentioned, I think, about 2.45 as being a late time, being a bookmaker. For that purpose I looked at the charge book to see if he was brought in at that hour, and I found he was accurate.

38994. And you also found the names of the constables. If I walked into the station and said I had been arrested on a certain day by arrangement with a constable to arrest me, you do not want me to give you the name. You find that out for yourself?—If you told me you were arrested on a certain day, and you referred me to the time of the day, I should know the constable; but he did not do that.

38995. What was the point of your looking at the charge book?—To see if the time agreed with what he said.

38996. Then you did know the time?—Yes.

38997. And the day?—Yes.

38998. Then you had got all the information which I was suggesting to you just now?—Yes, but you suggested, if I may say so, that the time and the date and the men were all included in his accusation. I say they were not.

38999. No. If you will follow me for a minute, you will see that I am not putting that to you. He makes a vague charge, according to you, but he does convey to you that there has been a secret arrangement between him and the constables who arrested him, as you have told me, and then he does tell you he was arrested at a certain time on a certain day. He tells you that?—Yes.

39000. You then look up the charge book?—Yes.

39001. You verify the fact that it is on that day and at that time that he was arrested?—Yes.

39002. All you have to do then is to look further and to see the name of the policeman who did it?—Yes.

39003. You have all the information?—I believe 180 L, Deed, was the man who arrested him. We are dealing with that man.

39004. Do you mean to say it was on that one occasion you only referred to one entry?—I believe so.

39005. When was that?—I could not tell you now, but my impression is Deed was the man he was dealing with, and it was in consequence of his referring to his being brought in at a late hour that I referred to the charge book to verify his statement with reference to the late arrest. We were dealing with one man, and with only one man.

39006. If that is so, you know he was making a charge of bribery against Deed?—No, he was making a charge then of having made this bet after the race was run.

39007. I do not want to go over it again, but according to your statement it is as plain as possible that you knew he was making a charge against Deed, not of making a bet, but of bribery?—No. My impression is, and always has been, that he was only dealing with Deed.

39008. That is because 180 L was the constable who had arrested him on that occasion?—Yes.

39009. I suppose the last occasion was on the 13th October?—I cannot tell you.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The only definite charge of bribery is contained in the last paragraph but two on page 31. That is the only statement where a definite charge is made by Platt.

39010. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not think that meets

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the difficulty that is in my mind with regard to it. I quite understand the statement which you are making that his charge was vague about it. Will you just follow what I am putting to you for a moment? When he sees you on the 19th and on the 20th October he makes a statement to you both times about the 70s. a week, which is a fair allegation of bribery. He did tell you that he had been arrested by appointment?—Yes.

39011. When Platt said to you, the Inspector at this station, that he was paying sums of money per week to police-constables, and that he had been arrested by appointment, it was a mere question of finding out who the constables were who had arrested him to ascertain against whom he was making charges of bribery?—That may be so.

39012. It did not strike you at the time?—No, not in that way. My mind is very clear just now that I just referred to the charge book to find out who brought him in on the date he mentioned to verify the time at which he said he was brought in.

39013. The point of verifying the time was because he said he had been arrested by appointment?—Yes; and we are dealing with Deed only on that occasion, I think.

39014. When you look at that, which is the 13th October, you find out that Deed is the person who had arrested him, and you find out also, if you look at the 13th October, if I am not mistaken, that Deed never did arrest him?—But he was present when he was arrested, which is the same thing.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Soer and Deed together.

39015. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) According to the return which we have got, I think I am right. You are the Sub-Divisional Inspector?—Yes.

39016. Turn to the first document. Is that a return?—Yes.

39017. Do you find a note there 13th October, 1903?—Yes.

39018. "Alfred Smith. Officer P.C. 204 L Soer, 180 L"—that is Deed—"a witness"?—Yes, that is right.

39019. That is what I was putting to you just now, and there is a note: "P.C. 180 L"—Deed—"never arrested." Is that right?—Yes. What I mean by a witness is two together. Two could get hold of him, but it is unnecessary.

39020. (*Chairman.*) I am not going over the ground covered by the questions put to you by the learned Commissioner, but I merely want to ask you one or two general questions as to the consent of the Chief Commissioner to men going out in plain clothes. How is that obtained?—The Superintendent obtains that permission.

39021. Is it obtained for an individual or is it obtained for a constable to be picked out by somebody else?—It depends on the duty on which he is employed.

39022. With regard to street betting?—With regard to street betting I should be given a certain latitude with regard to selection, and the Superintendent's approval would for my purpose suffice for employing him.

39023. Then who actually writes to the Chief Commissioner from the station?—No one writes to the Chief Commissioner; but if special observation is necessary with regard to certain things a report is made, and the Commissioner sanctions the arrangement suggested or not as he pleases.

39024. I was just turning up the Order about it. There is a Special Order?—I think that refers not to what we call ordinary common cases of street betting, but to such cases as occur in houses, or public-houses, or shops, or anything of that kind, or anything special.

39025. Street betting, I know, is one of the things. It is at page 341 of the White Book. It is Rule 94: "The employment of police officers in plain clothes to detect betting or unlawful sale of liquors by betting and drinking themselves is not to be permitted except with the express sanction of the Commissioner"?—That would refer to houses, shops, or public-houses, or anything of that sort, and not to ordinary street betting.

39026. The constables have described the kind of duties they were told off to perform in plain clothes and they themselves assented to my suggestion that they were not detective constables that disguised themselves. I am calling your attention to the words in the White Book: "The employment of police officers in plain clothes to detect betting or unlawful sale of liquors by betting or drinking themselves is not to be permitted except with the express sanction of the Commissioner"?—Yes. As to such extreme cases as the ones you have mentioned, you would never be employed to keep observation unless the sanction of the Commissioner had been given, but in ordinary street bookmaking cases application is not made in that way.

39027. Do I understand you to deny that in practice Rule 94 is applied to cases of men employed in plain clothes to keep observation on street betting?—That is not strictly followed with regard to ordinary street betting, but with regard to betting in houses.

39028. That I understand you to say.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Is not the rule covered by the words "by betting and drinking themselves," which involves the expenditure of money?

(*Chairman.*) It may be. Our duty is to find out what are the duties of the police with regard to this class of case. I do not deny that that construction is a reasonable one.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That involves the expenditure of money, and in all cases that involve the expenditure of money the sanction of the Commissioner has to be obtained.

39029. (*Chairman.*) Then I do not yet follow the answer that the Chief Commissioner or the Chief Superintendent does permit the employment of men in plain clothes on that duty?—I did not intend that—not for street observation. The sanction of the Superintendent is sufficient authority for me to employ men in the way these men have been employed.

39030. However, what may be the construction of the rule, the practice is, with regard to the employment of men in plain clothes for such purposes as Soer and Gunn and Powell were employed on, that no sanction is obtained from the Chief Commissioner, but the Superintendent's sanction is sufficient?—That is so. His authority is quite sufficient for a case of that sort.

39031. In 1903, or just before, had there been any such complaint made to you at the police-station, or had such information been gathered by you as to lead you to believe that street bookmaking was very rife in this part of London?—It was only in May, 1903, that I came there, and I heard no allegation of the sort which you name.

39032. We have been told by Platt that he had been carrying on his occupation as a bookmaker for nearly 20 years in 1903?—In 1903, at the Superintendent's office, was the first time that I ever saw Platt.

29033. Yes, I know that; but I am calling your attention to the fact that Platt has stated that for nearly 20 years he had been carrying on his business as a bookmaker whenever he liked to do so, and that he had never been arrested in Lambeth, at any rate, until May, 1903?—That was the very month I came there. I cannot answer for whatever happened before that.

39034. Can you account for the comparative immunity with which Platt had been carrying on this occupation for so many years if he is speaking the truth?—No, I cannot.

39035. How many men did you appoint in May, or did you find appointed when you took up your duties in May, for this work of special observation in plain clothes?—Usually two men were employed regularly on the principal racing days, and those two men were Deed and Soer, but sometimes Deed was employed on other divisions, and then a man would be employed casually to fill his place.

39036. As there were 15 bookmakers with 15 pitches on important racing days, that was not very adequate provision, was it, for really putting down street bookmaking, having regard to the difficulties and to the Act of Parliament?—The question is whether, with increased numbers, there would be increased efficiency as regards that. Two men may be as good as 22.

39037. The result here was that, by your arrangement, Platt was arrested four times between May and October 13th?—Yes.

39038. He had never been arrested before. He had been arrested four times by the energy and cleverness, apparently, of Soer?—Yes.

39039. But Platt must have been carrying on his

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business on the other days at the same pitch?—Yes, but it does not always follow that when the constable goes to arrest a man that he is committing such an offence that he may be arrested for, or such an offence that he may be summoned for. Within my own knowledge we go time after time to these pitches and we see the men there, but nothing else.

39040. It has been suggested by Platt that there was a sort of arrangement by which, when he had been arrested perhaps in May, he might be allowed to go on for four weeks, and that he bribed the constable, and then arranged that he should be taken on some convenient day?—He has said so, but he would not be let alone for four minutes if there was a chance of arresting him, let alone four weeks.

39041. I noticed you used one phrase that struck me with regard to the qualification of the men. You said "I choose the men to be employed upon this duty because of their trustworthiness of character," and you also said "and because of their knowledge of the bookmakers themselves." What did you mean by that?—I meant by that that sometimes men in uniform, employed for certain months at certain places, will have opportunities of seeing whether such a thing is going on, but have no opportunity of arresting the person who is committing the offence. Such men would have a better chance than strangers, who, first of all, would have to be seen.

39042. I do not know whether you did have any conversation with Soer or Powell about the matter, but if you knew that Powell or Soer had stated that they observed street bookmaking was going on, that would be one of the qualifications for sending them out in plain clothes?—Those were the two men I found employed on this work when I went there, and I gathered that they knew what work to do, and how to do it.

39043. Does it not strike you that the attempt to disguise themselves is rather feeble?—The disguises were many and various; only one was described, I think.

39044. Did you know what scouts were also acting outside the station waiting for the disguised constable to be seen?—At that time the scouts were on the look out, but when I discovered what was going on men who did not live in the section house were selected for that purpose, and did not come near the station at all.

39045. Then if a man is a married man living away from the station, he might go about his business disguised without coming to the station?—By previous arrangement—by my direction before.

39046. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Do the men employed on this duty, when they make arrests, get recommended for promotion?—No.

39047. Supposing they make many arrests, would that recommend them for promotion?—No, it would only encourage them in this way, as any other kind of charge would, if they are energetic men—that is to say, they are not men who go about with their eyes shut, but it makes no difference with regard to their promotion.

39048. Do they receive any higher pay?—Nothing whatever.

39049. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) There were two occasions on which you saw Platt on Tuesday, the 20th, were there not?—On Monday, the 19th.

39050. I think you saw him on Tuesday, the 20th, at 9 o'clock in the morning?—I saw him once. I also saw him at Kennington Road Station. I saw him one evening when I kept observation on a public-house.

39051. But did you not see him at Kennington Lane Station?—Only on one occasion there, so far as I can remember, and that was at the Superintendent's office.

39052. Mr. Platt told us that that was at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning?—It would be later than that. It was on a Monday, I think, but I will not be positive as to that.

39053. Mr. Platt told us that he saw you and Superintendent Noviss at Kennington Lane Police Station at 9 o'clock on Tuesday, and that on that occasion after some conversation he was asked whether he could be at the Kennington Road Police Station at 11 o'clock, and there, as I understand his evidence, he saw you?—An appointment of that sort was made, but I am not sure at what time it was made.

39054. Then you did see him twice on that day?—I must have done if that is so.

39055. Do not say you must have done?—My memory is faulty as to that.

39056. Where is the book kept that you took down and looked at?—At Kennington Road.

39057. That was not at Kennington Lane Station?—No.

39058. Do you remember prior to that having a meeting at Kennington Lane Station?—Yes.

39059. On that occasion Superintendent Noviss was there?—Yes.

39060. Was this account right that he gave us—that first of all Superintendent Noviss asked Mr. Platt to repeat the story that he had told him about the way in which he had been followed, and that he repeated it to you?—I do not remember that.

39061. "Then Inspector Spencer from a paper read an account of his movements," which tallied with what he had said?—Are you referring to the observation I kept upon him?

39062. I am referring to this interview that you, Superintendent Noviss, and Mr. Platt had at 9 o'clock on the Tuesday morning at Kennington Lane Police Station. He tells us that first of all the Superintendent asked him to repeat to you what he had told him?—I think the two dates are confused. Perhaps I may put it in this way: I first saw him at Superintendent Noviss' office.

39063. Where is Superintendent Noviss' office?—At Kennington Lane.

39064. That was the first time you saw him at Superintendent Noviss' office?—Yes.

39065. Then was it true that Superintendent Noviss asked Mr. Platt to repeat to you what he had told him?—I cannot remember.

39066. You say it is not correct that you, from a paper, read an account of his movements?—That was after I kept observation on him. I say the dates are confused.

39067. But not on that occasion?—Not on that occasion.

39068. Was it later?—Yes.

39069. When was that?—I think either the same evening or the next evening.

39070. (*Mr Rufus Isaacs.*) Look at your report of the 20th October. There you say: "At 7.40 p.m. I kept observation"?—I gathered from your questions that that took place on the first occasion when I saw Platt.

39071. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I understand that on Monday, from your own report, you kept observation on him?—Yes.

39072. Then on the Tuesday morning when he came to Kennington Lane Police Station you seem to have read a paper giving an account of his movements?—Yes.

39073. Now what I want to know is this. Carrying your mind back to that moment, can you at all remember where Platt was?—At the time I kept observation on him?

39074. In the room?—He was in the Superintendent's office.

39075. Walking about, or sitting down?—He walked about.

39076. That is what he told us. Did he say anything about "After the moneys that I have given"?—I do not remember that observation. He made sweeping allegations, as I have said, but what the exact words were I do not remember now.

39077. Sweeping allegations against one policeman?—Against the police generally—he paid 70s. a week.

39078. Did Superintendent Noviss make an exclamation to the effect that he knew this game was going on?—No, I do not think he did. I think I should have remembered it if he had.

39079. Then you went after that to the Kennington Road Police Station. After these general accusations had been made you met him at Kennington Road Police Station?—Yes, the next day. You are speaking now of 7.40 p.m. when I kept observation?

39080. No, I am speaking of Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at the Kennington Road Police Station?—Yes.

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39081. Was that the time when you took down the book and took the numbers?—Yes.

39082. You told us you took the numbers and put them down on a slip of paper?—Yes.

39083. Why did you take the numbers on a slip of paper?—I wanted to verify his statement as to the time he was brought in. That was the only object.

39084. Why did you put the numbers on a separate piece of paper?—It was not a separate piece of paper; it was on the same piece of paper, and the time he was brought in. The time I was looking for, and not the man. The reason I looked at the time was this: he said he had been brought to the station by appointment, and I think he specified the time at which he had been brought to the station on a certain date. I looked at the charge book and I found he was right.

39085. You say there was no particular reason why you put down the numbers?—No, none whatever.

39086. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) This was the kind of work in respect to which, if there was to be bribery, it would take place, was it not? I mean, if you expected bribery to take place amongst your constables at all this work of watching and trying to arrest street bookmakers would be just the kind of occupation in respect of which they would be bribed?—That may be; I mean you can make that suggestion with regard to any kind of police work.

39087. I should have thought it would commend itself more than anything else?—I do not think so.

39088. Have you not heard of it before?—Yes, I have heard of bribery.

39089. Had you not heard that there was something of the kind which had taken place? I do not mean general bribery, but that police constables had been bribed?—No, I had not heard a sound until this time—not a word—but I have heard general allegations, of course.

39090. I am rather puzzled to know why you make no reference at all to these allegations of bribery which, I should have thought, even although a vague statement, was sufficiently serious. You make a report on the 20th October. To whom is that report made?—My reports are all made for the Commissioner's information. On the 20th October I took his statement.

39091. That is about Deed?—Yes.

39092. Deed's offence was very like bribery, or might we call it something else?—I do not think it was bribery. It was trickery, I should think.

39093. It might even be called something stronger, might it not?—Yes.

39094. Deed is asking him to pay a bet of £20 which he made after the horse had won?—He said so.

39095. Do you mean Deed denied having made the bet in that way?—Yes.

39096. That is what he said, and that is the statement you make in that report which you send to the Commissioner?—Yes.

39097. Platt had made a statement to you. Did you not understand that he was suggesting that Deed had been receiving bribes from him?—No, he did not suggest it in the least. His complaint of Deed was of having made this bet after the horse had won the race, and when before the Superintendent he made the allegation that he had paid the police not to arrest him, as I gathered it, and now they had arrested him, and not only had they arrested him but this man had tried to "ramp" him, I think he called it.

39098. That is what I have been putting to you. Then you make a report to the Commissioner, and you do not say anything at all about this; you do not make any report at all about the allegation of bribery?—I say he has made these sweeping allegations, but nothing definite.

39099. Do you?—Yes. I do not know whether it is in this report.

39100. That is what I am calling your attention to. This is a report of the 20th October, and I do not think anything at all is said about it.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No, there is nothing.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There is nothing until you get to the 19th and 21st November.

39101. Only one thing further I want to understand from you. I do not follow yet why it is this service is so unpopular, I mean this particular duty of going out in plain clothes apparently without any superior officer over the man; he goes away for four hours, and then he comes back and reports himself. I do not understand why it is so unpopular?—Such means have to be adopted that the men have to adopt extreme measures to get anywhere near these men at all. In an ordinary way they could do their four hours' duty in uniform without much exertion, but in order to observe these men they have to exert themselves a good deal, and they are subject to all sorts of allegations if they do get them; and they have to have overwhelming evidence before the magistrate to get a conviction unless the man pleads guilty. Bookmakers as a rule can get any number of witnesses to swear that a constable is telling lies.

39102. It does not look like that if you look at the convictions. I think there are 111 arrests, and I think they are only two in which defences were put forward?—When a man is arrested he is not defended. If he is summoned he is nearly always defended.

39103. That is why you have only about 19 summonses. There is all the more reason why you should arrest him because you find the incriminating documents upon him—the slips. Do you mean it is because they have to be disguised?—It is not a pleasant duty.

39104. I suppose a policeman's duty is not always pleasant, is it?—It depends a good deal.

39105. Riding on tramcars, and things of that sort, does not strike one as being a particularly unpleasant duty; it does not strike one as being quite so monotonous as walking about on a beat. You are hunting for game?—I do not think there is much sport about it.

39106. (*Chairman.*) I only want to call your attention to a passage in Platt's own statement of the 20th October which I think might have arrested your attention: "On looking at the paper I saw the first-named horse" (this is what Platt says in his statement made before you) "was in the 3.45 p.m. race. I then gave him 5s. and bid him good day." That is to Deed. What did you understand he meant that to imply?—This was a statement with reference to Deed, and that was investigated by the Commissioner at the time Deed was dealt with. This is merely what he said, and what was put down. It is what he signed.

39107. That 5s. was a bribe, was it not?—That is mentioned in this report here, and there was an investigation at the time. It was gone into at the time.

39108. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In that statement which you forward?—Yes.

39109. (*Chairman.*) I only meant to call your attention to that fact as an instance from which one may infer that the question of bribery was present to your mind?—Yes, with regard to this man, and only with regard to this man.

39110. But the learned Commissioner has been suggesting to you that it must have been present to your mind with regard to the other men as well.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) And to this man.

39111. (*Chairman.*) And to this man as well?—I cannot agree with that.

39112. There is a statement that he gave him 5s., and you say the matter was investigated?—Yes.

39113. It seems to me that Platt is making good his point against you, that he made statements to you implicating the police who had arrested him of having been bribed by him?—He did as to this particular man. He specified this particular man, but nobody else.

39114. I will not go over it again, but you referred to the charge sheet, which contained the numbers?—These allegations referred not only to places in Lambeth, but everywhere he went. I understood he had agents all over the place.

39115. Very likely, but I will not put it again. I only call your attention to this matter of the 5s. because it is evidence that there was a question as to bribery with regard to Deed at any rate?—Yes, with regard to him, but not otherwise.

39116. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) This matter all took place in October, 1903?—Yes.

39117. The earliest date at which you reduced this to writing was the 23rd November, 1903?—Yes.

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(*Chairman.*) We do not want to take formal objection, but there is no re-examination upon the Commissioners' questions.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No.

(*Chairman.*) Then what is the point?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The point is that this officer is obviously trying according to the best of his recollection to give an explanation of things that took place in 1903.

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) An explanation is to be found really in his report of the 23rd November, for instance, with regard to the 5s.

(*Chairman.*) We have all this before us.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is one of the reports we have had.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It is suggested to the officer now that the 5s. is a bribe. See how he puts it in his report: "Beyond the allegation of betting by P.C. 180 Deed (which was admitted by the P.C.), he went on to say that he had given the P.C. 5s. commission and had paid for drink in a public-house for him. This was proved beyond all possible doubt to be untrue." That, of course, is quite a common thing.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) No doubt.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) For instance, with other than police constables.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes, but the point of the questions the learned Chairman put to the Inspector, which he admitted more than once, apart from the 5s., was that he knew that the charge made of bribery did affect Deed. The point I was putting upon that was, why, if he knew that, did he not deal with it in his report of the 20th October. I only wanted to see why it was not mentioned in that report.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Quite.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Before you leave that report will you read the next paragraph: "He also stated that when charged on 13th October he handed 10s. to two P.C.'s in the charge room." When did he make that statement?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I was going to ask him that very question.

39118. When was it that Platt made the statement that when he was charged on the 13th October he handed 10s. to two P.C.'s in the charge room, when was it Platt made that statement to you?—I am not certain, but I should think it must have been at the time that he made the other statement.

39119. I mean the whole of this report deals with the statement on or about the 20th October?—Yes, I think that is so.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Then he did say that?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The witness is answering the questions out of his head without referring to the report made at the time. If he had looked at his report of the 23rd November he would have seen that they were not correct answers, because he said to Mr. Isaacs that Platt charged Deed with being bribed, and nobody else; whereas in the officer's own report he shows that there was a charge of bribery against two constables—namely, Deed and Soer.

39120. Do bring your attention to this report of the 23rd November in order that we may get at the correct facts about this?—I have got it here.

39121. This charge was made about the 13th October against two officers who took him into the charge room?—No. There is a little misunderstanding there.

39122. Read it?—"He also stated that when charged on 13th October, he handed 10s. to two P.C.'s in the charge room." There might have been twenty-two P.C.'s there.

39123. Did you or did you not understand that he referred to the two police-constables who had taken him there?—I did not understand who he referred to; but subsequently I called for reports from those two officers.

39124. Did you or did you not understand that those two police-constables were the two police-constables who had brought him in—namely, Soer and Deed?—I cannot say that I did understand that, because other constables were there besides those men.

39125 Before you give a definite answer on that, you took down the charge book to see if he was right as to the time?—Yes.

39126. Was it the charge book with reference to the 13th October that you took down?—I think it was.

39127. And were not the numbers that you took a note of the numbers of those two police-constables?—Who arrested him?

39128. Yes?—Yes.

39129. Now that you recall all that, looking at your report, was it or was it not present to your mind that Platt alleged that he had paid the two police-constables who brought him in a bribe?—He did not say that, but one would infer it, of course.

39130. Did you not call for a report from P.S. Dale on this very point?—Yes.

39131. That is on the previous page?—Yes.

39132. I will just read that report which you called for from P.S. Dale: "Referring to the allegation made by A. Platt, 'bookmaker,' of 7, Bird Street, Lambeth, of having given 10s. to two P.C.'s in the charge room at this station on 13th October last, I beg to report that at 2.45 p.m. on 13th October last I was in charge of this station when the above 'bookmaker' was brought in by P.C.'s 180 Deed, and 204 Soer, on a charge of obstruction by betting. I at once took the charge and sent him to police court. No complaint was made to me, and no such transaction took place to my knowledge"?—Yes.

39133. Does not that point to a report by P.S. Dale as to whether 10s. each had been paid to Deed and Soer?—It bears that construction.

39134. And that is how it occurred to you?—No, it did not. There were other men present in the charge room to whom it might have been given as well as to those two.

39135. Why on earth to some strange man in the charge room should he give 10s.?—He is so liberal, he would give it to anybody.

39136. And why so niggardly as not to give it to those two?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You must not cross-examine him. We have got the report.

39137. There is one thing I want to ask upon that. You made the report of the 20th October, which is a contemporaneous document, and there is no mention in that of any of these facts which Mr. Muir has just been putting to you. I have been asking you why you did not report to the Commissioner. You do not say one single word about these allegations of bribery which you now admit were made, and more specifically than you have been telling us before. Why did not you tell the Commissioner that in your report of the 20th October?—We are not dealing with anyone but Deed.

39138. I will not go over the story again. We know now you understood there was a charge of bribery against Deed. Now look at your report of the 23rd November to which Mr. Muir has called your attention. That report is only written after you have had the letter sent to you by the Commissioner of Police of the 19th November, 1903. On the 19th November, 1903, Mr. Platt wrote to the Commissioner, and it was sent to you, and in that letter he says: "I beg to state the complaint I made against the other three P.C.'s, viz., 204 L, 203 L, and 209 L, which was in the presence of Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer at Kennington Lane, the above officers were in the habit of receiving of me a weekly wage, and, moreover, they never fairly arrested me in my occupation as a street bookmaker. That was always pre-arranged as to what time they should come and take me into custody, which in the charge book will prove I was only charged between the hours of 2.30 p.m. and 3 o'clock p.m." It was on the 23rd November when you were answering that that you deal with these points which have been put to you by Mr. Muir?—Yes, that is the first occasion he ever mentioned any names, or numbers, in that letter, a month after the other affair of Deed.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, 27th March 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Esq., K.C., M.P.
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).
J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Major GEORGE GOLBOURNE TARRY, sworn.

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39139. (*Chairman.*) You are the Chief Constable of Leeds?—Yes.

39140. When were you first appointed?—In February, 1900.

39141. You have been good enough to say that you would come here to give evidence relevant to the Inquiry which we are making under the warrant appointing us, dated the 28th May, 1906, and we have sent you a memorandum suggesting various points upon which you might give evidence?—That is so, Sir.

39142. Would you like to read the statement that you have been good enough to send in?—If you think that would be the most convenient course for me to adopt.

39143. I have read the statement and you seem to cover the ground comprehensively. Perhaps I had better take your statement in sections. I understand that you have no special knowledge acquired during your service as Chief Constable as to the way in which the Metropolitan Police discharge their duties?—I have no special knowledge of the inner working of the Metropolitan Police, but, of course, I have been a good deal in London, and with the experience that I have gained as a responsible officer of police myself I have made it my business as a spectator to notice the way in which they perform their duty, and I have formed an opinion upon the subject. I have not mentioned it in that statement.

39144. We should like to have your opinion as to the way in which the work of the Metropolitan Police in regard to the three classes of cases which we have to deal with is performed?—I have formed a very strong opinion that their manner of doing their duty is admirable, and I have made that manner as far as I could the standard in my own police force. There is a lack of fuss, if I may say so, and a lack of over-zeal, and a complete absence of an argumentative attitude towards the public. It is when the police begin to argue with the public that I have found difficulties so frequently occur.

39145. With the view of making our report we desire to have some basis of comparison between the duties of the Metropolitan police and the duties of the Leeds police with regard to these three kinds of cases, and therefore I propose to ask you some questions as to the way in which your police force is organised and the way in which your police force does its work. First of all what have you to say as to the powers possessed by you for dealing with cases of drunkenness?—We find those powers sufficient and no difficulties arise in dealing with that class of cases in Leeds.

39146. Then with regard to the cases of disorder in the streets, do you find that the powers you have are sufficient?—I do not, and on that subject I should like to read, if I may, the answer which I have given in my statement. The powers now possessed by the police for dealing with instances of disorder are not satisfactory. The only provision that we have in Leeds for dealing with disorderly conduct is a local Act which makes it an offence punishable by a fine of 40s. to be guilty in any street of any disorderly conduct. The expression is a wide one, and may cover anything from a turbulent schoolboy to something approaching a riot. I have made a suggestion, but I do not know whether you would wish me to put that forward.

39147. Yes, if you please?—I should submit that some classification might be adopted for the more serious forms of disorderly conduct, and that power of arrest be given to the police in a case where an offender after a second or third request neglects or refuses to comply with the requirements of the constable to conduct himself properly and leave the vicinity. At present no such power exists, although if the offender is unknown and refuses his name and address he may be taken to the police station. Cases occur, however, where offenders tender their name and address and refuse to quit the spot.

39148. I think you mention an instance in your notes, the case of the Tivoli Music Hall at Leeds?—Yes.

39149. What was that case?—I mentioned that as showing the difficulty we labour under in this respect. It was a case of a disturbance at a music hall which arose owing to the action taken by some medical students who objected to an item in the programme which they thought reflected upon the medical profession, and owing to this disturbance these students were ejected, and there was a young fellow in their company who was ejected at the same time, but who was not a medical student. Outside the music hall in the street the disorder was resumed, and this young fellow as alleged by the police distinguished himself rather by his particularly disorderly conduct, refused to go away, was apprehended and taken to the police station. His statement was that he tendered his name and address to the police who arrested him, a card, but that was denied by the police, and he was eventually allowed to go and summonsed for disorderly conduct. The case brought by the police was dismissed, and an

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action was brought against us in the County Court for unlawful arrest and also for ill-treatment at the police station. That action failed, and the police succeeded, but my point is that we have no power of arrest under our Local Act if the offender gives his name and address and he could stand there and create a very serious state of things.

39150. Then your opinion is that in Leeds there is a difficulty in dealing with cases of disorder in the streets because the police there do not possess powers of summary arrest in that kind of case?—I am strongly of that opinion in the more serious cases of disorderly conduct, but, of course, I do not suggest it in trivial cases at all.

39151. And hence you have come to the conclusion there ought to be a classification of disorder in the streets?—Of the more serious cases in which after a second or third admonition an offender did not move away.

39152. As I understand it, in that case the students or the persons who had been ejected from the music hall continued to make a noise and disturbance in the street outside the music hall?—They did so.

39153. The law in Leeds appears to be, as I gather from your statement, that no policeman can summarily arrest a person making such continued disturbance there?—No, unless a breach of the peace appears to be imminent and then of course the common law would justify it.

39154. Quite so. Then you think there may be disorder which does not amount actually to a breach of the peace, in respect of which a constable ought to have the right to summary arrest?—I do in certain cases. A large crowd of people collect and feeling perhaps runs high. It is vital to get the cause of the disturbance away somewhere and somehow.

39155. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) By "the cause of the disturbance" you mean a person?—Yes.

39156. (*Chairman.*) That really comes to this, if I follow it, that if the disorder is of a kind which though at the moment it does not amount to a breach of the peace, yet is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, the policeman ought to have power to arrest?—I almost think he has in that case if it is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, but it is rather a fine point, I submit, when you have to sustain that in court, when no breach of the peace has occurred, and you have to justify your arrest on the ground that a breach of the peace might have occurred.

39157. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I did not quite follow the instance that you gave just now which, according to your view, necessitated further powers. If feeling was running very high, as you said, and you had a somewhat excited crowd, would it not be sufficient if the constable is apprehensive, as feeling is running high, that there may be a breach of the peace committed, would he not be entitled then to arrest?—I submit that is a case for the Magistrates who decide the case. We are placed at a distinct disadvantage in having to prove a hypothetical case.

39158. (*Chairman.*) Then it really does come to what I was suggesting to you that you think it would be expedient for a constable to have the right of summarily arresting a person who is not actually committing the offence but who is disorderly without reference to the question whether it is likely or not to produce a breach of the peace?—That is my view in what I may term serious cases of disorder.

39159. So much for disorder for the moment. With regard to cases of solicitation by women in the streets, do you in Leeds find any great difficulty in keeping order in that respect?—At present we are labouring under a very serious difficulty in that matter. From the year 1872 we have had a Local Act in force in Leeds which made it an offence for any common prostitute who loitered or importuned in the streets of the city for the purpose of prostitution. This is the wording of it: "Every common prostitute or night walker who in any part of the borough loiters or importunes passengers for the purpose of prostitution—Penalty £5." Now, Sir, we proceeded under that from the year 1872 to the year 1905. In 1904 all our Local Acts were consolidated, and the Bill came before Parliament. Parliament refused to renew that power to us, and when the Act came into force on the 1st June, 1905, we came under the general law—that is, the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847, Section 28. As no doubt you are aware, solicitation by a prostitute only becomes an offence under that statute when it is committed to the annoyance or obstruction of the residents or passengers. We found an immense difficulty in getting residents or passengers to come forward and swear to annoyance. We took a test case on police evidence only, where a woman stopped seven men in twenty minutes, and our case failed. It was decided on the question of law that there was no evidence. Since then no proceedings have been taken under the Towns Police Clauses Act, because we have found it impossible, as I have said, to get the evidence of the members of the public who were solicited. We have only proceeded under the Vagrancy Act of 1824 for indecent conduct in the streets. During the year 1906 there were 38 such cases. They were all extremely bad cases of prostitutes found having connection with men in the streets, and the result is that the proceedings against these women have fallen (I will take the highest figures) from 468 in 1896 down to these 38 cases I have mentioned in 1906. The last year that our Local Act was in force, 1904, there were 247 of those proceedings, most of them taken under the Local Act. That has brought about in my humble judgment a rather serious state of things. There is no doubt there is an absence of decency and decorum in the streets that we were able to maintain under the old Local Act. These women carry on their solicitation under the eyes of the police. They are perfectly well aware of the position and the difficulty under which we labour. As bearing on that I should like to say that the power entrusted to us for over 30 years was a very drastic one, and I have never heard of a suggestion of a complaint. It was carried on without friction, and in the most efficient way. We did not attempt, we do not hope, to stamp out this evil or suppress these women, but all we asked was to keep them in reasonable order and keep the streets of our city in such a condition that they were decent and orderly, and that, I think, we are no longer in a position to do.

39160. Do you remember any case in which under the operation of your Local Act an innocent woman was arrested and prosecuted?—I know of no such case, and I have not been able to discover that the oldest officer of the force can give me any information with regard to any such case.

39161. I do not quite follow upon what ground the evidence of the police was rejected as insufficient by the magistrate in the last case you referred to unless, of course, the constable was unable to give any evidence at all of passengers being annoyed?—May I read you the report, which is a short one?

Yes, if you please.

39162. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There is a stipendiary magistrate at Leeds, is there not?—Yes.

39163. Before you read the report may I ask whether the case went any further?—No.

39164. There was no case stated by the magistrate?—No. I took advice on that point. There were two courses apparently open to us, either to have a case stated, or to apply for a mandamus, but I was advised that it was extremely doubtful whether we should succeed, and that the law laid down was good.

39165. (*Chairman.*) Have you the notes of the evidence of the constable?—No, I have not.

39166. Were you in court when the case was heard?—No, I was not in court.

39167. Perhaps the magistrate's decision will enlighten us if you will kindly read it?—Perhaps I had better not mention names.

39168. Just as you like. The case was published in the newspapers, was it not?—Yes, but the woman was discharged.

39169. Very well, then you need not mention her name?—A woman was charged with loitering for the purpose of prostitution. She was a convicted prostitute, and she was charged on the 19th June, 1905, with loitering for the purpose of prostitution on the 17th June. When charged by the Clerk of the Court and asked whether she was guilty or not she pleaded guilty. The Magistrate asked her what she was pleading guilty to. She replied "I am guilty." The Magistrate said "What, of annoying persons." She replied "No, certainly not." He said "I thought not," and turning to the police sergeant who was in the box he

said, "What did she do, officer?" The sergeant then gave evidence to the effect that he watched her for 20 minutes, during which time she stopped seven men. He went up to the last man and asked for his name and address, which he refused to give. The officer told him that he was going to arrest the woman for soliciting prostitution, and he could attend the court on Monday morning if he desired to do so. The man replied, "I shall have nothing to do with it," and walked away. The Magistrate asked the sergeant if he had any more evidence, and he said, "No, Sir, only the other officer." The Magistrate then remarked "Very well, there is no evidence of annoyance, and the prisoner must be discharged." Then, Sir, the Deputy Chief Constable, who was in court representing the police, rose, and, addressing the Magistrate, said: "Will your Worship hear me on this case?" He replied "Certainly." The Deputy Chief Constable then observed in listening to the evidence he thought it a very strong case. The Magistrate replied "On the contrary, there is not a rag of evidence that anyone was annoyed." The Deputy Chief Constable added that he respectfully suggested to his Worship that where a convicted prostitute was seen to importune seven men there was sufficient for the court to assume that there had been annoyance. The Magistrate replied that the evidence in this case was against such an assumption. The only man spoken to by the police showed that he was not annoyed and declined to give his name and address. The Magistrate added that he would insist on these cases being just as strictly proved as if the Lord Mayor was before him. The Deputy Chief Constable replied that he was afraid by his Worship's ruling the police would be in an impossible position in these cases; that we had a large number of prostitutes in the city, not more than they have in other places similar in size, but if the police were bound in every case to bring the men importuned to prove annoyance it would be difficult if not impossible for the police to get a conviction. The Magistrate replied that he had not laid down any rule yet, but the evidence in this case was entirely of a negative character. The Deputy Chief Constable replied that he was sure his Worship would pardon him, but the police were very anxious to know how they stood in these cases. He knew, as a matter of fact, that in several of these large towns where proceedings were taken under the Towns Police Clauses Act the Court assume annoyance on the evidence of the police, and the Deputy Chief Constable added "If the officer asked a man importuned in the presence of the prostitute what she said to him, and he in her presence tells the officer, would your Worship accept it as evidence against the prostitute?" The Magistrate replied "Yes, if she admitted it before me, but if she denied it then I would want the proof." The Deputy Chief Constable then continued: "Then in begging cases your Worship. If a policeman sees a person going from house to house or from shop to shop, and he thinks that person is begging but cannot get near enough to hear what he said, the police constable takes the person back to the house or shop and inquires what his business was, and if in the presence of the beggar the householder or shopkeeper tells the constable that the person was begging, then your Worship accepts that as evidence." The Magistrate replied, "Certainly, but even then if the prisoner denied it I would require the householder or shopkeeper to come and prove it on oath." The Magistrate went on to add to the Deputy Chief Constable, "You see in some respects you are in a better position than before." The Magistrate said he would not require the police to prove loitering if the police saw a known prostitute importune a man and the police went up to the man and asked him what she had said and the man told the police constable in the woman's presence. Then, added the Magistrate, "Take the man's name and address and arrest the prostitute. If the man refuses his name and address and declines to assist the police, let her go, and watch again until you do get a man who is willing to help you." That, I believe, is a fair and accurate report.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Twice in that report there is a reference to "a convicted prostitute." What is the meaning of that?

39170. (*Chairman.*) I was going to ask upon that whether the Magistrate in this class of case in Leeds has been in the habit of receiving evidence of the previous conviction of the defendant for solicitation?—No, not before he comes to a finding in the case.

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39171. From the note you have read out I gather that the sergeant in the box told the magistrate the defendant was a convicted prostitute?—That was in the statement of the case, "the above-named woman who was a convicted prostitute."

39172. Then when the case came before the magistrate he had no evidence in that case that she had been convicted before?—No, he would not until he came to a finding on the subject.

39173. I see from the notes you have sent in that you base some observations upon the rejection by the magistrate in that case of the evidence of the police?—Yes. Would you wish me to read that?

39174. If you please?—It is difficult to say upon what grounds the evidence of the police is regarded as insufficient to establish the offence of solicitation under the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847, section 28, when convictions take place every day under that section for other offences enumerated therein upon police evidence alone. The only conclusion which I can come to is that the reason of this is a distrust of the police in their relations to these women. I venture to say that that distrust is not justified. Perhaps I had better not speak of anything except my own jurisdiction, but I have told you that we have had for 30 years a very drastic power, and I know of no case in which that power has been abused, but I also submit to you with the greatest respect that to curtail the powers and usefulness of a great police force on the ground that one or two of its members may make an improper use of their opportunities seems to me to be a most unfortunate proceeding. Policemen are not infallible, and I daresay in the large body of police in this country there are men who are not what they ought to be. Those men it is our business to find out and remove. It is also, I submit, inevitable that in the enormous number of cases going through the hands of the police every year—in my own city we have 10,000 cases a year—that some percentage of mistakes must be inevitable, and I venture to suggest that where a mistake is a *bonâ fide* one, such disciplinary action as may be necessary should be taken against the police officer, and there should be some means, some ready means I would suggest, of giving redress to the person who is the victim of the mistake. Of course, if the mistake is due to *mala fides*, then I suggest nothing but the utmost rigour of the law or the disciplinary powers against the offending policeman.

39175. Do you mean by redress money redress and money compensation?—I do not quite see what other form it could take.

39176. What fund do you suggest the compensation should come out of?—I think it would undoubtedly have to be a charge on the public fund if the mistake was a *bonâ-fide* mistake.

39177. You mean upon the local funds, I presume?—Yes, upon the local funds.

39178. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) What fund do your local fines go to?—They go to the city fund. They are really in relief of the city rates. There is a power allowing a portion of them to go to the Police Superannuation Fund, but that is not carried out in Leeds.

39179. (*Chairman.*) Then I understand your suggestion to be that out of the Corporation funds reasonable compensation should be payable in proper cases to anybody who is the victim of a mistake made by a constable in good faith?—Yes.

39180. By mere error of judgment?—Yes, because I submit with all respect that a certain small percentage of mistakes is inevitable. We are all human and liable to err.

39181. Before I come to ask you questions on some of the details connected with the proceedings in each individual case I should like to ask you whether you have formed any opinion as to the question whether greater uniformity with regard to the law and practice in regard to police-constables might be introduced throughout the whole country?—I feel that very strongly. Of course, I feel that I am on rather delicate ground in submitting to you suggestions of that importance, but I do feel that we provincial police forces are left perhaps a little too much to work out our own salvation, and I cannot help thinking if we had the assistance of a central authority in framing general regulations for our organisation and performance of

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the more professional part of our duty, it would be a great advantage.

39182. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Are not your regulations subject to the approval of the Home Office now?—Yes, they are.

39183. You have not got absolute independence?—No, we have not got absolute independence, but I think we want a little more assistance. I am not suggesting for a moment that the provincial police forces should not be administered locally. I do not suggest that. I think that matters in connection with their pay and promotion, discipline, recruiting and appointment, and so forth, should be in the hands of the local authority, as it is now; but, if I may give an instance, under the present conditions where we obtain the most valuable assistance from a central authority like the Central Criminal Registry at Scotland Yard, which, I think, most if not all of the police forces in the country apply to and make use of, I do not know what we should do without the Central Registry in criminal matters, and also the "Police Gazette," which is issued from Scotland Yard. There is an instance where all through the country we make use of a central bureau in criminal matters. Then it seems to me, I venture to think, that there are other points on which we could obtain valuable assistance from a central authority. Very often in London there are legal decisions of great moment given by law officers of the Crown. We get those to a certain extent by reading the newspapers, it is true, but otherwise we do not get the details of them furnished to us. There are other points, it seems to me, where uniformity might be secured, such as instructions with regard to bail, the manner in which constables keep their books, the giving of evidence and preparation of their cases, prisoners' statements, and a uniform system of keeping books and returns. I put this suggestion forward with the greatest diffidence, but I know the difficulty I was in when I was appointed to my present position in having to revise the condition of things and re-organise what I found.

39184. (*Chairman.*) Will you tell us something about the general organisation of the force under you, how the officers are graded and so forth?—We are organised in divisions. The city is mapped out into four police divisions, and in addition there is the staff division, which comprises the staff headquarters, the detective staff, fire brigade, warrant office, and so forth. The officers are graded as follows: Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, sergeant, constable.

39185. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) May we have the salaries of the classes, starting from the Superintendent?—The Superintendent commences at £170 a year, and after five years' service he goes to £220. We have not a Chief Inspector at present. The Chief Clerk was Chief Inspector, and his salary was £150 a year, but he has now been made a Superintendent. The Inspector varies from £117 a year to about £140. The sergeant from 36s. a week to 40s. a week, and the constable from 26s. commencing wages to 34s. after 15 years' service.

39186. (*Chairman.*) I do not know that I need ask you the duties of each of these classes, because I think their names sufficiently indicate the character of the work that they do in the whole organisation; but with regard to the Chief Constable and his relation to the Watch Committee I should like you to give us some evidence. How would you describe your duties as Chief Constable?—My relations to the Watch Committee, I should suggest, as briefly as I can state them, are as follows: That in all matters affecting the appointment, the discipline, the pay, and promotion of the police I am subject to their direction. On the other hand, in all matters where administration of justice and the service of the Crown is concerned the Watch Committee are good enough to regard me and to treat me as an independent and responsible officer, and they have never placed any restriction upon me in the performance of those duties. Full disciplinary powers are delegated to me by the Watch Committee, who give their legal sanction by confirming my awards. I have full authority to give special directions as to the way in which officers should discharge their duty in the three classes of cases referred to, provided, of course, that such are in accordance with the law and the dictates of common sense. I exercise those powers in the form of general orders published to the police officers or by memoranda to the Superintendents of divisions.

39187. I suppose the superintendents of divisions have to make the orders known to the officers under their charge?—Yes. That is done by reading them out on parade, also hanging them up in the parade room. Copies are sent round to all police stations for that purpose.

39188. I understand the general regulations are conveyed to the police in the form of general orders signed by you, I suppose?—Yes.

39189. And then the orders are hung up in the parade room?—Those orders are typed and they are hung up in the parade room on a file.

39190. Are they copied into a book?—They are also copied into a book.

39191. What is the name of that book?—The book is called the general order book, and every station has a copy of that book, so that the constables can always have access to it, and read at any time what the instructions are on any particular subject.

39192. It is open to any constable at the police station?—Yes.

39193. What is the practice when a new Act of Parliament comes into force?—Our practice is to have a résumé of the Act prepared with regard to all the provisions of which the police are required to take cognisance, and that is printed, and a copy is sent out to every member of the police force for his guidance.

39194. Are any local regulations made from time to time which the police ought to know—I mean by local regulations, regulations made by the City Council after obtaining the approval of the Home Office or the Local Government Board as the case might be?—Those would be circulated to the police force in a similar way. I have here a booklet which was prepared and circulated to every member of the police force at the time the Consolidation Act was passed.

39195. Which Consolidation Act?—The Leeds Consolidation Act of 1905, which I have referred to, and under which we lost our powers with regard to solicitation.

39196. That was a local and personal Act?—Yes.

39197. That was the Act which altered your powers with regard to solicitation cases?—Yes.

39198. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Did they go before the Police and Sanitary Committee?—Yes.

39199. And they must have refused to renew your clauses?—They did renew them, but we lost them in the House of Lords.

39200. It went through the House of Commons?—Yes.

39201. (*Chairman.*) Then the clause in the Local and Personal Act, the Act of 1904, is the same in terms as the one which applies to the Metropolis as I gather?—I think it is, but I am not acquainted with the provisions of the Metropolis Act.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) In effect it is the same, but not in terms exactly; I have just compared them.

39202. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Was it thrown out in Committee of the House of Lords?—Yes.

39203. (*Chairman.*) On what principle is promotion conducted under you?—We go on the principle of seniority tempered by selection.

39204. Would it be true to suggest that among the circumstances taken into account in the promotion of an ordinary constable the question of the number of arrests effected by him would be taken into account?—No, Sir, not at all. We should expect the constable to show that he had performed his duties efficiently, but we should not regard it as a test of his efficiency that he had had a very great number of prosecutions.

39205. Do you keep any record of a man's service, anything in the nature of what is called in the Metropolis a defaulters' sheet?—Yes, we have a conduct book, which shows all awards and commendations on the one side received by every member of the force, and on the other side any offences which he may have committed against police discipline or against the police practice.

39206. Now coming to the three classes of cases with which we are more particularly concerned, will you tell us under what statutes you in Leeds proceed against persons charged with these offences. Take drunkenness first?—In simple cases of drunkenness we proceed under the Licensing Act of 1902, Section 1, where there is a penalty for the first offence of 10s.,

and for the second offence within 12 months 20s., and for the third offence within 12 months 40s.

39207. Then with regard to drunkenness coupled with disorder?—For being drunk and disorderly, or drunk in charge of a horse, etc., we proceed under the Licensing Act of 1872, Section 12, where we have a power of arrest. The penalty is 40s., or a month without the option of a fine. Then for being drunk while in charge of a child under seven years of age, under the Licensing Act of 1902, Section 2, Sub-section 1, there is a power of arrest and the penalty is 40s., or one month without the option of a fine. For drunkenness on licensed premises we proceed under the Licensing Act of 1872, Section 18. There is a power of arrest in the case of a person drunk and incapable.

39208. Then I gather from that answer that there are no provisions in any local Act dealing with drunkenness or drunkenness and disorder in the streets?—No, not now.

39209. And that no by-laws of the Corporation have been passed upon those topics?—No, we had powers under the old local Act, but they went when our Acts were consolidated.

39210. All the statutes you have referred to are Public General Acts?—Yes.

39211. Now with regard to disorderly conduct without drunkenness?—There we proceed under the Leeds Corporation Consolidation Act, 1905, Section 207, Sub-section 2, which makes it an offence punishable by a penalty not exceeding 40s. for every person who in any street is guilty of any disorderly or indecent conduct.

39212. Is there power of arrest given?—There is only power of arrest where the offender is not known and refuses his name and address.

39213. That really is the Tivoli Music Hall case that you have referred to?—Yes.

39214. Then with regard to prostitution, what are the statutes under which you proceed?—Soliciting prostitution, common prostitute or nightwalker, and importuning passengers for the purpose of prostitution in any street to the obstruction or annoyance or danger of the residents or passengers, we proceed under the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847, Section 28, with power of arrest. The penalty is 40s., or 14 days without the option of a fine.

39215. That is a Public General Act?—That is a Public General Act.

39216. And it is under that Act that the test case to which you refer was taken?—Yes.

39217. And your case failed because the magistrate said there was no evidence of obstruction, annoyance or danger to the residents or passengers?—That is so.

39218. Is there any other section?—A prostitute behaving indecently in the street, or a common prostitute loitering in the public streets or public highways or in any place of public resort, and behaving in a riotous or indecent manner is proceeded against under the Vagrancy Act of 1824, Section 3, where there is a power of arrest and a penalty of £5, or one month without the option of a fine.

39219. Now under the existing state of the law you have no special powers at Leeds in cases of solicitation as I gather?—No, we have no other statutory powers other than those I have just read under the Towns Police Clauses Act and the Vagrancy Act.

39220. Now with regard to street betting?—There we have some local provisions. "Street betting. Every person who with two or more other persons is assembled in any street or streets for the purpose of betting shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 and a daily penalty not exceeding 40s." That is Section 209, Sub-section 5 of the Leeds Corporation Consolidation Act, 1905. Then we have a further local provision, because the first was found insufficient: "Any person who shall frequent or use any street or any office or any open space in the City either on behalf of himself or any other person for the purpose of bookmaking, betting, wagering, or agreeing to bet or wager, etc., shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding for the first offence £5, for the second offence £10, and for the third or subsequent offence £50." That is Section 210 of the Leeds Corporation Consolidation Act, 1905. We have no power of arrest under that Act unless the offender refuses his name and address. Then we have recently obtained this statutory power: "Any person frequenting or loitering in a street or public place on behalf either of himself or any other person for the purpose of bookmaking or betting or wagering or agreeing to bet or wager or paying or receiving or settling bets shall be liable for the first offence to a fine of £10, for the second offence to a fine of £20, and for the third or subsequent offence £50 or six months' imprisonment if convicted on indictment or £30 or three months' imprisonment on conviction by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction." That is Section 1 of the Street Betting Act, 1906, which also gives us a power of arrest.

39221. We need not deal with the question of gaming in the streets. What are the methods according to which your constables are instructed to, and I presume therefore do, in fact, take prisoners to the police-station?—Provided the prisoner is willing to go quietly, the police use no restraint whatever. The constable or constables merely walk beside their prisoner. Handcuffs and physical restraint are only used in violent and extreme cases. For persons incapable and troublesome female prisoners a patrol waggon is provided which can be rung up from calls in any part of the city. It is kept on the fire brigade premises and turned out at a moment's notice to proceed to where its services are required.

39222. What have you to say with regard to the use of a truncheon?—I am glad to say that that is very rarely used in Leeds. I only remember two or three cases during the time that I have been there, and those were cases in which the constable was set upon by a crowd and found himself in imminent danger in consequence.

39223. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) During how many years is that?—Over seven years.

39224. (*Chairman.*) Is there a special order or regulation about the use of the truncheon?—Yes. There is an instruction to the men that it is only to be used in self-defence and not as a means of correction.

39225. When the prisoner arrives at the station, I presume it is the duty of the constable arresting to take him into the charge room?—That is so.

39226. And to charge him?—Yes.

39227. Is there a station in each division?—Yes, there is a headquarters station in each division—the headquarters of the division, and there is also a number of sub-stations.

39228. Are charges taken at all the stations?—Charges are taken at all the stations.

39229. Who is the officer who is in command of the chief station. What is his grade?—The Superintendent is in command of and resides at the divisional headquarters. At the other stations there is also a resident Inspector or a resident sergeant who resides at and is in charge of the station.

39230. And charges at the various stations are taken by either the Superintendent himself or somebody acting for him at the chief station and by the Inspectors or sergeants at the sub-stations?—Or by the constable clerk who is in every police-station.

39231. You have an officer called a constable clerk?—We have a constable clerk at our police-station.

39232. Take the case of a sub-station, what is the organisation there? Who is in charge of the station?—The resident sergeant or the resident Inspector.

39233. Who is under him?—One or more sections, according to the size of the district.

39234. But I am dealing with the actual sub-station itself?—Then he has a constable clerk in the office.

39235. Is the Inspector or sergeant himself bound to be present when a charge is taken?—No, he is not bound to be present.

39236. And if he is not present, then it is the constable clerk who takes the charge?—The constable clerk would have to take the responsibility of taking the charge, but I should like to point out that if there is any doubt in the case at all, he would probably put the man back and refer to his sergeant or his Inspector who, if he is off duty, would be in bed upstairs, and if he is on duty he would be in the immediate neighbourhood and he is also connected on the telephone with his police headquarters and could ring up his Superintendent, or even ring me up as they do in cases of difficulty

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39237. Then if one of the constables brings a prisoner to a sub-station he probably finds in the charge room only the constable clerk?—No, I think at night-time he would most probably find the sergeant or the Inspector. These resident officers are on night duty.

39238. Supposing there was nobody except the constable clerk there, the constable clerk is authorised to take the charge, as I understand?—Yes.

39239. Has he a book given him for that purpose, or is there a book kept at the station called the charge book?—Yes, each station has its charge book, and under our system the prisoners are sent in during the night with the charge book to the divisional headquarters, and the prison van collects them from the divisional headquarters early in the morning and brings them to the Town Hall.

39240. Then taking the case that I was putting, a constables arrives with a prisoner at a sub-station. He is certain to find there a constable clerk?—Yes.

39241 Then he makes his charge against the prisoner to the constable clerk?—I would prefer to say not necessarily, because I think in the majority of cases a superior officer would be there.

39242. We will suppose the superior officer is there as well—the Inspector is there we will say. If the Inspector is there it is he who would take the charge and listen to the constable and listen to the prisoner, and not the constable clerk?—Yes, the constable clerk would enter particulars in the book.

39243. And according to your view, and according to your practice, is that charge room open to the public?—No.

39244. Would persons who wish to come and object to the charge, saying they were witnesses of the occurrence or something of that kind, be allowed to enter the charge room?—Certainly.

39245. As witnesses, you mean?—As witnesses for or against. We should permit all witnesses.

39246. Then you have somebody outside, I suppose, who is guarding the sub-station?—Do you mean when a prisoner has been brought in?

39247. Yes, when a prisoner is brought in, if you like, but at all times is there a constable stationed outside a sub-station?—No, but if when a prisoner is brought to a station a crowd of people are outside, then the constable would remain outside to preserve order.

39248. Then the charge is made in the case that I am putting to the Inspector?—Yes.

39249. Then the constable clerk enters the particulars in a book which is called the charge book, as I understand it?—Yes.

39250. What particulars are put in the book? It is a regular form, I suppose, and if you give us the headings of the columns we shall understand?—There is first an annual consecutive number. "When apprehended—day, hour. When sent to the central station—day, hour. Name, address, and occupation. Charge preferred. Value of property stolen. Offence—where committed. When committed—day, hour. Person charging. Name, address, and occupation. Witness—name, address, and occupation. By whom apprehended. Officer taking the charge. Property—prisoner's personal; connected with the charge. Value of property recovered—ward." That is the municipal ward of the city. "County. Married or single. Local or stranger. Employed or unemployed. Degree of education. Age. Was prisoner drunk or sober." And a column for remarks.

39251. Then, of course, if the Inspector is present and takes the charge the prisoner is still in custody?—Yes.

39252. And in the ordinary course I suppose the case would come on the next morning before the police Magistrate?—Yes.

39253. Then is the prisoner dealt with thereupon in the sub-station? Is he kept in the sub-station at all?—He would be kept in the sub-station until it was convenient for him to be taken, with his charge book, down to the divisional headquarters.

39254. The prisoner I am talking of?—Yes.

39255. You have regulations about bail, I presume?—Yes. I was not for the moment thinking of bail.

39256. Supposing the prisoner is not bailed out, he is taken from the sub-station to the divisional headquarters?—Yes. There his charge is copied into the divisional charge book, and the property in this sub-divisional station is signed for by the officer at headquarters, who then becomes responsible for his property.

39257. The prisoner is from that time in the custody of the officer at the divisional headquarters?—Yes. Then in the early morning the prison van comes round to the divisional headquarters, collects the prisoners, also the charge books, and they are taken to the Central Bridewell, where this charge is again copied into the principal charge book. Then the prisoner's property is signed for by the Inspector at the central charge office, and he becomes responsible for the prisoner then, and for his production before the Magistrates in the morning.

39258. Now, coming back to the sub-station again. Supposing the Inspector is not there, and the constable clerk is there, he is authorised to take the charge?—Yes.

39259. But you say in cases of doubt he would probably refer it at once to the resident Inspector, or, if need be, communicate with headquarters?—Yes.

39260. What do you mean by the phrase "doubtful case"? Is it the duty of the Inspector in the charge room to go into the question of the probable guilt or innocence of the prisoner?—No; his business is merely to say if there is a *primâ-facie* charge against the prisoner, and a charge which can also be justified in law as well as in fact.

39261. Then his duty is to listen to the constable, and if the constable says it is a drunk and disorderly charge, and it is perfectly clear it is a drunk and disorderly charge, it is entered?—Yes.

39262. Take the solicitation cases in Leeds. Supposing a woman prisoner is brought to a sub-station, and the constable clerk only is there, and the constable says, "I arrested her for solicitation," what would be the duty of the constable clerk, in your view?—If there was not evidence of annoyance to residents or passengers he might refuse the charge.

39263. Then it would be the constable clerk's duty to ask the constable whether there was any evidence of annoyance?—He has to satisfy himself there is a *primâ-facie* case against the prisoner. As we are instructed in Leeds, and as the law has been laid down to us, there would not be a *primâ-facie* case in that instance.

39264. As the law stood, as I gather, in Leeds, and as the law now stands, before the woman can be arrested she must be a common prostitute or night walker, and she must have been guilty of loitering or importuning to the annoyance, etc., on the particular evening?—Yes.

39265. In the charge room, would the Inspector or constable clerk accept the statement of the constable, "This is a prostitute; I arrested her," and so on?—Of course, if she was one of the women who habitually frequent the streets in the neighbourhood, he would know of his own knowledge that she was a prostitute. If he did not know that, he would then ask the constable what evidence he had that she was a prostitute, and the constable would state it.

39266. Then if the constable makes it clear that there is a *primâ-facie* case, as you have called it, it is the absolute duty of the constable clerk or the Inspector at the station to take the charge in your view?—It is.

39267. He would not consider the question whether in that particular case the constable may have made a mistake. It would not be his duty to say to him, "Do not you think you have made a mistake in this case"?—Yes, I think it might be, if he had any reason to suppose that the constable was making a mistake—certainly.

39268. Supposing the prisoner has been arrested for being drunk and disorderly, and the Inspector at the sub-station, looking at the prisoner, thinks he cannot have been drunk a few minutes ago?—He would refuse the charge. Of course, it is a very common occurrence. The shock of the arrest would often sober a man to such an extent that when he gets to the police station the charge is refused, and, if I may refer to the figures here, it will be noticed that the charges that are refused are principally cases of drunkenness, and, I think, largely for that reason.

39269. I will ask you for those figures directly. In

your sub-stations, do you have anything in the nature of a dock in which a prisoner brought in is put?—No; there is a long counter, and he is brought up to the counter.

39270. And at the divisional station?—Precisely the same.

39271. So that, in fact, the prisoner is not treated as necessarily in the wrong until the charge is actually taken?—No.

39272. Then you were kind enough to refer to some statistics you have got about the charges refused. Will you read those out?—I find that in cases of drunkenness the charges refused in the three years 1904, 1905, and 1906 are as follows:—1904, 19; 1905, 17; 1906, 12. The charges refused for disorderly conduct in those years were as follows:—1904, nil; 1905, 1; 1906, nil. For solicitation: In 1904, nil; 1905, 1; 1906, nil. The total number of arrests for these offences was as follows:—Drunkenness in 1904, 2,204; 1905, 2,181; 1906, 1,764. Disorderly conduct: 1904, 18; 1905, 18; 1906, 19. For solicitation: 1904, 247; 1905, 186; 1906, 38.

39273. 1906 is the first year in which the new Act was in force, or, rather, in which the old Act was not in force?—Yes, for the first complete year. The percentage of charges refused to the numbers of arrests is as follows:—For drunkenness: 1904, 0·94; 1905, 0·77; 1906, 0·68. For disorderly conduct: 1904, nil; 1905, 5·55; 1906, nil. For solicitation: 1904, nil; 1905, 0·53; 1906, nil.

39274. With regard to the cells, do you have cells at the sub-stations?—Yes.

39275. And at the divisional headquarters?—Yes, at every police station.

39276. What are your architectural arrangements as to the cells? Are they on the same floor as the charge office or room?—Yes, the passage from the cells leads out in all cases from the charge office, and it is on the same floor.

39277. Is that merely accidental, or were the stations planned with a view of having the cells on the same floor and leading out of the charge room?—I should think it was accidental, because most of these stations have a heating apparatus, and so forth, in the cellars, but we always endeavour as far as possible to avoid steps leading to the cells.

39278. You think it was not with a view to the greater efficiency of the police organisation and work, but rather with a view to purely architectural considerations, and considerations of comfort and economy?—Quite so.

39279. The reason I ask you the question is this: We have had one case, at any rate, in which a person having been charged was taken away, or was said to have been taken away, from the charge room down some steps, instead of being taken to the cells; or, at any rate, not taken the most direct and proper way to the cells. If there are two sets of prisoners charged at the same time, and the charge room is inconveniently crowded, what is done then?—They would have to wait their turn, and they would be required to sit down in the station itself.

39280. In the charge room?—In the charge room.

39281. Supposing one of the prisoners whose turn had not come was violent and making such a noise that the work could not be conducted, where would he be taken then—I mean before the charge was taken?—He would probably be taken to the parade room.

39282. Such cases do sometimes arise?—Undoubtedly.

39283. Of course it is impossible for the business of the charge room to go on if there are one or two prisoners making a great noise?—Quite so.

39284. In your experience it would be quite right in that case for the Inspector or the person making the charge to take the turbulent prisoner and put him in the parade room?—Yes, in charge, of course, of the constable who brought him in.

39285. In charge of the same constable, you think, would be the proper course?—Yes.

39286. What is the practice as to the number of persons in each cell?—We put one, or more than two; we never put two prisoners in a cell together.

39287. Who is responsible for the prisoner after the charge is taken and the prisoner is put in the cell?—The officer in charge of the station.

39288. The responsibility of the arresting and charging goes then?—Yes.

39289. What is the rule as to physical restraint or no physical restraint?—We place no physical restraint upon a prisoner in a cell, but if he became violent his boots are removed.

39290. What are the arrangements made for the meals of prisoners?—We give them a meal if they remain in our custody, at 9 a.m., 2 p.m., and 6 p.m., consisting of a pint of coffee and half a pound of bread.

39291. That is done at the expense of the City?—At the expense of the City. They are permitted to have any luxuries in the way of food their friends wish to provide, but as all our remand prisoners are sent each evening up to the local prison it is very unusual for a prisoner to be detained in the police cells for more than a few hours.

39292. Bail, of course, is granted at Leeds and elsewhere on much the same terms, I presume?—Yes, we grant bail very freely, and perhaps unusually freely.

39293. What bail does the officer in charge, say, of a sub-station usually accept as sufficient?—£5.

39294. On whose recognisance?—That of a householder.

39295. If it is ascertained that the prisoner is a householder would his own recognisance be taken?—In default of another surety, yes.

39296. I may take it, then, that you grant every facility for the granting of bail?—Every possible facility.

39297. And prisoners are allowed, I suppose, communication with their friends for that purpose?—Yes, at any hour of the day or night.

39298. What are the rules as to medical attendance upon prisoners brought to the station?—If a prisoner complains of illness, or appears to be ill, or complains of suffering from an injury, or appears to be suffering from an injury, the divisional surgeon is called in to attend to him. If he asks for his own medical attendant we send for his medical attendant. If he asks for his medical attendant to see him upon a matter connected with the offence which is charged against him we send for his medical attendant, and we also send for the police surgeon, who sees the prisoner in conjunction in accordance with the instructions of the Home Office.

39299. That is the memorandum of the 16th February, 1895?—Yes, I think it is the 18th February.

39300. Supposing a man denies that he is drunk when charged in the charge room, and he says he would like to have his medical officer sent for, the officer would send for him, would he not, in the ordinary course?—Yes, we should send an officer for his medical attendant and we should telephone then for the police surgeon.

39301. So that the police surgeon would be in attendance as well as the man's own medical attendant?—Yes, those are the Home Office instructions.

39302. You say "the police surgeon." What do you mean by that phrase; is the police surgeon a surgeon who only does the police work?—No. He is a medical man of repute in practice, and they are appointed to each division in the city.

39303. How are they remunerated?—By a fixed salary.

39304. Supposing a man accused of drunkenness says, "I deny that I am drunk, and I should like the police surgeon sent for," and supposing the police surgeon comes and certifies that he is not drunk, the prisoner would have to pay nothing?—If he sends for the police surgeon in his private capacity he would have to pay the police surgeon's fee.

39305. But supposing the prisoner, when charged, says, "I deny that I am drunk; I admit I am excited, but it is all a blunder; my excitement is due to the fact that I have been arrested, and I absolutely deny, even if my breath does smell," and so on, "that I am drunk, and I should like the police surgeon sent for"; supposing he said that, what would the inspector do?—If he considered the case a doubtful one he would send for the police surgeon as part of his duty, and the man would not be charged.

39306. If the Inspector sends for the police surgeon, and the police surgeon attends, the prisoner is not

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bound to pay the fee of the police surgeon?—No, certainly not, unless he wishes to call him as his own private medical attendant for the time being to give evidence on his behalf at the police court. I think in that case the police surgeon would charge him a fee.

39307. Of course, if the police surgeon does attend by the request of the Inspector, and upon the request of the person charged, and he says, after examination of the prisoner, "This man is not drunk, and I do not think he was drunk a few minutes ago, or half an hour ago, when arrested," the charge would not be taken, I presume?—No.

39308. Then the prisoner would pay nothing?—Then he would pay nothing.

39309. But he would have to pay the police surgeon's fee if the Inspector said, "I think it is clear you are drunk, but I shall not send for the police surgeon. I shall take the charge, but if you like to wait for Mr. So-and-so, who is the police surgeon, at your own expense, you can do it"?—That is the position exactly.

39310. Then the police surgeon's fee would have to be paid by the prisoner?—Exactly.

39311. Now I come to, I think, almost the only remaining topic. How are complaints made by members of the public against an individual constable, or complaints alleging misconduct on the part of the police in the city dealt with? Take the case of a complaint against an individual constable first?—If it came to me in the first instance I should deal with it by holding an inquiry. If it was directed to the Corporation it would be referred to me in the first instance. I should hold an inquiry, and take a written statement of the person complaining, and should see the constable on that statement in the first instance. If the case was not clear, and there was contradiction between the constable and the complainant, then I should write to the complainant, or ask if he could make it convenient to attend at my office to take his complaint personally, and to clear up any difference between his statement and the statement made by the police. Those cases, I am very glad to say, are comparatively rare, and I have found no difficulty in giving satisfaction with regard to these inquiries. If the complaint had been addressed to the Corporation in the first instance, or if it were of an unusual character, and an important matter, I should bring the whole of the facts to the notice of the Watch Committee with regard to the action I had taken.

39312. Then, I understand, if a letter were sent from a Leeds resident complaining that he was roughly or improperly treated by a police-constable, number so-and-so, and the letter were addressed to you, you would have authority, and it would be your duty, to hold an inquiry without reference to the Watch Committee?—Yes. The Watch Committee only meet once a fortnight, and our great object is to prevent any possible delay in giving redress to the public.

39313. And if the citizen, instead of writing to you, writes to the Watch Committee, the Watch Committee would, as a matter of course, refer it to you, in the first instance, for you to carry out your primary police inquiry?—That is so.

39314. Do I understand that at the inquiry you hold the person complaining is allowed to attend?—Yes, he is asked to attend.

39315. Is he allowed to examine or to cross-examine the police?—He is.

39316. Who conducts the inquiry in cases not sufficiently important to warrant your own attendance?—I invariably do all those cases myself.

39317. You go to the sub-station, I suppose, or do you take it at your central office?—At my central office.

39318. You take down the evidence yourself, or the evidence is taken in your presence—one or the other?—I have the written statement of the complainant, and I have the written report and explanation of the police officers concerned, and I really make notes on those.

39319. The first step that you actually take on the receipt of a complaint, unless it is an anonymous one, or very trivial in its character, would be to ask for a report from the police-constable?—Yes, through the superintendent. I acknowledge the letter from the member of the public, and say that the matter shall be inquired into, and then I make the inquiry, and if I am not able to reconcile the two statements, then such an inquiry as I have mentioned is held.

39320. But when a complainant is before you, and, I will not say the incriminated constable, but the constable whose conduct is complained of has made his statement to you, is the complainant allowed to ask him questions?—He is. The constable is allowed to ask the complainant questions, provided the complainant is willing to answer.

39321. In other words, you treat the matter in a judicial manner, you sitting as judge, and you let the parties give their evidence, and examine each other, and make their speeches to you?—Yes, to the best of my ability in a disciplinary sense. I wish to guard myself there. If it were alleged that a constable had committed an offence against a citizen which would bring him within the cognizance of the law, I should then ask the citizen, "Do you propose to take proceedings in this case, because I am not a magistrate, and I cannot investigate it judicially." If he says he is going to take proceedings, then I do not touch it. If he tells me he wishes me to dispose of it, and will abide by my decision, then I go on with the inquiry.

39322. Take the case where a man complains of a police-constable having treated him too roughly in taking him to the station, or of having assaulted him in the street without any provocation, how would you treat the matter then?—A case of assault I do not think I should touch. I should regard that as rather too serious a matter for me to deal with. The complaints are more of what you might call officiousness or over zeal.

39323. Then what you have said only applies to cases in which the misconduct charged against the policeman is not one that necessarily involves any illegality on his part?—Yes, generally speaking.

39324. In cases where the complainant has a redress in a court of law, you tell him that he can go there?—I should not take up an arbitrary position there, because my duty is, as I understand it, to smooth matters between the police and the public, and if, by the exercise of a little tact, I could smooth down the complainant, and satisfy him that this was an error of judgment, I should endeavour to do so.

39325. If it were a case of offended dignity, you would make the police-constable express regret?—Yes. I have done that.

39326. Or express regret yourself?—Yes. I have found it very satisfactory at times to make constables apologise.

39327. Supposing a charge by a constable is refused, is there any inquiry as a matter of course held by you thereupon?—We have a form called "Refused Charge Sheet," and all cases of charges refused have to be reported to my office, and they are brought to me, and I read them very carefully. If the case is perfectly clear, and there has been a *bonâ-fide* mistake, the charge sheet is initialled, and copied into a Refused Charge book, which is a record which we produce at the Government inspection, and no further action is taken; but if the circumstances are not satisfactory then a refused charge would be referred back for inquiry.

39328. When the magistrate dismisses a charge (I am now dealing, of course, with the three classes of cases that form the subject of our inquiry) do you necessarily call for any report from the constables concerned?—Not necessarily because a charge is dismissed, but if there are any circumstances elicited in Court in the course of the inquiry which reflect in any way upon the conduct of the constable or the judgment with which he had acted in the proceedings, then the Court Superintendent, the superior officer who always attends at the police court, would make a report to me on the subject, and I should then make such further inquiry as might be necessary. That is, I may say, not frequently done, but occasionally it is done in the constable's own interest as well as in the interest of the general public.

39329. I am going back to something now which I omitted to ask you about when I was dealing with the police stations, and that is as to whether you keep any Occurrence Book at the sub-stations?—Yes, at every police station there is an Occurrence Book.

39330. I understand that among the instructions to the police that are given by you there is one which provides that if there is any unusual occurrence the constable has to report it either to the visiting officer or at the police station on retiring from duty?—Yes.

39331. And that is entered in the Occurrence Book of the station?—Yes.

39332. What are your rules as to giving notebooks to constables?—Every constable of whatever rank is supplied with and is expected to keep up his notebook. It has two pages for each day—one for his visits paid him by his visiting officers, sergeants and inspectors, and another page for any unusual occurrence.

39333. The notebook is a diary as well as a memorandum book?—Yes.

39334. What kind of event or circumstance ought a constable to enter in the blank sheet for the day? Does he enter every arrest he makes, for instance?—He should enter every arrest he makes; he should enter cases of accident; he should enter complaints made to him by members of the public; and, in fact, he should enter anything of an unusual character that occurred during his tour of duty.

39335. Is he supposed to keep the notebook in such a manner that it may be useful to him for reference when he is called upon to give evidence in court as coming under the doctrine of an entry made at the time of the occurrence?—Certainly.

39336. I mean, one of the reasons why you give a notebook to every constable is that he should make notes of anything in respect of which he may be likely to be called upon to give evidence?—Not only that, but at times matters are brought to our notice, accidents and so forth, which appear at the time to be of a minor character, and an applicant will say to me, "A police-constable witnessed this." These books are then very useful records to enable us to trace who it was and what he knows of the circumstances that took place. I should not regard a notebook as entirely useful for the purposes of a constable giving evidence in court.

39337. No, but that is one of the objects?—It is one of the objects.

39338. Have there come under your notice any special kinds of misconduct on the part of the police since you have been in Leeds?—In what respect?

39339. Has there been any charge made against the Leeds police in regard to bribery by any class of people or by street bookmakers?—I have never known any suggestion of bribery on the part of these women who frequent the streets, and, after making inquiry among the oldest officers of the police force, I cannot find that there has ever been a suggestion, much less a complaint, that a constable has taken money from women. I cannot put it quite so wide as regards bookmakers. We have had two or three cases, I am bound to admit, where it has been proved that the men have taken money from bookmakers, and those men have been removed from the Force. I do not wish to disguise that. I certainly think there are not more than three cases in my experience of over seven years.

39340. Then I may take it that even with regard to street bookmaking the corruption is not widespread?—No, I am convinced it is not.

39341. You infer from your experience that only the two or three cases that have taken place have, in fact, taken place. Let me put it to you in another way. Do you think that there are a good many undiscovered cases or not?—No, I do not think there are a good many. I would not put it so wide as that. I should not like to say (I must be fair) that the three cases were the only ones that have occurred. I think, also, if you will allow me to add this, that my police force have a very high tone on these questions, and I think the vast majority of the men are incapable of lending themselves to practices of that description.

39342. Are there any observations that you would like to add in reference to any special difficulties connected with the three classes of cases that we are dealing with—drunkenness, disorderly, and solicitation. I limit the question to difficulties in those classes of cases as the police have a very large range of duties not touched by our terms of reference. Therefore I had better put the question in this way. Are there any special difficulties which the police find in dealing with these classes of offence or any one of them?—I have referred in my notes to a matter which I put forward with the greatest diffidence, because it is a question rather of alteration of practice in the police force, but I do think we find a more far-reaching difficulty than perhaps we realise at first in the fact that only the informant has a *locus* in a police court. I have tried to get over that by making superior officers in important cases lay their own informations. Perhaps you will allow me to read quite a short instruction which I issued on that point in June, 1905:—"General Order, No. 526. Police Informations. The Chief Constable desires to strengthen the hands of Superintendents of Divisions and the Chief Detective Inspector when dealing with police cases in court. Commencing on Monday, therefore, the 5th June next, the Superintendent and Chief Detective Inspector will sign and swear their own Informations in all cases of felony and indictable misdemeanour where the prisoner is taken into custody and where there is no private informant. It will be necessary for them to attend at the Office of the Clerk to the Justices at 10.30 a.m. on such days as may be necessary for that purpose. This Order is not intended to vary in any way the present system of dealing with summons reports where the Informations are, and will continue to be, laid by the Deputy Chief Constable, nor to make any alteration in the signing of the charge book, but it is intended to assist the Superintendent and the Chief Detective Inspector in conducting important cases in the court in which Informations have hitherto been laid by the constables concerned in the cases. For all the more ordinary offences, such as drunkenness, indecent conduct, prostitution, deserting the Army or Navy, begging, sleeping out, wandering abroad of unsound mind, wilful damage under £5, and attempting to commit suicide, where there are no special difficulties, the constables in the cases may lay the Informations as at present." There again I make this suggestion with great diffidence, but I feel, rightly or wrongly, that to impose upon constables the responsibility of conducting their own cases in the police court is not quite fair, and I think also it is bad from the sense of responsibility. I think we superior officers of police are apt to think that this is a matter which immediately concerns the constables, and does not so immediately concern ourselves, and in that way our responsibility to the public is not quite perhaps sufficiently brought home to us in cases such as I have mentioned, and there is the further danger of the constable being led into taking too great a personal interest in the result of his case—becoming too keen in fact. I cannot see (and I say it with all respect to you) in a case where legal advice has not been called in on the part of the police, and it is a Police Information, any difficulty in a superior officer of police being given a *locus* to conduct the case and to examine the witnesses instead of having, as he does at present, to sit there mute; he has no right to open his lips, and he sees his case perhaps being blundered and mismanaged by a very well-meaning but young and inexperienced constable.

39343. That rather points to the fact that the police force in general should be represented by counsel or a solicitor, or, rather, putting it in another way, that there ought to be a public prosecutor in each court. As I understand it, you are suggesting that the Superintendent, who is, as you have told us, in attendance at the police-court, should have a right to address the Magistrate and to examine the constable and the witnesses in each case?—No, I do not put it quite so wide as that.

39344. Please do not think I am hinting what my own opinion in the matter is. I did not mean to do that. I am not at all sure that you are putting it too high at all in going so far as that?—But I do not put it so high as that. There are other considerations. In the first place, as regards legal assistance (counsel or a solicitor) there are perhaps hundreds and thousands of cases which occur where no question arises, and the expense involved would be enormous of always having a solicitor or counsel in attendance for some of the trivial cases that we have day after day in the police court. That is the reason why we do not ask the superintendent or the superior officers to sign the Information, because they would spend all their time in the police court away from their duty where they are required for looking after good order, the traffic, and so forth in the City, but when a case does seem to be blundered, and to be going wrong, I think the court Superintendent could act most usefully if he had a *locus*.

39345. Supposing he were given a *locus*, what could he do—only address the Magistrate?—And examine the witnesses and really assume the responsibility of conducting the case instead of placing it on the shoulders of a constable, who, I think, is overweighted in those matters.

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39346. Then your suggestion is that there should be legislation upon the subject?—I am afraid there is no other way of bringing it about.

39347. With regard to police offences, which are very numerous, and in regard to which the public could hardly be expected to go to the expense of having counsel or a solicitor in attendance, your suggestion is that the superintendent should by law be given the right to conduct the case?—If it is a Police Information, and there is no legal advice.

39348. We are dealing with a case in which there is no Information in the strict sense of the term, but a summary arrest and charge made?—But an Information would be laid then.

39349. Yes, that is so, in a broad sense?—We have in those cases to swear an Information, and the officer who swears the Information becomes the Informant, and he is the only person who is allowed to take part in the proceedings.

39350. And the Superintendent has to sit by quietly, whereas if he might put a few questions to the constable he might put everything right?—Yes. He can make a suggestion to the constable by passing a note over to him, or something of that sort; but that is not quite satisfactory. I think it is not in accordance with the responsibility that a police officer ought to assume in these matters.

39351. But the Magistrate is watching surely?—Yes, but the Magistrate, I suggest, has to take an impartial position, and he would not be expected, or think himself called upon to conduct the case for the prosecution.

39352. No, but if he sees that a young constable is, as you say, blundering, I should have thought the Magistrate might have put a few questions to the constable?—No doubt in many cases he would.

39353. There is one other topic to which you refer in your notes, and that is with regard to the special difficulties about disorder. You refer to hooliganism. Do you find that there is in Leeds—I will not say a growing class—but a class of idle, disreputable young men loafing about the streets?—We do.

39354. I think you have suggested that your powers are not quite enough in that respect?—They are not enough. They are not adequate.

39355. How would you suggest that the powers should be enlarged?—When their conduct is such as that it could be described as disorderly conduct, as I ventured to suggest before, I would give greater powers to the police. When they have shown them every consideration, when they have told them to go away, and have warned them not once but twice, or thrice, then I think, when a man is defying a constable, the power of arrest might reasonably be given.

39356. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not think you have told us how many constables there are in your force?—600.

39357. For the whole of Leeds?—Yes.

39358. Do you happen to know the population; could you accurately give it to me?—Yes. Our estimated population now is about 460,000.

39359. Do the 600 only include constables?—All ranks.

39360. All told?—Yes.

39361. Does your experience in the force date from your having been Chief Constable of Leeds, or had you had experience of the police force before?—I had had 12 months' previous experience working in a County Police Force before I was appointed Chief Constable of Leeds.

39362. I want to ask you a question or two about this old Act which you had in force—the Leeds Corporation Consolidation Act. From what date did the new Act come into force?—The 1st June, 1905.

39363. The provision which you read out, if I caught the words correctly, made it an offence under the Act of 1872, I think it was, to loiter for the purpose of prostitution?—Yes.

39364. That was all that had to be proved?—Loitering, or importuning, and also that the woman was a common prostitute or night-walker. You had to prove the two things.

39365. You had to prove that she was a night-walker?—Yes. You see it was very drastic—loitering or importuning. It was an offence to loiter; and my point is that as the police carried out their duty for 30 years without complaint they might be reasonably entrusted with more extended powers.

39366. I suppose the evidence given of importuning was accosting passers-by?—Yes.

39367. And not proving that they were annoying?—They were all taken as cases of solicitation. We did not, as a matter of fact, take cases of loitering as a general rule.

39368. I suppose as a rule your evidence was as to loitering?—No; solicitation and importuning. We did not take cases of loitering only as apart from importuning.

39369. And you never had any difficulty when you prosecuted for importuning?—I do not recollect any. I cannot tell you for the moment off-hand how the information was worded. It would entirely depend upon the wording of the sworn information produced at the court. Our cases are dealt with very strictly upon those informations.

39370. Was the Stipendiary Magistrate who decided the test case under the new Act on the prosecution which you have told us of the same Magistrate who had convicted under the old statute?—Yes, for some years before.

3971. No difficulty had been raised as to what "importuning" meant?—I do not remember any question on that word, but I do remember a very proper insistance, I think, on his part that these women should all be cautioned before they were brought there.

39372. I only want to get what happened. With regard to the words. It does not strike me that there is such a vast difference between the use of that word and the word in the statute to which you have made reference?—Are you speaking of the Towns Police Clauses Act?

39373. Yes. There are the words "obstruction" and "annoyance." The word "danger" is a very much stronger word?—Yes.

39374. I should have thought it would have been obstruction and annoyance to passers-by. It was assumed, I gather from what you said, that if a prostitute were proved by evidence to be a prostitute, and she accosted a passer-by, that amounted to importuning?—Yes, to solicitation. We should have booked that woman probably in our charge book with solicitation, and in the sworn information prepared by the clerk to the justices they would have put that into more legal phraseology.

39375. You have no such regulation as there is in London apparently, providing that the police are to give a warning of some kind to a prostitute before you arrest her for solicitation?—Yes, that is an instruction to the force.

39376. I wanted to know whether you had such a regulation?—Yes, that is so.

39377. Is that an instruction which is issued to the members of your force?—It is so, and it has been so for years.

39378. Do you know the London instruction?—No, I do not.

39379. Can you tell me what the instruction is which is issued to the members of your force as to warning? Have you got it before you?—No, I am afraid I have not got it; but the purport of it is that where there is reason to believe that a woman is wandering the streets for the purpose of prostitution the constable shall keep observation on her, and not do anything in a hurry. If he is satisfied that she is being seen in the same street night after night, accosting men, and is seen going off occasionally with a man—if he has seen all that, and has satisfied himself that she is leading a life of prostitution, then he is to warn her with regard to her conduct, and if she continues to do so after his warning she is then arrested.

39380. Of course he would have to take extreme care before he warned her?—Extreme care. That was our point. Extreme care in every way has to be taken so that a respectable woman shall not be molested in this way, and I do not remember a single mistake having been made.

39381. When he had once satisfied himself clearly that she was a prostitute, and that she was plying her

occupation by walking the streets for the purpose of soliciting?—Then he warned her.

39382. That he always had to do before he arrested her?—That he always had to do before he arrested her.

39383. Had he to do that within a limited period?—No period was specified, but we should have expected him as a reasonable man to allow a reasonable period for the warning to take effect; he would not arrest her five minutes afterwards; I think the next day.

39384. Suppose, for example, he gave her a warning on a Monday and he saw her again on the next Monday?—Doing the same thing?

39385. Doing the same thing?—Then he would arrest her.

39386. That warning would be sufficient?—Yes, I should say, with all respect, that he could arrest her the next day.

39387. I suppose he might do so even the same night?—No; I think that would be taking an extreme view. We should like to give some little time after warning her.

39388. Do you mean that, having got the warning, she is free for that night, and can do what she likes?—No; I do not mean that.

39389. You mean the constable would not take advantage of having warned her and arrest her within the next few minutes?—No.

39390. But if she was continuing to do it for, say, an hour, or if he found her doing the same thing an hour afterwards, there would be no reason why he should not arrest her then?—I do not know of any reason, but the principle I always endeavour to work on is to give as much latitude as possible before we act. I should prefer that the man should give her till next day.

39391. That would mean, would it not, that once having got a warning, she is free to act in defiance of the law for the rest of the night?—Quite so. After she has had her warning a constable is justified in arresting her five minutes afterwards if she continues to do it, but we, the police, do not do everything that we are justified in doing.

39392. There is a discretion, I suppose?—Yes, and a very, very big discretion.

39393. And you find it is very carefully exercised by the police?—It is very carefully exercised, and it is very essential that it should be. Perhaps I ought in fairness to say on that question of the test case that subsequently to that there was a memorandum (not in the nature of a judgment) of the law on the subject which was handed to me. I do not know whether you wish me to refer to that?

39394. As a matter of fact, it is in the document which you handed up to me, which I read. It is a memorandum of the stipendiary magistrate in reference to this question in consequence of the correspondence that took place?—Yes. That we took to be the law on the subject, and we have acted strictly in accordance with it ever since.

39395. I do not quite follow what happened with regard to this clause in the House of Lords. I follow what you said—that it passed all stages in the House of Commons, but when it got to the House of Lords Committee it was thrown out?—

39396. That was the special clause of your Act. Do you know at all what the discussion was which led to its being thrown out?—I think it was entirely on the question of uniformity, and that we should not be granted powers that other local authorities did not possess.

39397. Now, I want to ask you about taking charges in the charge room by the constable clerk. I understand you to say that they have power to ring you up on the telephone if it becomes necessary, or some inferior officer if they can get to him?—Yes.

39398. I suppose what it means is that it is only on some question of very grave importance that they ring you up?—Yes. They would not ring me up except under exceptional circumstances. They have always their superintendent at the divisional headquarters, or the inspector, who is a very experienced officer, of the division, who is on duty.

39399. Then, the constable clerk in the ordinary course when the inspector is away would be the person to act, and to accept or to refuse the charge according to his discretion?—I would prefer, with all respect, that you would not put it so high as that, because the constable clerk does not possess such a wide discretion as that. It would only be in the very simplest and plainest of cases that he would take the responsibility upon himself of accepting the charge.

39400. Then, what it would amount to, if I follow you correctly, is this: if it were a charge he thought he ought not to accept, if he had a doubt about it, he would apply to his superior?—Yes, if there was the least doubt about it, or even if the charge was of an unusual character.

39401. He would merely accept it if it were a routine sort of case?—Yes.

39402. As to your practice in the charge room, is the charge read over to the accused?—It is.

39403. And is there a column for any answer the accused may make when the charge is read over to him?—There is a column for "remarks," but we should not record the answer of the accused.

39404. Would it not be recorded at all?—Yes. The constable clerk would take it down, or the officer in charge of the station would take it down, in a diary which is kept for that purpose, and that would be embodied in a report of the proceedings made to me. It is invariably recorded in either a case of a charge involving an arrest or a summons what reply is made or what statement is made by the accused to the charge.

39405. Have you any special system with regard to reports? Suppose you call for a report from your constable, is there any special regulation with regard to the reports?—Do you mean the manner in which they are submitted, or whether they are verbal or written?

39406. I assume they would be written. They would be written if you called for a report, would they not?—Yes.

39407. What I really had in my mind was this. I wanted to know whether there was any regulation forbidding constables to confer with each other or to write their reports together?—I do not know that we have any actual regulation, but such a thing as collusion of that kind is discouraged very, very much indeed.

39408. Do you find it happens sometimes?—Very rarely.

39409. You do not find that there is a natural tendency of one man to compare his report with another when he knows that that other man is sending in a report?—It is a matter we discourage very much indeed.

39410. You try to prevent it, but I suppose you cannot tell exactly how far you succeed?—No, I am not quite prepared to admit that.

39411. You try to prevent it?—We discourage it in every possible way. I want to be very careful here in what I say, because I want to be perfectly fair. When two people witness an occurrence it is perfectly possible that one man may see a point that the other man does not see in the case, and if you are going to compare strictly (and I say this with all respect to the magistrate) the evidence of one constable with the evidence of another, and to assume that because they were both at the spot at the same time they saw it from precisely the same point of view.

39412. I should generally assume the contrary myself?—You would rather see discrepancies.

39413. Yes, I would. I agree with you that two men cannot always exactly see the same thing in the same way?—With great respect to the Bench, I have known cases go down for that very reason.

39414. We are travelling a little away from the point I was putting to you. I was not asking with reference to the credibility of their evidence before the magistrate. What I was directing attention to was how reports are made by the constables, and whether there is any regulation or any instruction by you to your constables forbidding their comparing their reports before they are sent in to you?—Certainly.

39415. I was not suggesting that there was collusion when policemen do that. Perhaps it is rather the natural thing for two men who know they have to send in a report to compare them. What I wanted to know was whether you forbade it?—Certainly; such a thing as comparing reports and anything like that we should regard as grossly improper.

39416. When a report is sent in would it go to the In-

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spector at the station or straight to you?—It would go to the Superintendent.

39417. Would he then have any power to alter it?—Not to alter a written report. We never vary a written report under any circumstances.

39418. Supposing he disagreed with it, what then would be his duty?—To send it on to me.

39419. With a note of his disagreement?—That is so.

39420. It would not be right for him, would it, to call the constable and discuss it with the constable, and then persuade the constable, for example, to alter his report?—No, except it was a matter of an obvious mistake, such as a date, or matters of that sort.

39421. Not as to the facts?—No, certainly not.

39422. Then I want to understand something from you as to the inquiries you conduct. Of course, yours is no doubt an extremely efficient but an apparently limited force as compared with the Metropolitan Police?—Quite so.

39423. You find it possible to hold all the inquiries yourself?—I do, and I attach great importance to the fact that I am able to do that.

39424. I agree. You then have in a sense the case conducted before you?—I do.

39425. There are no restrictions, as I follow from what you said to the learned Chairman, upon the right of the person who is making an accusation or complaint against a constable before you as to putting questions to the constable?—None whatever.

39426. Equally the constable can put questions to the person accusing him?—Equally.

39427. If I understood you quite clearly, some of those cases that come before you must involve charges which if they were brought in a court of law would be the proper subject of investigation in a court of law, must they not?—Rarely, I think. I do not say never, but rarely.

39428. You mean that the complaints that come before you are mostly such as offended dignity and matters of that sort?—They are very largely cases of street obstruction. A person is asked to move on, and he resents it very much when he is talking to his wife or daughter.

39429. Those are mostly all the complaints?—Yes, mostly.

39430. Have you had complaints of assaults, for example?—Of a technical character where there was reason to believe that the person complaining had been loitering for the purpose of committing a felony, and perhaps there was some handling on the part of the constable to see if they concealed anything about them.

39431. I understand you to say it should be made clear as to whether it is intended that there is to be process of law before you hold the inquiry?—Yes.

39432. If you ascertain that there is to be process of law then you do not touch the case. Is that it?—The case I mentioned just now is a not uncommon one, and it is one that is troubling me at present. There is a legal remedy; it is a technical assault.

39433. Perhaps as it is *sub judice* I ought not to ask you anything about it. You have had, I think you said, three cases of bribery by street bookmakers during the seven years that you have been at the head of the force?—Yes.

39434. That is, to be quite accurate, three cases during the seven years in which after there has been an inquiry the men against whom the charges have been made have been dismissd the force?—Yes.

39435. I do not want to go into it in detail, but there have been complaints, I suppose, besides those three?—Only one other complaint I remember by a man who complained in one of the other cases. The inquiry was conducted by me.

39436. You inquired into it, and satisfied yourself that there was nothing in it?—Yes.

39437. With regard to the other three cases, were inquiries conducted before you?—They were.

39438. That is quite as serious a case as you would be ever likely to have. They were cases in which the men were charged with having received money, I suppose for the purpose of allowing immunity to a street bookmaker to ply his trade?—That was the substance of the allegation. That was not likely to be a case that would come before the Court.

39439. I understand you mean it would naturally come before you to deal with. Who made the complaint in the three cases? I do not mean the person, but what class of person was he? Was it the bookmaker?—The bookmaker.

39440. The bookmaker in each of the cases?—Yes. I am speaking from memory now, because I did not expect to be specially examined on this point.

39441. I do not want to go into it very deeply?—It was a bookmaker in one case, and another case it was a superior officer.

39442. What was the rank of the policemen? Were they all three police-constables?—Yes.

39443. Was there any system of the police-constables being employed to detect the bookmakers by means of disguises?—Not in those particular cases, I think.

39444. Were they constables who went out in private clothes or in uniform?—I think one of them was a plain-clothed constable. It happened some years ago. I am really trying to tax my memory over it, because I did not look the case up.

39445. You have told us sufficient upon that, and you have told us quite as much as I want to get from you. Can you tell me approximately the number of cases that you personally have inquired into during the seven years?—I think I am perfectly safe in saying not more than three or four cases a year. Many of the cases I can deal with by letter. Where I have had the constable before me, and have heard his account, and have substantiated it by some superior officer that he was acting reasonably, I have then been able to write a courteous letter.

39446. It is only in cases where it is difficult for you to determine which of the parties is right, whether it is the constable making the explanation, or the person making the complaint, that you have them before you so as to endeavour to ascertain on which side the truth lies?—Quite.

39447. In most cases, I suppose, you can find out for yourself from your officers what has happened, and it is not necessary to hold an inquiry?—No. As a rule I can satisfy a member of the public, whoever he is, by writing him a reasonable letter.

39448. Supposing in a case which is being heard in the police court or in any court—in the county court—there is some charge which affects a police constable, I mean some allegation made during the course of the case, which reflects upon the conduct of one of the members of your force, is it your practice then to call for a report or to have the man before you?—That would be invariably reported to me, and an inquiry would be conducted. Any allegation, either public or private, made against the conduct of the police, is the subject of an inquiry.

39449. Supposing in a prosecution the man who has been arrested complains of having been ill-treated by the police constable. I suppose such things have happened during the seven years?—I only remember two cases in seven years. One was the case I referred to, and the other was the case of a thief.

39450. I do not want to go into the cases, but do you get complaints made at the court when the Magistrate would tell the person complaining to make it to you, the Chief Constable?—I do not recollect a case actually before the Court, but I do recollect cases on application to the Justices for process, and then it is a frequent matter for the Magistrates to refer the complainant to me for inquiries to be made as to the truth of his story, such a case coming more within the purview of the police than that of the Magistrates.

39451. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When you read out to us the clause in the Leeds Act with regard to prostitution you did not finish it and tell us what penalty there was?—Do you mean the old power that we lost?

39452. Yes?—The penalty was £5.

39453. Was arrest possible under that section?—Yes, there was a power of arrest.

39454. Would you mind giving us the number of police stations that you have?—We have 23 police stations in the city.

39455. Is each of the stations presided over by a Superintendent?—No, there is a resident officer, either Sergeant, Inspector, or Superintendent, according to the importance of the stations.

39456. How many Superintendents are there?—Four

Divisional Superintendents, one in charge of each of the four uniformed divisions.

39457. Leeds is divided up into four divisions?—Yes, and then we have two other Superintendents, a Chief Superintendent, who is Deputy Chief Constable, and the Chief Clerk is a Superintendent.

39458. Really you divide Leeds up into four divisions with a Superintendent in each?—Yes.

39459. Then he has inspectors who are under him?—He has three inspectors, one who is always on duty for eight hours.

39460. Has the Superintendent of the division any responsibility for the police stations in his division?—Full and complete responsibility for every police-station in his division.

39461. And everything that comes up from the inspector to you goes through him?—Yes, he is responsible to me for everything in his division, as I am responsible to the Watch Committee for everything in the city.

39462. I suppose in small matters you would instruct him to inquire into them?—Not exactly in matters between the police and the public. I always as far as I can inquire into those matters where the relations between the police and the public are concerned.

39463. Then there must be a lot of other things that the Superintendent inquires into, I suppose?—Of course. He does not worry me with details.

39464. When a case is dismissed, who brings to your notice that fact, that a charge is made by a police constable and the Magistrate does not believe him and dismisses the case?—Every morning I see the charge sheets of the previous day's police court proceedings, and I always look them through. If there is a case of any importance or an unusual case at all that has been dismissed, I usually mark it myself "What are the circumstances of this case?" and so I keep touch with it. Then the Superintendent of the division would make me a report or the Court Superintendent, as the case might be, of why the case failed.

39465. Have you got a special Court Superintendent?—No, my Deputy Chief Constable acts as Court Superintendent.

39466. There being one court only?—No, there may be three.

39467. Is he present at all inquiries?—He divides his time between the three courts.

39468. Is he present when all the cases are heard?—As a rule our number of courts is two—the stipendiary magistrate's court and the city justices' court.

39469. Do they sit on different days?—The same day.

39470. Then he cannot be at both of them?—He cannot be at both of them.

39471. At the court at which he is not, who takes his place?—The senior warrant officer.

39472. What is the senior warrant officer?—The inspector.

39473. That is to say, for the whole of Leeds?—The Warrant Department. We have a branch of the police called the Warrant Department, and he is the head of the Warrant Department and takes charge of the police courts.

39474. He is not an officer connected with any district?—No, he is in the staff division.

39475. In all police court inquiries you have some superior officer who is not connected with the district, listening to it?—Yes, from the staff division.

39476. It is his duty to watch the case?—Yes.

39477. Would it be his duty to comment on any behaviour on the part of a police constable that he thought was improper?—Certainly, he would make a report about it.

39478. Does he ever do that?—Certainly.

39479. It is done?—It is done.

39480. Do you and he discuss the matter, or what course is adopted?—No, he would make me a written report, and my usual procedure is to say that I wish to see the police constable.

39481. Is that the only check you have over the behaviour of police-constables so far as that appears from the police-court proceedings?—It is.

39482. Then supposing a case is brought to your notice, and you see the police-constable, what sort of inquiry do you hold to satisfy yourself about it?—I have the officer there who made the report of the unusual circumstances. I ask the police-constable what he has to say, and what his explanation is, and if I am satisfied with it I should mark it so in the report that his explanation was accepted. If I was not satisfied I should refer it to the Superintendent of the division to send me statements from the persons concerned, and I should make a discipline case of it, which would be heard on the day when I hear the discipline cases.

39483. What do you mean by statements from the persons concerned? From what persons?—Persons who might have been witnesses in the case.

39484. Then you would make inquiries of the people themselves?—Certainly; and I have one day a week when I hear discipline cases, and then that case would be put back to be heard on that day, when the result of the Superintendent's inquiries was complete.

39485. Then when you spoke of discipline cases before I rather took it that they were cases of complaints brought by outsiders against the police?—No, we understand by discipline cases cases where a constable has committed an irregularity according to his regulations between himself and his superior officers, or as regards the working of our police system, quite as much as offences with regard to the public or irregularities in giving evidence in court.

39486. Have you had any cases which have been brought to your notice by your Superintendents and you have had to punish policemen for assaults on the public, so to speak?—Not assaults.

39487. Still you think you are pretty well sure that you have sufficient means of knowing whether those things occur or not?—I believe I can keep in touch with my staff with whatever goes on either in the police courts or otherwise.

39488. You have only 700 men?—600 men.

39489. I want to ask you something about the witnesses in the charge room. In one of the answers you gave to the Chairman you said that the proceedings in the charge room are not open to the public, but you would admit witnesses?—Yes.

39490. What proceedings would be taken for ascertaining what the witnesses had to say in the charge room?—Of course the police officer taking the charge has no judicial functions. He cannot hear the evidence on both sides and hold a judicial inquiry. He is not empowered to do that. His business is to satisfy himself that there is a prima-facie charge against the prisoner, and he would probably hear the complainant, and then if there were any witnesses on behalf of the prisoner who would come in on a charge of unjustifiable arrest, for instance, he would hear them.

39491. And he does hear them?—He does hear them. He might use his discretion on that as to whether he accepted the charge or not.

39492. Does he take down their statements?—He would in a case of an unusual character. He might take down their statements in writing, and they would be sent to me then with a full report of the proceedings which goes into court for the information of the justices.

39493. I understand you to say that any statement made by an accused person is invariably taken down?—Yes.

39494. That is always the case?—Yes.

39495. That is the business of the officer in charge to take down what he says?—I am not suggesting that he would take down every word of a long, rambling statement, but if a man denied the offence he would take that down.

39496. If a man came in and said, "I was not arrested in John Street at all, but I was arrested at the door of the police station," would he take down a statement like that.—Certainly.

39497. It would be his duty to do so?—Yes.

39498. As regards the witnesses, he would not be bound to take their statements down. He would use his discretion?—He would use his discretion. He would not take them in an ordinary case.

39499. Would a witness be invited into the charge room?—No.

39500. Supposing a prisoner is brought by a policeman to the station, and the prisoner has a colleague,

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would there be an invitation to the colleague to come, or would the tendency be to keep him out?—By a colleague do you mean a man who was present with the prisoner at the time of his arrest?

39501. Yes, and who might very likely have been something of importance?—He would certainly be allowed to come in.

39502. If he asked to?—Yes. I do not think he would be specially invited unless there was a reason to believe he had something material to say. If he had I think he would be given every opportunity of saying it.

39503. Are there any means by which a police-constable who is locking up a man who has been in a street row can bring witnesses from among the bystanders before his superior officer or before the Magistrate?—He would have to go (and of course it is done in certain cases) and ask them their names and addresses, and whether they would come and give evidence on the part of the police.

39504. Is that a practice you recommend?—That is a practice I recommend, and that is done.

39505. It is done, is it?—It is done.

39506. Is it done to any large extent?—It is done to a large extent, because we try and enlist the support of the public, and our desire is to have a fair—I think I am entitled to put it as high as that—and impartial hearing of the case. The evidence of independent witnesses like that would be obviously valuable.

39507. And as a matter of fact the police do manage to bring witnesses up?—We do wherever we can.

39508. How do they manage it, because a constable has got his work cut out to take a man in custody as a rule?—Yes; as a rule further assistance is available, and police-constables from adjoining beats or patrols would come on the scene.

39509. And do I take it from you that there are instructions to them that they are at once to set to work to get the names and addresses of witnesses?—I could not put it as a general instruction on that subject. I should put it that there is a practice wherever we can get corroboration of any member of the general public to get it.

39510. You try to?—Yes.

39511. And you succeed?—I think on the whole we succeed. There are certain members of the public who will not come forward. They object very much to coming forward on certain questions that you have been dealing with this morning—for instance, the question of prostitution. They do not like coming forward on that question. I do not think they care much for coming forward on betting questions.

39512. But take an ordinary question of drunk and disorderly conduct?—In an ordinary question of that kind I do not think we find difficulty on the whole.

39513. Is it a common thing for policemen to go round in the crowd and get the names and addresses in a general street row?—Not in the ordinary everyday routine cases, as you used the expression this morning, but anything of an unusual character rather out of the routine they would.

39514. Not in a common case?—Not in a common case.

39515. And in a common case I suppose the Magistrate bases his action on the uncorroborated testimony of the policeman?—Unless, which is very often the case, the prisoner or the defendant brings witnesses himself, which he very often does.

39516. They would be on the other side of course?—Yes.

39517. One question about your method of procedure under the old Act with regard to prostitutes. I do not know whether you said so or not, but is it a fact that the number of prostitutes now in the streets has increased in Leeds since the change in the law?—Yes, it is a fact.

39518 What methods did you adopt for taking up these women? Did you adopt any special methods at all?—Do you mean under the old Act or under our existing Act?

39519. Under the old Act, first of all?—Our system was, as I described this morning, a caution in the first instance when we were satisfied the woman was following this trade, and after that it was usual to see her solicit three or four men, that there might be no possible doubt about the case when it came on for hearing, before she was arrested.

39520. All these arrests were made by policemen in uniform in the ordinary course of their duty?—No. This question was, as a rule, dealt with and controlled by the plain clothes officers of the division.

39521. I did not know that was the case in Leeds. I know it is the case elsewhere. Would you just tell us what you did. Did you tell off particular officers for the purpose?—In addition to our central detective force we have in each division certain plain clothes detectives doing duty, and an important part of their duty is the control of this prostitute question. It would be the duty of the plain clothes constable when he saw these cases of solicitation occurring before him to take action. As you will understand, they do not, as a rule, take place within the purview of the uniformed constables, and it would be impossible to keep this question of prostitution in check by uniformed men altogether, and so these plain clothes men perform the duty.

39522. Has that been the custom for many years?—For many years.

39523. Have you found any objection raised to it?—None whatever.

39524. When you talk of plain clothes men you mean detective officers, not ordinary policemen in plain clothes?—No, I mean detective officers.

39525. How many do you have on this particular work?—We have six in each division.

39526. That is 24 in the city?—Yes.

39527. And devoted to this particular class of work?—Oh, no, that is only a branch of their duty. It had an advantage in another way, that these men being on duty more or less permanently got to know these women and the possibility of a mistake being made and a respectable woman being subjected to any indignity was reduced to a minimum.

39528. I suppose the women would get to know them too, would not they?—Yes, but in the crowded streets of a city like ours they were much more easily able to escape observation than the uniformed constable.

39529. Is it the duty of that officer to give the caution?—Yes.

39530. Then you find it much more efficacious than allocating this duty to uniformed officers?—I do. I do not think you can altogther remove it from the cognizance of the uniformed officer because it is part of his duty as much as anybody else's, but we find it more advantageous to have it dealt with by this special class of officer.

39531. With regard to drunkenness, when a man is brought into the station charged with drunkenness, I understood you to say that if the inspector found any doubt about it he would send for the surgeon?—Yes.

39532. Can you tell me what sort of certificate the police surgeon would give in such a case as that?—He makes upon the ordinary report form that we use a report to me on every case in which he is called in to examine a person, whether that person is the subject of a charge by the police or whether that person has been the victim of an outrage on the part of somebody else.

39533. I want you to confine your remarks to drunkenness, and the question of whether a man is drunk or not. That is what I am asking you about?—That would be his report, and his certificate would be written in this form and submitted to me.

39534. Would he be asked by you to certify whether the man was drunk or not?—He would report on that form in writing the result of his examination of the man, and that would be sent into court to be laid before the Justices in the morning.

39535. Would he ever put down such a formula as this: "Not drunk, but has been drinking"?—I do not recall a case of that wording. I can recall a case where he said when his inspection of the prisoner took place some time after his arrest that he detected signs of liquor upon him and that he might have been drunk at such and such an hour when the arrest took place.

39536. You say you recall one instance of that?—I can recall instances of that.

39537. Then that kind of certificate is not unknown?—No, it is not unknown, and necessarily so, because of course the police-surgeon is not always available at a moment's notice.

39538. Of course it is a very different question as to whether a man is drunk or whether a man has been drinking?—That is so, and a man might be drunk at one o'clock in the morning and might show signs only of having been drunk at three o'clock in the morning.

39539. And he need never have been drunk at any hour?—That is possible.

39540. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You have given us the number of cases of solicitation which have been brought before the court during the period of three years. Can you tell me in how many of the cases there was a denial of the charge?—No, I am afraid I could not.

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39541. Does it often happen?—I think in the majority of cases the women admit it and plead guilty. In the instance I gave you and the report of which I read the woman pleaded guilty.

(*Chairman.*) That is all we have to ask you, Major Tarry. The Commission are much obliged to you for taking the trouble to come up and give the valuable evidence that you have given us to-day.

Mr. Leonard Dunning, sworn.

39542. (*Chairman.*) I believe you were educated at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford, and you were a student of the Middle Temple till the age of 22, when you joined the Royal Irish Constabulary as a cadet, being appointed after competitive examination in 1882?—Yes.

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39543. In January, 1895, you were appointed assistant head constable at Liverpool, and in March, 1902, you were promoted to be head constable of that city?—Yes.

39544. Have you any information to give us about the Metropolitan Police and the way in which they discharge their duties with regard to the three classes of cases which are mentioned in our terms of inquiry?—No, I have not, except, as I say, as a casual observer, and, of course, I have been for many years acquainted with the principal officers at Scotland Yard, and, of course, we discuss such matters a good deal between ourselves when we meet. Up to the time I went into the Royal Irish Constabulary my home was in London, and during the time I was a schoolboy on my holidays and an undergraduate and a student of the Middle Temple I was a good deal about the streets of London, and the only one of those particular subjects that strikes me is the question of solicitation. In my opinion the streets are very different from what they were when I was a boy of 18 or 19.

39545. We have been desirous of hearing what you have to say about the way in which the police officers under you in the City of Liverpool discharge their duties with regard to the three classes of cases coming with our terms of reference with a view of making a comparison between your methods in Liverpool and the methods of the metropolitan police as given in evidence before us. The Commissioners have supplied you with a memorandum setting forth the particular topics on which we thought your evidence might be helpful, and perhaps you would like to read the proof that you have sent in?—Yes. I should like to say that as far as possible our aim in Liverpool has always been to let every policeman have some definite instructions upon every subject, and therefore as far as possible I would refer you to the instructions which are issued to the police, and I think you may take it for granted that, having issued those instructions, we do our best to have them followed by the police, and as far as possible it is not a question of what is the custom, but what is the instruction to the police. I hand you in the Instruction Book and really the answers to a great many of your questions would be really extracts from those Instructions. The Instruction Book which I have given you, Sir, is issued to every constable when he joins the Force; it is the text book by which he is educated to be a policeman; it is in his possession all through his service amplified, and to a certain extent varied by Standing Orders, which are printed and issued from time to time to every rank down to that of sergeant, and is available for constables and everybody else at every station where a constable goes for any purpose whatever. Of course matters of local and temporary interest which arise from time to time are circulated every day and read to the men upon parades.

39546. And of course the book is as far as practicable kept up to date?—Yes.

39547. I understand that the Standing Orders deal with matters of a variable nature which, for that reason, are kept out of the book?—Yes.

39548. What do they include?—For instance, rates of pay and things of that sort, regulations about leave of absence, and then, of course, there are new regulations which are made necessary by new laws which come into operation, and so on. They are dealt with generally by a Standing Order, and when a new edition of the Instruction Book is issued they would be embodied in the new edition.

39549. And the instructions to the Bridewell sergeants, what do they comprise as a rule?—They deal with matters equally which have arisen since the issue of the last edition of the Instruction Book, instructions to the charge sergeants in dealing with charges, and so on. Very often questions turn up which want a fresh instruction, or there may be a confusion about some instructions and alteration of forms, and so on.

39550. How are other matters which are merely of temporary importance dealt with?—If anything occurs that I think wants an instruction I write an instruction, which is kept in what is called my order book, and extracts from that are circulated all through the Force and read to the men as they parade for duty for the next few days.

39551. You have told us that a good many of the questions we have sent to you can be answered by a reference to one or other of these documents?—Yes.

39552. As to the general organisation, perhaps you would tell us how your force is divided or graded?—It is much the same as the metropolitan police, I think. I am responsible to the Watch Committee for the whole of the city, for the regulation, instruction, and comfort and well-being of the police. Then, putting aside the question of staff duties, which I can deal with afterwards, the ordinary organisation is this: the city is divided into divisions, each division is commanded by a Superintendent or Chief Superintendent, as the case may be, who is responsible to me for everything that occurs in his duty and any part of the police duty in that division, detective or preventive. He has under him three inspectors who divide the day between them, being on duty for eight hours, and act for him or under him as the case may be. Then the division is divided into sections, and a sergeant has charge of a section, and he has so many constables. The sergeant is responsible through the Inspectors to the Superintendent for the state of his section and for the duties of the police under him. The constable is responsible for the peace and order and general well-being of his beat to his sergeant. In the same way all reporting is done—the chief responsibility runs through. In the ordinary course a constable reports verbally. The sergeant is the first man who puts the thing into writing, and he reports to the Inspector, who submits it to the Superintendent. Such things as the Superintendent has to submit to me he submits to me, but each officer through whose hands it passes has to add anything he knows or to criticise anything which is said to him, or reported to him, by his subordinate. Each person has to express his own opinion irrespectively of what has already been said. That is with regard to ordinary duty, and you can put aside detective duties, which I do not think affect so much the questions you are inquiring into. Those are the details of the organisation of the police.

39553. What is the system in vogue as to the promotion of officers?—That is governed by the regulations on page 301: "Promotion to the higher ranks of the Force is the natural and proper ambition of every man who joins it, and it is well that he should know the principles upon which promotions are made. Promotions are made by the Watch Committee on the recommendation of the Head Constable, not with the object of rewarding the men recommended, but solely with that of getting the higher ranks filled with the men best qualified to fill them for the good of the service. Any attempt to influence the Committee or the Head

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Constable through private friends or by direct or indirect canvassing can only be looked upon as disqualifying the man on whose behalf it is made. Though long service and good conduct will be taken into account in deciding between men who are otherwise equal, they are not enough by themselves, and the preference must always be given to the man who has shown such intelligence, zeal, and energy in the discharge of his duties in one rank as shows him fit for advancement to a higher one, and who, in his manner to the public, his speech, and smartness of bearing, is a credit to the Force. But, however well a man does his duty himself, before he is put in a position of authority over others, he must, by the ready obedience," and then comes the question of education. They have to pass an examination. There used to be grumbling that certain men were not called up for examination, so I altered that system, and now the promotion is dealt with by Standing Order 19, which provides as follows: "For the future each Superintendent will keep and submit to the Head Constable quarterly a list of constables recommended for promotion, but no constable may be put upon it until he has passed a qualifying examination. The examination will be held annually, and any constable who has completed eight years service, and has for five years been clear of punishment, reported to the Watch Committee, may apply for permission to present himself, and will be allowed to do so unless he is, in the opinion of the Head Constable, utterly unfit for promotion." Therefore it rests on the man; when he has got the requisite service he can present himself for examination. If he passes the examination he is eligible, as far as education is concerned, to be put upon the Superintendent's promotion list. If he does not care to present himself for examination, that man, then, has no ambition for promotion.

39554. I suppose the question of the zeal of the particular constable in the discharge of his duties is an element taken into consideration?—It is the principal element.

39555. When you are considering whether a man has been a zealous police officer, do you consider at all the number of arrests he has made in the course of any given time?—To a certain extent, but, of course, I always look upon prevention as the more important part of a policeman's duties than detection. Of course, detection must influence one's opinion of a man's energy, because it is very hard to point out what he has prevented. You can say what he has done. It is always impressed on the man that prevention is the first great duty of a police officer.

39556. What are your relations as Chief or Head Constable to the Watch Committee?—They are governed by Standing Orders of the Watch Committee. Of course, there is a great deal in the personal relations between the Chief Constable and the Watch Committee, and that influences a great deal the way the work is done between them.

39557. I mean the theoretical legal relation?—In the eye of the law I am merely a constable. I possess no statutory powers such as the Chief Constable of a county possesses. I cannot appoint, punish, or dismiss a man. I merely possess such powers as the Watch Committee delegate to me, and the Watch Committee have defined my position very shortly upon page 17 of the Instruction Book: "The Head Constable commands the whole force, and is accountable to the Watch Committee for its good order and efficiency. He selects and recommends to the Watch Committee such officers, sergeants, and constables as he thinks best fitted for promotion, and also those whom he considers worthy of reward for special services. The punishment of members of the Force for offences against discipline, by dismissal, reduction in rank, fine, or otherwise, is left to his discretion, subject to a right of appeal to the Committee, as will be found described later under the head of 'Discipline.'" Their Standing Orders are as follows as far as they relate to the appointment of constables:—"No. 12—The Head Constable shall, as occasion arises, bring before the Committee such candidates as, after personal interview and due inquiry, and upon the report of the medical officers of the Force, he may recommend as fit and proper persons for appointment to the Force." Then there is a condition as to the men's age and height. Then No. 15, as far as discipline is concerned: "That the Head Constable shall be empowered to punish by personal reprimand or stoppage of leave such offences aginst discipline as may, in his opinion, be adequately so punished." Then No. 16: "The Head Constable shall not allow any person to be present during the hearing of a complaint against a member of the Force except members of the Watch Committee, the complainant, the witnesses, and members of the Force. (17) That the Head Constable shall submit to the Committee for approval or otherwise his recommendations for punishment by way of dismissal, reduction in rank or pay, fine, or reprimand by the Committee. (18) That any member of the Force who feels aggrieved by any such recommendation shall have liberty to appear before the Committee by giving notice in writing to the Head Constable before the day on which the recommendation will be laid before the Committee. (19) That any man who is dissatisfied with the character given upon his certificate of discharge from the Force shall have liberty to appear before the Committee." That pretty well defines my position; in fact, the Watch Committee, I may say, give me very ample powers to deal with that.

39558. Now, coming to the specific cases with which we are concerned, let us take drunkenness first. Under what statutes or bye-laws do you deal with drunkenness in the streets?—I may say entirely under the Licensing Acts of 1872 and 1902.

39559. They are both of them public general Acts?—Yes.

39560. There are no special bye-laws with regard to drunkenness?—No. Drunkenness within the borough is an offence under the Local Police Act, but it has always been regarded as being over-ridden by the Act of 1872. The only local power which is in use is the power of the magistrates to imprison for three days in default of payment of a fine of 5s. for drunkenness, and they commit to the police lock-up instead of His Majesty's prison.

39561. Is that in pursuance of the Local Act?—That is in pursuance of the Local Act.

39562. What is the reference to that Local Act?—The Liverpool Improvement Act of 1864, section 28, and we have an arrangement with the Prison Commissioners, by which they pay us for the maintenance of those prisoners. It only means really imprisonment for practically a day.

39563. The instructions to the police are given in the books?—Yes.

39564. Now come to the offence of solicitation in the streets. What are the statutory provisions under which you deal with those cases?—They are practically dealt with under the Vagrant Act.

39565. That is the Act of 1824?—Yes. Our Improvement Act of 1842, section 149, sub-section 23, is somewhat wider and, of course, we have a power to arrest there, but there is power to arrest under the Vagrant Act, and I think the Vagrant Act myself is quite wide enough to deal with the question. Our Act says frequenting a street for the purpose of prostitution.

39566. I think it would be convenient if you read out the exact words of the section of the Improvement Act that you refer to?—It is the 23rd sub-section of the 149th section of the Liverpool Improvement Act, 1842: "Every common prostitute or night-walker loitering or being in any thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation to the annoyance of any inhabitants or passengers."

39567. What is the punishment?—A fine of 40s.

39568. No imprisonment?—No imprisonment.

39569. Is there a power of summary arrest?—Yes, in another section there is a general power of arrest of persons committing offences against the Act.

39570. Does the Town Clauses Act apply to Liverpool?—No, our Act is a better Act than the Towns Clauses Act, so we do not bother our heads about the Towns Clauses Act.

39571. Now, with regard to the case of disorder?—There we have a section just the same as a section of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839, as follows: "Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive, or insulting words, or behave with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned is liable to a fine of 40s." I may say that the enforcement of that section is only quite of recent date in Liverpool. When I came to Liverpool 12 years ago I thought it strange, looking through the books, that I saw no charge of disorderly be-

haviour *per se* without drunkenness, and when I inquired I found that such charges were not prosecuted. If a man was under the influence of drink and was disorderly in the street, if he could straighten himself up when he got to the station, enough to convince the Bridewell sergeant he was not drunk, he got off altogether unless a charge of assault could be proved against him. I drew the attention of my then Chief to this section, and we tried it for some time in the most rowdy division, and it has been now enforced all over the city for a considerable number of years, and, I think, with considerable advantage.

39572. Now, with regard to street betting?—Street betting was first of all dealt with by the Liverpool Improvement Act, 1883, section 28, which is as follows: "Any three or more persons assembled together in any part of a street within the city for the purpose of betting shall be deemed to be obstructing such street, and each of such persons shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s." This Act gave no power of arrest. Then we had a bye-law after the Home Office model, dated the 6th April, 1898. This being made under the Municipal Corporations Act gave no power of arrest. Now, of course, the matter is dealt with under the Street Betting Act, 1906, and the instructions to the police you will find in Standing Order 39.

39573. Now, coming to the topic of arrests, can you tell us generally how arrests ought to be effected according to your rules, how the prisoner ought to be charged on being taken to the station, and how he ought to be treated when he arrives in the charge room?—We possess the common law and statutory powers of arrest possessed by the police all over the kingdom, and then we have special powers to arrest under the Liverpool Improvement Act of 1842, which are pretty large, but they are much the same as those possessed by the Metropolitan Police under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839. It is impressed upon the police, and they are told what an arrest is, what the purpose of an arrest is, and they are told to avoid arrests which are unnecessary. I think, if I may, I would read you the instructions given to the police with regard to arrest for misdemeanours and minor offences from page 59 of the Instruction Book: "In both misdemeanours and minor offences you will constantly have to decide between making an arrest and taking a name and address for a summons, and the best way to decide is to ask yourself two questions, first, 'If I just take his name to summon him, will he go off and do it again?' If you think that there is a chance of his doing so you had better arrest him; if you don't think that there is any fear there is no need to arrest him; the second question is, 'If I let him go, shall I be able to find him to summon him?' If you think that you will there is no need to arrest him; if you think that probably you won't, either because he is a stranger or a tramp, or because you are not satisfied that he has given you his real name and address, you must arrest him."

39574. How is the arrest effected?—In the ordinary way. It is explained that an arrest, to be legal, must be complete; that is to say, that it is not merely telling the man he must come and he comes, but there must be an actual laying of hands upon the man to complete a legal arrest, or a movement to show that the person arrested is going, with the person who arrests him.

39575. Does the constable keep his hands upon the prisoner all the way to the station?—Not unless there is some necessity. Of course, in an ordinary way the prisoner is taken to the Bridewell on foot, but we have a patrol wagon system in force for nearly the whole city; that is to say, whenever a constable has difficulty with a prisoner, all he has to do is to go to the first telephone or police-signalling box and ring up, and the patrol wagon will come up at a gallop if necessary.

39576. With regard to the use of the truncheon, what are your regulations?—They are on page 384: "You are supplied with a truncheon, to be used when absolutely necessary, but you are strictly forbidden to use it or even to draw it from your pocket unless there is real need, and you must always be prepared to give the reasons which induced you to use or draw it. You may use it in self-defence when you cannot otherwise protect yourself from violence. You may use it to secure the arrest of, or to prevent the escape of, a person charged with a serious felony, but in the case of a less offence it would be better that the offender should escape for the time rather than that you should use violence to keep him. You may use it on the orders of your superiors when quelling a riot or other disturbance of the peace. As to the manner of using it, never hit a man with intent to, or so that you may, do him permanent injury; hit him on a muscle, and not on a bone, and never hit him on the head; never hit a woman, an old or infirm man, or a child; never hit a man who is running way unless he is charged with a serious felony and you are sure that you cannot otherwise arrest him. Unnecessary use of your truncheon, or even excessive use of it when its use is necessary, will certainly subject you to punishment for disobedience of these instructions, and may also render you liable to prosecution for the assault or an action for damages by the injured person."

39577. Then as to charging prisoners. The officer arresting the prisoner is, of course, bound, on arriving at the station, to charge the prisoner with an offence justifying the arrest?—Yes. That is plainly given in the instructions to the charge sergeant.

39578. Will you give us the reference in the book?—From pages 334 to 338.

39579. What is the name you give to the book in which the charges are entered?—The Charge Book.

39580. Have you the same distinction, as at Leeds, between stations and sub-stations?—As far as booking prisoners, no. Every station where there are cells is a station for booking prisoners, and they are all in the charge of a sergeant as far as booking prisoners is concerned, except what we call the main Bridewell, which is the station for booking charges in the first instance, and also a collecting station for the prisoners for production in court, and at that station there is an officer of superior rank.

39581. But if a constable in any part of Liverpool arrests a person for one of these street offences, the constable takes the prisoner to a station where he can charge him?—To the nearest station where he can charge him, whether it is in his own division or in another division.

39582. He is not bound to take the prisoner to the charge station in his own division?—No, he takes him to the nearest station. In some cases it happens that the nearest station would be over the border in the next division.

39583. What is the distinction between what I may call charging stations and other stations?—Locally, in Liverpool the station where a prisoner can be charged is called a Bridewell, and the others may be called "police stations" or "fire stations," where there are policemen at which no charge is taken, although a prisoner might be taken there as a matter of convenience while the patrol wagon was sent there, or something of that sort, but the charge would be dealt with at what we call the Bridewell.

39584. At any rate, the prisoner has to be brought to a charging station?—Yes, and we have 20 of those stations.

39585. What grade of officer is entrusted in these charging stations with the taking of the charge?—The sergeant at all except the main Bridewell.

39586. You have no officer called a constable clerk at a station?—He is merely in the Superintendent's office; he has nothing to do with dealing with prisoners. The man who deals with persons arrested is what we call the Bridewell sergeant. He holds the rank of sergeant.

39587. And nobody under the rank of a sergeant can take a charge?—No. These instructions to which I have referred are the instructions to what we call the Bridewell sergeants.

39588. Are the members of the general body admitted as a matter of course to the charge room?—No.

39589. What is the practice as to the admission of persons with the prisoner and the arresting constable?—If a person came to the Bridewell and said he had something to say on behalf of the prisoner he had just seen taken in he would be asked to come in and say what it was.

39590. Has he right to be heard? Supposing he said to the sergeant, "I insist, before you take this charge, that you will hear me"?—As long as the Bridewell sergeant is carrying out his instructions properly there would be no need for him to assume that attitude. If he said he had something to say to the

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sergeant, in the ordinary course he would be asked inside to say what it was. Very often, when there has been a bit of a row in the streets, the station door is surrounded by a hostile crowd, and it is very likely he might have to talk about "insisting" before he came in.

39591. The kind of case I was thinking of was a case where a man was arrested for drunkenness when he had been in the company of a couple of friends, and the two friends followed the constable and the prisoner to the station. Would the two friends have the right to enter the station?—I should take it they would have no right, but certainly, unless there was some very good reason to the contrary, they would be accorded the privilege of coming in.

39592. Then, supposing they said: "We wish to say that this man is not drunk at all, and that the constable has been guilty of an error of judgment, and we should like to tell the sergeant that"?—Where it is a question like that, whether a man is drunk or not, the sergeant is there to see for himself and need not depend on the evidence of anybody else. Of course it is a question of opinion. But if the three people have been drinking together, probably the evidence of the men who followed would not be worth very much.

39593. I think that is very likely to be the case, but I am only trying to see what the rights of the public are in regard to the charge room, and what the rights of the prisoner are with regard to the charge room. Could not the prisoner say: "Sergeant, I have got two friends outside who were with me; I am not drunk, and I think they would tell you so, and I should like them to come in"?—The sergeant would certainly let them come in.

39594. And they would say he was not drunk?—Not always.

39595. You have said that the sergeant would not take much notice of them?—Having heard them, it would be for the sergeant to weigh it as evidence.

39596. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) If the prisoner said it as well as that it would be very good evidence that he was not drunk?—Possibly. All we aim at is to give everybody a fair show.

39597. (*Chairman.*) What view do you take of the duty of the sergeant when the charge is preferred? Is his duty merely ministerial to see that the constable makes out what, if true, is an offence in law, or does he go further and think of the probabilities of the case?—No, I think it would be hardly safe to put that responsibility on the sergeant. What the sergeant has really to decide on is whether it is necessary or advisable to keep the man in custody. He has not got the ultimate disposal of the case. He has to decide if it is necessary to keep this man in custody for the purpose of making this charge which is now made against him. In the case of a minor offence he has always to consider that. The first thing the sergeant has to consider is, is it necessary for the purpose of making this minor charge to keep this man in custody. If he thinks it is not necessary because he can be brought up on summons that is another matter. He need not inquire into the merits of the case at all. Very often, in the case of a man who is disorderly in the street, he refuses his name, but when he comes to the station he begins to realise his position, and then he gives his name. Then at once the necessity for the arrest and the legality of the arrest ceases. You find that explained to the charge sergeants and the possible reasons they may have for refusing a charge.

39598. At what page of the book is that given? We want to get the instructions given to a sergeant as to refusing a charge?—At page 336: "Charges may be refused on several grounds, for instance, because no offence against the law is disclosed in the statement of the constable or other person making the charge; because there is not sufficient evidence to raise a reasonable ground for suspecting the prisoner; because the offence could be as well dealt with on summons, and the offender is likely to be made amenable by that means; because the offence is one in which the police should not have made an arrest, and in which the injured person should be left to seek his own remedy, such as cases of common assault and small damage to property, where the parties are both present and are known to each other, and there is no fear of a repetition of the offence; because, as in the case of some misdemeanours, the arrest could not be made without a warrant, and the prisoner is therefore not legally in custody; because the circumstances of the prisoner render a prosecution inadvisable; for instance, when a woman is charged with some trifling offence and is far advanced in pregnancy; because the prisoner who is arrested because he had refused his name and address when charged with the offence, gives it at the Bridewell, and it is believed to be, or found to be, correct."

39599. You can give us, I daresay, some statistics about the number of charges refused—I mean refused in cases in which the charge was one of those that come within our terms of reference?—I have taken them for two years. In 1905 there were 7,566 persons arrested for drunkenness. Of these 56 or 0.74 per cent. were refused, and of those 13, or 0.17 were refused on the ground that the proceedings might be taken on summons. That would mean that there were 43 in which the drunkenness was disputed and the Bridewell sergeant gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. For disorderly conduct there were 3,643 persons arrested; in 154 cases the charge was refused; in 118 cases the charges were refused on the ground that proceedings might be taken on summons. In 1905 we had a good deal of bother between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and arrests were made for the purpose of finding out their names, and as soon as their names were found out they were sent about their business. With regard to prostitution, there were 1,880 cases, and 6 were refused. There were none refused because they could be summoned, but they were all six refused because the evidence was not sufficient. In 1906 there were 7,946 persons arrested for drunkenness, and there were 73 charges refused, or 0.92 per cent. There were 15 refused on the ground that proceedings might be taken on summons. Then disorderly conduct. There were 3,388 charges, and the 167, or 4.93 per cent. were refused; 145 of those were refused because proceedings might be taken on summons. Then prostitution. There were 1,576 arrests and 7 refused charges. One was refused on the ground that proceedings had better be taken on summons.

39600. Now with regard to the cells?—Our cells are old and beastly, as a rule, but I think all I can say of them is that they are the right shape and size.

39601. What arrangements are made for the comfort of the prisoners?—There is a seat on each side broad enough to lie down. The dimensions of the cell allow of three persons lying down at the same time, and we give them pillows and rugs if they ask for them. The cells are warmed and lighted by electricity.

39602. How many prisoners are put in the same cell?—One or three, or more.

39603. Never two?—No, except in the case of women. As far as possible we classify them. We do not put seemingly respectable women with prostitutes, and we put clean people with clean people and not with dirty people, and so on.

39604. What officer is responsible for the cells and keeping the prisoners?—The Bridewell sergeant has the whole responsibility for anything that takes place in his Bridewell.

39605. Is there a warder under him dealing with the cells?—No, but he has the services of the constable who is generally hanging about the station for fire prevention and extinction duties. If he had some disorderly prisoner, and it was not desirable for him to visit the cell alone there is generally a constable about the station.

39606. Is there any matron?—Yes, at every station there is a woman living on the premises to search and visit the female prisoners.

39607. With regard to bail, I presume that the regulations are of the ordinary character?—Yes.

39608. What is the practice of the Bridewell sergeants as to giving bail? What sureties do they ask for?—You will find that on page 350. They are told to measure it so as to make sure that he will turn up—that is to say, he would sooner pay the fine than let his bail be estreated. On the top of page 351 the instruction is to bail every prisoner they possibly can.

39609. Are facilities given for the prisoners' friends being communicated with in some way?—Yes. If the prisoner wants anybody communicated with he has only to say so, and it will be telephoned to the police station nearest to the place where the message is to be delivered.

39610. And the message is delivered, or ought to be delivered, speedily?—Oh, yes.

39611. Do you recollect whether there are any complaints that prisoners have been kept waiting unduly for their sureties?—I have only had one in the last two years, and then, as far as I could make out, there was no justice in it.

39612. Have there been any complaints during your time that sergeants do not give bail readily enough, or that the sureties when they attend at the station are kept waiting?—No, the only complaint I have had on the subject is one from the stipendiary magistrate that the sergeants were admitting people to bail who were outside their powers, and I had rather to restrict it in consequence. Of course the magistrate was quite right. The sergeants assumed that the case would be dealt with by the magistrate, and, of course, their powers only extend to cases which are unconditionally within the magistrate's jurisdiction.

39613. What are the regulations, or what is the practice as to medical attendance?—There is a medical attendant appointed to every Bridewell, who is to be telephoned for whenever he is wanted. When there is a question of a man's sobriety or when the question is whether a man is ill or whether he is drunk the sergeant is told to telephone to the Bridewell surgeon at once.

39614. Is the sergeant bound to send for the police surgeon in any case?—He must use his discretion. He will be liable to blame if he does not send for him, and he will be liable to blame if he sends for him unnecessarily and thus causes expense.

39615. I was thinking of what Major Tarry told us, that if a prisoner sends for his own medical attendant the sergeant is instructed also to send for the police surgeon?—Yes, that is so.

39616. Is that your practice, too?—Yes.

39617. Who pays the police surgeon in that case when the sergeant sends for him?—We very seldom make the prisoner pay for the doctor. We nearly always pay him in the ordinary way whenever he is called to the station.

39618. But in the case I have put the prisoner would not be asked to pay the surgeon?—No. I should think we would reckon he has paid enough when he has paid his own doctor. We have no real difficulty about it. The Magistrate might make an order about it, but that is not the ordinary course.

39619. The Magistrate could hardly make an order on a prisoner to pay for a doctor that he never sent for?—He might, because he might say that the prisoner by sending for his doctor if it was unnecessary had also put the police to unnecessary expense, and he would make him pay for it. It would probably be in lieu of a fine, or he would take it into consideration.

39620. The next topic on which I wish to hear you is about complaints—I mean complaints by members of the public addressed either to the Watch Committee or addressed to you as Head Constable?—Yes.

39621. Supposing a member of the public writes to the Watch Committee complaining that he was assaulted or roughly handled by the police, what course is taken by the Watch Committee?—The Watch Committee only meet once a week, but any letter of complaint addressed to the Watch Committee would be laid before them in due course, and the Town Clerk immediately sends a copy of it to me, and then I should regard it as coming within my duty to inquire into.

39622. If the complaint is made direct to you do you make the inquiry before you say anything to the Watch Committee upon the matter?—The only way in which it comes before the Watch Committee is if I make a recommendation for punishment.

39623. I do not think you quite follow. Supposing a member of the public instead of writing to the Watch Committee writes a letter to you as Head Constable, you use your own discretion in the matter?—Yes.

39624. And you make your inquiry before reporting anything to the Watch Committee?—Certainly.

39625. It is the result of your inquiry that would be in due course communicated to the Watch Committee?—If it resulted in my recommending the man for punishment. If the complaint had been made to the Watch Committee the Watch Committee would like to know what the result was.

39626. If you, so to speak, dismiss the complaint because you think there is nothing in the complaint that has been made against the officer under you, and supposing the member of the public is not satisfied, and says, "I shall go to the Watch Committee," what takes place in such a case as that?—I tried a little while ago to make the Watch Committee take the view that they would sit in appeal on me when I dismiss a charge, just as they sit in appeal on me when I order a constable to be punished.

39627. What is the character of the inquiry that you make in such a case as I am supposing—namely, a complaint by a member of the public?—I should send the thing to the Superintendent of the Division, and it would be his duty to make such inquiry as he thought right personally, or through his Inspector, or even through a sergeant.

39628. Does that mean that he would call for reports from the constables concerned?—No. If the complaint amounted to a definite complaint of some breach of discipline, or of something which could be said to be a breach of discipline by a constable, I should look upon him as being the person charged with the offence. It is put to him as a definite charge: Did you on such and such a date bring discredit upon the police by assaulting the man? If I am going to deal with the matter as a matter of discipline then he has an opportunity of admitting it or of denying it. If he denies it he is brought before me for trial. If he admits it he can come before me to offer his explanation or not, as he likes, or he can put it on paper.

39629. When he is brought before you is the complainant entitled to be heard?—Yes. If a man complains of an assault by a policeman, of course he has the remedy of the law open to him; he can summon the policeman and he can bring an action for damages against the policeman, and that is pointed out to him. Very often the man will say, "No, I would sooner have it dealt with by the Head Constable." Then the matter is dealt with as a matter of discipline. The plaintiff comes before me with his witnesses; he gives his evidence; he examines his witnesses, and he can cross-examine the witnesses who give evidence on the other side. I try to hear the case as far as possible according to the rules of discipline. Of course I cannot swear them, but I have been long enough at the job to be able to get at the truth.

39630. Do you allow the complainant to cross-examine the constable and the constable to cross-examine him, and so on?—Yes.

39631. Putting aside cases of complaint by members of the public, are there circumstances under which you have to make inquiry into the conduct of officers under you?—Anything that comes to my ears suggesting any irregularity whatever of course is a proper subject of inquiry by me.

39632. Do you, as a matter of course, when a charge has been refused by the sergeant, make any inquiries?—Personally I do not, but as a matter of course whenever a charge is refused by the sergeant a copy of the entry in the charge book has to be sent to the Superintendent of the constable who made the arrest.

39633. "Instructions to sergeant" is at page 328. You say that does not necessarily come before you?—No. If the Superintendent is satisfied that it is all right there is nothing for him to report.

39634. But if the Superintendent thinks that the charge was one which not only ought not to have been made, but is one which the constable was at serious fault in making, he might mention it to you?—If he thought the constable had committed a breach of discipline he would frame a charge and bring it before me in the ordinary way as a breach of discipline.

39635. What have you to say as to charges which are dismissed in court?—Every proceeding in court is reported to the Superintendent, and if the Superintendent saw that a charge had been dismissed by the Magistrate, and if he thought there was anything strange about it, it would be his duty to inquire into it as to why it was dismissed, and if there was anything wrong with the action of the police in the matter it would be his duty to bring it to my notice. Of course in every court there is somebody who would report any remarks made by the Magistrates. In the Stipendiary Magistrate's court there is a Chief Inspector in charge of minor prosecutions, and in the other court there is a Sub-Inspector or a sergeant belonging to the Warrant Department.

39636. Do you attach much importance to dealing

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promptly and tactfully with complaints made of the police?—I attach every importance to it; it is a most important thing to be considered.

39637. Then your attitude is that when a complaint is made against a constable by any respectable person in Liverpool you think it your duty to examine into the matter at once as fully as possible, and to give the utmost satisfaction that it is possible to give, consistent with justice to the person who complains?—Yes. I find, especially among the lower orders, very often all they want is an opportunity of making their complaint, and even if they are told it is not believed they have some satisfaction.

39638. I gather you find from that that speedy inquiry into the matters of this sort can clear up misunderstandings not only between the individual policeman and the complainant, but the misunderstandings which may be general in the mind of the public about the conduct of the police?—Yes, and not only about their conduct, but about their powers and duties. A person will very often charge a constable with neglect of duty because he wanted the constable to do something which the constable had no power to do.

39639. In your experience such treatment of these complaints has been entirely satisfactory in Liverpool?—I think so.

39640. I now come to a matter of special difficulty incident to these three classes of cases, and by "special difficulty" I mean some difficulties due either to the character of the offence, or to the law relating to the offence. There are certain difficulties common to all police work involving the arrest of people, and there are also special difficulties with regard to each class of case. I think on page 11 of your proof you make some observations upon that. What have you to say upon that?—Under head 15?

39641. Yes?—Locally speaking, Liverpool has to a certain extent had a law to herself for many years by reason of resolutions of the Licensing Magistrates, and resolutions of the Watch Committee, and I think on the whole public opinion is that the police are doing what they can to stop drunkenness and to keep order. These particular cases are the ones in which special opportunities are given to individual policemen to make mistakes, and considering the class from which the police are mostly recruited I must say personally that I think that the number of mistakes they make is wonderfully small. Mistakes are made, but taking the police force in Liverpool all round, speaking personally, I may say that the mistakes of the police are wonderfully few in number, and wonderfully moderate in effect.

39642. I see you say that in 1887 there were 3,619 women prosecuted for solicitation?—Yes.

39643. In 1906 there were 1,569 women prosecuted?—Yes.

39644. What conclusion do you draw from that very considerable diminution?—I think that is a true index of the state of the streets. No doubt a great difference was made in 1890, when the Licensing Magistrates, in response to a strong expression of public opinion, determined that public-houses should not be the resort of prostitutes. That cleared the public-houses of prostitutes, and incidentally that cleared the streets of them.

39645. Then I may take it that the action of the Liverpool authorities with regard to licensed houses had quite as much effect in clearing the streets of objectionable women as the police action had?—I think so. Of course the Magistrates acted through the police; but, as a matter of fact, as far as the arrest of women in the streets for prostitution was concerned, there was no actual change in the methods of the police.

39646. That is exactly what I was going to call your attention to. The law in 1887, as far as Liverpool was concerned, was the same as the law is now as to solicitation?—Quite.

39647. Has there been any increased activity of the police in clearing the streets between 1887 and 1906 in the sense of some change of method?—Of course the one thing reflects upon the other. Just about that time there was what we call in Liverpool the Purity Crusade, and there is no doubt that the police did become more active in all these matters from that date. The number of arrests for prostitution in, I think, 1885 was the largest number. I think there were then over 4,000 prostitutes arrested; but the number ran to between 3,000 and 4,000 between 1880 and 1890. Then the action about the women in public-houses no doubt caused a diminution of women in that neighbourhood, and consequently the number of women soliciting in the streets. But, as I say, I do not particularly want to go into contentious matters or to state what the method of administering the Licensing Act was.

39648. Thank you. I do not think we need go into that. In your judgment, are there any considerable number of mistakes made by the police in regard to the arrests of prostitutes?—No, I do not think there are. We had a local Cass case some years ago, but there I do not think any real injustice was done. The lady protested much, and she got her damages, but I think they were all pure gain. Of course that may be a prejudiced view to take. The only complaint I personally had was one which I finally disposed of a little time ago. About two years ago a woman's husband came and complained that his wife had been locked up for soliciting. She was not locked up for that; she was locked up for being drunk and disorderly; but it was one of the cases in which difficulties present themselves. This woman was no doubt in the streets for the purpose of soliciting prostitution; the constable had seen her there on previous occasions, but he did not know her to be a common prostitute, and he ought to have warned her. She hung about the streets, and he could not get rid of her, and finally he arrested her for being drunk and disorderly, but she was not drunk, and therefore the charge was dismissed as her conduct was not such that it could be dealt with as "disorderly conduct." Her husband made her see a doctor, and so on, and I made the constable pay for it. I thought he had done the best he could under the difficulties which presented themselves, but I made him pay some £2 or £3 for it. A couple of weeks ago the lady came to me and said that her husband had deserted her, that she was getting a summons against him for maintenance, and that he threatened that he would bring up this occurrence reflecting upon her character, and she said that he got the whole of the money which was paid for the doctor. I said, "How is that?" She said he arranged for one of those half-crown men, and then he sent in a bill for £2 10s., and they shared the money. I merely mention that as illustrating the difficulties the police have. I told the lady, "Yes, we will prove the circumstances, and if you ask me to come I will come and I will tell the Magistrate I am certainly convinced that you were in the streets for the purposes of soliciting prostitution," and then she admitted that she was.

39649. Do you find that there is any difference of opinion between the police and the Magistrates at Liverpool in reference to this matter of solicitation?—No, none whatever.

39650. What Courts have you there? You have a Stipendiary Magistrate?—Yes, but he does not deal with those cases. By arrangement, the Coroner has a Court of his own, and he deals with all cases of simple drunkenness, drunk and disorderly, and solicitation and prostitution.

39651. He is a kind of Deputy Stipendiary?—He is a kind of Deputy Stipendiary.

39652. What line does he take in regard to the evidence for making out a *primâ facie* case? Does he require the evidence of any person annoyed, for instance, in addition to the police evidence?—No. I may say such evidence is non-existent entirely. I think I only remember since I have been in Liverpool one case where a man would come forward and give evidence that he was solicited.

93653. What evidence is given as to the character of the woman? What evidence satisfies the Magistrate that the woman comes within the category of a prostitute or night walker?—Generally it is the evidence of the constable who made the arrest.

39654. But what does the constable say?—That he knows her to be a common prostitute.

39655. Does he use those words: "I know the defendant to be a common prostitute"?—Yes.

39656. Or "I know her as a common prostitute," I suppose?—Yes.

39657. Is that all he says?—Yes.

39658. All the evidence is on that point?—Yes.

39659. What evidence does the Magistrate require as to soliciting?—The constable says he has seen her in the streets on previous occasions, and he saw her before she was arrested accost one, two, or three or more men, as the case may be.

39660. Have any causes of complaint by women of their being molested by men come under your notice?—Yes.

39661. Do you think there is required any amendment of the law?—No, I think the difficulty is entirely one of evidence.

39662. How do you proceed in a case in which a woman came to the police station and complained that a man, giving his name and address, had been molesting her in the street?—She could summon him for using insulting behaviour.

39663. You would then tell her that she could obtain a summons from the Magistrate?—Yes.

39664. But supposing a woman comes up to a constable in the street and says the same thing and points out "That is the man who insulted me"?—It would be the duty of the constable first of all to ask the woman, "Will you come to Court to prove it?" If she says "Yes," it would be his duty to ask the man for his name and address. If he refuses it he could arrest him.

39665. Under the statutory provision would such an arrest be made?—That would be for being guilty of using insulting words or behaviour with intent or whereby a breach of the peace might be occasioned. I have known cases of women being molested in that way, and it has led to a breach of the peace, and under our general powers of arrest under the Improvement Act the constable would arrest the man.

39666. With regard to disorder not accompanied by drunkenness, are you satisfied with the existing state of the law?—I do not quite understand the question.

39667. Are the powers given to the police by the existing law adequate for dealing with cases of disorderly conduct in which there is no drunkenness?—Yes, I think the police powers are adequate, but I do not think the power of the Magistrate is adequate.

39668. What do you mean by that? Do you mean that the Magistrate cannot give a heavy enough sentence?—Yes. I think the Magistrate should have power to imprison without the option of a fine.

39669. With regard to allegations of blackmailing by the police or bribery of the police by prostitutes and street bookmakers, what is your experience in Liverpool?—I put it in this way: I have never had one case of blackmailing of a woman to which I could attach any weight whatever. I have never had one where the blackmailing of the bookmaker was alleged that I could prove. It is some time since I have had one now where a publican was concerned.

39670. Then during the 12 years you have been connected with Liverpool there has been only one case where a bookmaker was concerned?—No, I do not say that. I say there has not been one that I could bring home to a man. Yesterday I had to deal with two plain-clothes officers for neglect of duty in not arresting two bookmakers. I was told that they had been got at.

39671. Do you think there is any real ground for the suspicion that bribery of the police by bookmakers is widespread in Liverpool?—No, I do not think so, because if it was we should not have as many convictions as we have.

39672. But you think in some cases it does take place?—As I say, these allegations give one an uncomfortable feeling, knowing the temptation to which the police are open, but I have never been able to prove one.

39673. With regard to the duties of constables in Court, what are your arrangements in Liverpool? Is there a Superintendent or an officer in attendance at the police court watching the conduct of police-constables?—In the Stipendiary Court there is an Inspector, who conducts minor prosecutions, which are not conducted by my solicitor. It is his duty to report anything that reflects on the conduct of the police.

39674. Does the Stipendiary Magistrate at Liverpool allow the intervention of a Chief Inspector?—He does.

39675. He allows him to call the constable, and to examine the constable?—Yes. We recognise that we have no right to do it, but it is convenient, and the solicitors who attend the court all fall in with it. An important case, or a case that is going to be returned for trial, is conducted by the prosecuting solicitor.

39676. Have you any general observations to make upon that topic that I have been asking you about? I am speaking of the difficulties. I began this branch of my examination by asking you about special difficulties. Are there any general observations you would wish to make?—I think a great deal of the difficulties of the police are difficulties which attach to any duties of the police where an individual policeman has to exercise some discretionary power; and I think you must take into consideration not only those difficulties, but the class of men from whom the police force is recruited; they have the virtues of that class, and they also have their failings. A policeman perhaps has only seen two or three months' service; he has left the plough, he is a decent countryman, and he gets into a tight place, and although sometimes a case will take a judge, and eminent counsel, and a jury a week to try, still he has to decide it all of a sudden, and I think the public do not consider the thousands of cases the police have to deal with that go through properly and successfully, but they jump on one where an unfortunate constable has made a mistake. As regards the public, the rich man is too apt to regard policemen as appointed in his interest. There is no doubt about that. Their complaint about the police is generally of neglect of duty when they think they are overlooked. The poor, on the other hand, look at it in very much the same way as the rich, and are apt to look upon them as their enemies, and there is misunderstanding caused, and therefore their complaints, as a rule, are of tyranny, oppression, and possibly over-roughness, and so on. I have been in the police force now for 24 years, and my impression is that the police come through the difficulties which surround them with wonderful credit to themselves. Those sort of difficulties are accentuated locally very often. I am glad to say that although we have an extraordinary population at Liverpool, a very cosmopolitan population, and a varying population, taking it all round the police are on very good terms with the public, and I ascribe that to a great extent to what I call the outside duties of the police, which bring them into contact with the poor, and especially with the children. You asked me with regard to the difficulties about the police coming to give evidence. We constantly have instances in which people come to the station and volunteer to give evidence where they have noticed a bother between the police and the public, and they not only volunteer to give evidence, but they help. Many a man gets his head cracked in Liverpool through helping the police, and I think a little well considered liberality in the shape of a reward has a good effect; if a man knows he will get 7s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. he will help the police, even if he loses a day's work in going to the court to prove it.

39677. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not think you told us how many police you have in your force?—1,971, divided into seven divisions.

39678. How many stations are there?—There are 20 stations where prisoners are booked.

39679. Twenty charging stations?—Yes.

39680. Are there more police stations, or does that mean that there are 20 police stations?—There are a few more odds and ends, fire stations, and so on. There are altogether about seven or eight more stations, but there are 20 stations where charges are taken.

39681. You said something at the outset of your answers to the learned Chairman about prevention of crime being the first duty of the police force?—Yes.

39682. Is there any instruction in your book to that effect?—Yes.

39683. Will you call my attention to it?—I will look it up for you later.

39684. Very well. You can let me have it at any time. There is an instruction. You are clear about that?—Yes. It is at page 6.

(*Chairman.*) It is also mentioned at page 68.

39685. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) "From a very early period of the history of this country a system of police has existed in some shape or other. This is no place for a history of all the stages through which it has passed, but it has from the very first been to a great extent based upon the principle that the preservation of the King's peace is one of the duties of citizenship;

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and though in early days the punishment of the offender by death or maiming was perhaps thought to be the best way of preventing his offending again, there can be no doubt that the idea of prevention rather than detection was early recognised as the true aim of a police system." You lay stress upon that?—Yes, I always lay stress upon that.

39686. The result of the system under which you work your police force at Liverpool, as I follow you, is that you have got, according to your view, a very good feeling between the police and the inhabitants?—I think so, taking them all round.

39687. I think I understood you to say that the police had the public at their back in dealing, for example, with licensing offences?—Yes, I think they have. As you know, there are interests in the opposite direction.

39688. And also, I suppose, just in the same way you have the city supporting you in dealing with the offence of solicitation?—Yes.

39689. I do not know whether you can tell me conveniently now the number of charges of drunkenness at Liverpool last year compared with, say, five years ago?—I have them here for 20 years. You mean apprehensions for drunkenness?

39690. Yes?—I have here two sets of figures, "Drunk when apprehended," and "Proceeded against for drunkenness." Which will you have?

39691. "Proceeded against for drunkenness"?—In 1887 there were 15,230, and five years later, in 1892, it dropped to 9,005; five years later, in 1897, it dropped to 5,105; five years later, in 1902, it was 5,115; and in 1906 it was up to 8,078. I do not know whether you have a copy of this report, but it is at page 67, table 20.

39692. Then, apparently, it has increased considerably from 1902 to 1906?—There is no doubt the Licensing Act of 1902 by calling attention to the fact that a person could be arrested for being drunk stimulated the action of the police with regard to street drunkenness. Of course before that Act a policeman removing a man was merely an act of kindness.

39693. Those figures do not suggest to you the fact that there is more drunkenness in Liverpool, but rather that the police have been more vigilant owing to the better powers they have of charging people with drunkenness?—I have no doubt the action of the police has been stimulated by public opinion continually. I do not regard prosecutions for drunkenness as a true index of less intemperance, but I am certainly of opinion that there is less drunkenness as an offence against the law.

39694. The new Act would account, as you have told us, for the increase from 1902 to 1903?—Yes.

39695. If you look at the figures, you will see there is an increase of about 500 in the numbers between 1903 and 1906?—I think there is no doubt whatever that public opinion is in favour of an improving standard of public decorum in the streets, such as is adopted in the United States, where a man, when he shows the least signs of drink, is regarded as drunk. Without any legal sanction for it there is a generally recognised halfway house between sobriety and drunkenness—"Under the influence of drink"—which, I think, is a mistake.

39696. Have you any special instructions in your book as to the duties of a constable when asked to report to you—I mean to make a report in writing when some complaint has been made or some question has arisen which necessitates your calling for reports, which does happen, I suppose?—In an ordinary way the constable only reports verbally, but he may be, on occasions, told to put his report in writing. The ordinary system is this: the sergeant is the man who initiates the correspondence by putting the report in writing, but the constable is bound to put any detail that comes under his notice in his memorandum book, which is our property, and he cannot deface it.

39697. According to that, it would be rare for a constable in your force to make a report in writing?—Except of something that personally concerns himself. Very often I do call for reports from constables, but very often they make them themselves; they prefer to do so.

39698. Are there any instructions with regard to it?—No. I think you will find that the constable is directed to report verbally to his sergeant. That is the system. The sergeant initiates the correspondence.

39699. Now, will you tell me about solicitation? Is there any instruction as to giving warning?—Yes, there is. I think you will find it under "Beat Duty," and also under "Prostitutes."

39700. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Page 307 is the reference?—It is on page 307. I think you will find warning is mentioned there. It is in the fourth paragraph. "Directly you see a woman on your beat acting as if she was there for the purpose of soliciting prostitution, watch her, and if you see her do anything to confirm your suspicion, caution her, if possible in the presence of a comrade, if necessary take her name, but unless you are able to prove in Court that she is a common prostitute, that is all you can do, and if you arrest her without being able to prove it, you may expect severe punishment for disobedience of orders. If you know her to be a common prostitute, generally by the fact that she has been convicted as such, you can arrest her if she does not go away when cautioned."

39701. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) "Directly you see a woman on your beat acting as if she was there for the purpose of soliciting prostitution, watch her, and if you see her do anything to confirm your suspicion, caution her, if possible in the presence of a comrade, if necessary take her name"?—Since then I have modified that by instructing the men that, of course, they must not do that in the hearing of any other person.

39702. You mean the warning?—Yes.

39703. You can arrest her if she does not go away when cautioned?—That is to say, when the evidence of the offence is complete.

39704. Apparently there is a caution given first?—Yes.

39705. First the constable has to satisfy himself that she is a prostitute, then he cautions her, and then, if she commits an offence after that, he arrests her?—Yes. Very often that gives her another chance. You can easily understand how careful you must be in making these charges. If one is made against a respectable woman, it may do her very great injury. Somewhere else in the Instructions you will find it is said that it is better that 99 prostitutes should get off than that one respectable woman should be arrested.

39706. Are you responsible for this book?—I am, I am sorry to say.

39707. Do not say, "I am sorry to say." If I may be allowed to say so, I think it is most excellent, as far as I have been able to follow it. I think the instructions are given in such a manner as must inform a policeman exceedingly well what he has to do and what he ought to do?—That is the aim of the book.

39708. That is what it appears to do.

(*Chairman.*) I think so too.

39709. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You have told us about the Liverpool Improvement Act, and about the words of that Act which I have not got, but under that Act, in dealing with the offence analogous to solicitation, in order to make the offence complete it must be to the annoyance of the public, must it not?—Of course, and that is the same as a good many sub-sections of that Act. I must say that the Magistrate assumes the annoyance in very many cases. For instance, in the by-law about street cries there has been put in "Shouting to the annoyance of the inhabitants." When that by-law was passed by the City Council—I think in the year 1887—there was a suggestion that this by-law would be unduly enforced, and therefore the chairman of the Watch Committee was asked to give an undertaking that no prosecution should be made under that by-law unless some person would come to the Court and say he was annoyed by the cries. There are people who would really never think of kicking up a row, and therefore it was left to the Magistrate to assume the annoyance. Generally a constable would be able to say he had received a complaint. So in the same way I think if there were a prosecution under that section the Magistrate would assume the annoyance to passers-by, and they do now assume that a conversation which took place between the woman and the man, as alleged by the constable, is solicitation of prostitution.

39710. Have you ever been called upon to prove by calling a person annoyed that the offence had been com-

mitted?—Yes. Sometimes the Magistrate has refused to convict under the section of the local Act, and has said: "We have no proof that anybody was annoyed; do not do it again."

39711. I was refeiring to prostitution more particularly?—All our prosecutions are taken under the Vagrant Act.

39712. You have given us some figures which come under, I think, Clause 8?—About the refused charges?

39713. Yes. Take, for example, two years, and take, for instance, prostitution—there were 1,880 arrests for prostitution, including the refused charges, in 1905?—Yes.

39714. Can you tell us in how many of those cases the accused person denied the offence?—No, I could not. I could tell you the number that was not followed by a conviction.

39715. Perhaps you can tell me that. Shall we find that in the report?—In 1905 you asked me.

39716. 1906 will do just as well?—I can give you both. In 1905 there were 1,874 women charged with prostitution, and of those 1,553 were convicted, and 321 were discharged—that is to say, in those cases the Magistrate was willing to give them another chance.

39717. I do not know how you can quite say that?—I mean if the charge is not a properly made one it is sure to come to my ears.

39718. You mean that with regard to the 321 acquittals, no complaint was made to you?—No complaint was made to me. The Magistrate tried to deal evenly and mercifully.

39719. It does not at all follow that because a Magistrate acquits them that therefore the policeman has been wrong in arresting?—You do not think so, but a great many people do.

39720. But out of 321 there was no complaint of any kind made to you of any wrongful arrest?—No.

39721. I presume when you say no complaint you mean not only by the Magistrate——?—Nor by the prisoner nor anybody.

39722. The person charged?—Quite so.

39723. Nor by a relative?—No, I have had no complaint.

39724. Can you tell me the numbers in 1906?—They will be found at page 45. There were 1,569 arrests and 1,250 convictions. In 317 cases the prisoner was discharged—practically the same number as the year before. Only one of these cases was dismissed on the merits. The rest were all disposed of under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, s. 16 (1) or (2).

39725. As you have got the figures for 1906 there will you give me the figures with regard to drunkenness and disorderly conduct?—I cannot give you the disorderly conduct, because those are all mixed up with proceedings under the local Act.

39726. Can you give me the drunkenness?—Yes.

39727. (*Chairman.*) "Drunkenness simple" and "drunkenness with aggravations." That is at page 44 of this report?—I specially alluded in my evidence to the small number of dismissals on the charge of drunkenness.

39728. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) According to that you deal with the two together, do you not—"Drunkenness simple" and "Drunkenness with aggravations"?—Yes. There were 9,017 charges of drunkenness and 8,846 convictions.

39729. (*Chairman.*) Does drunkenness and disorder come under the head of "Drunkenness and aggravations"? What do you mean by "Drunkenness simple" in this table?—That is merely "Found drunk." That is an offence against the 1872 Act.

39730. Then "Drunkenness with disorder" would come under the head of "Drunkenness, with aggravations"?—That is the number we had. There were 9,017 charges of drunkenness, with 8,846 convictions.

39731. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In the proportion of two males to one female?—Yes.

39732. Now about the inquiry. Supposing a complaint is made of the conduct of one of the constables in your Force either to your Watch Committee or to you direct, under the circumstances you have told us, do you at once have to hold an inquiry, or what do you do?—I immediately refer the thing to the Superintendent of the Division for inquiry, and he gets into personal communication with the person who makes the complaint. Sometimes a person will come to my office and make a complaint, and in that case he would be brought straight in to me if I am available, or to one of my assistants, or to one of my chief clerks. I try to see everybody who comes to my office and who asks to see me, but of course I cannot see a great number. Having taken the details the matter would be referred to the Superintendent of the Division for inquiry, and if he thought the constable had done wrong he would then regard himself in the position of prosecuting the constable before me for the offence. He would make inquiries.

39733. He makes an inquiry first of all to see whether there is sufficient ground for the charge or complaint to bring it before you?—Yes, and he gets all the evidence he can to lay before me, and if he thinks there is a charge he charges the constable so as to give the constable a fair trial.

39734. Suppose a person complains and the Superintendent makes his examination and comes to the conclusion that there is no ground for the complaint, and then the person complains to you?—In that case I should order the man to appear before me.

39735. Then you would see him personally?—Yes. If he was not satisfied with the inquiry which had been made by the Superintendent, I should then direct that the constable should be charged and brought before me, because it is only fair that he should know what is alleged against him and to give him a fair trial the same as I give the other man a fair trial.

39736. In such a case as that I think you have told us you allow the matter to be conducted as if you really are, as you really are, in an impartial position?—Yes, I try to hold the scales of justice evenly between the police and the public.

39737. Can you give me any idea during the last three years how many inquiries have been held by you?—I may say my recommendations for punishment to the Watch Committee run to possibly between 75 and 80 a year. Of course there are many punishments, such as stopping a day's leave of a man or something of that sort. Where there is a complaint by the general public there would not be anything like that number, but comparatively few. I have a list here of actions which have been brought against the police within the last five years, and there is a list of actions which I have settled, dealing with them in a disciplinary manner.

39738. I should not attribute so much importance to those because an action may be brought against a policeman, and it may succeed because he has made some mistake in the law?—Here is one where the Watch Committee made a mistake in the law, and it cost them £133.

39739. Those actions do not seem to me to throw much light on the subject matter of my inquiry to you. What I want to know is about complaints made against the police about some misconduct and inquiries made by you into them?—I should not like to pin myself down here because there have been very few. Last year I do not think I had more than three or four cases in which civilians appeared before me to make a complaint.

39740. Not more than that?—No.

39741. What are the other cases—the 70 or 80?—Those are cases of ordinary offences against discipline.

39742. Which were reported to you by the Superintendent?—Yes.

39743. And then you reported it to the Watch Committee for punishment?—Yes.

39744. Then the policeman has the right to appeal to the Watch Committee?—Yes, but he hardly ever appeals except against an order for dismissal or reduction of rank.

39745. Now about street bookmakers, and the allegations or rumours of bribery. Do I understand that you have never been able to bring it home to any policeman that he has been bribed?—No.

39746. But, as you told us very fairly and frankly, you cannot help thinking something of the kind does go on among a few?—I am afraid so.

39747. The temptations, of course, are very great?—Of course they are. Betting, I am sorry to say, is rather prevalent among the police, and they must bet with somebody, and at some time or other they may

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come across the man they bet with in the course of their duty.

39748. Have you had complaints of that kind made to you?—We get a good many letters complaining. For instance, the other day there was one, and indirectly I was told that a certain bookmaker did not bribe so and so, mentioning the detective who had executed a warrant, and I am perfectly certain he did not, because the detective officer came into my office as a boy; and I have implicit confidence in him.

39749. Do you think the new Act will have any effect upon the bribery of the police to however limited an extent it is carried on?—No, I do not think it will. It cuts two ways. Where it is a question of arrest it rather aggravates the matter. It is easier to get at a constable for neglect of duty in not arresting a bookmaker than it is to get at him for neglect of duty in failing to get evidence on which he could be summoned. In the same way if the bookmaker has any allegation to make about bribery, that he is giving the constable money, then he is much more likely to blurt it out if he is arrested than if he gets a summons. To tell you the truth, I do not think it is carried on to any extent, and therefore it is not a matter which causes me any anxiety.

39750. Do you employ men in plain clothes?—Yes, very considerably. Nearly all the arrests of common prostitutes are effected by men in plain clothes.

39751. And street bookmakers?—Yes.

39752. Are they usually the same men?—The Superintendent or the sergeant has to recommend men for plain clothes duty, and I have to be satisfied that they are good policemen, and they take uniform duty, and it generally runs for two years. The men employed in the supervision of public-houses do the duty for a month.

39753. As I understand you, those who are specially told off for this duty in accordance with the instructions or power which the Superintendent or the sergeant has received from you perform this duty for a period not exceeding two years?—That is about it. Sometimes the period may be shortly extended; a man may be promoted, or as a matter of punishment I might make him revert to uniform duty before his time was up, but that is the special limit.

39754. Is there any special reason for the choosing of particular men?—You pick the man whom you think is best; first of all he must be absolutely reliable because, being in plain clothes, he must use greater discretion in the execution of his duty.

39755. Do you find that it is a duty that is popular amongst the police?—It is, no doubt.

39756. They rather like it?—Yes. To begin with they all like to get out of uniform.

39757. And they all like to be away from supervision for a few hours?—No, I do not think it is that. They are selected for something better than the ordinary duty. You may put it in that way.

39758. And there is more variety?—Yes, there is some fun to be got out of it.

39759. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do they get more wages?—They only get a plain-clothes allowance, which little more than compensates them for the wear and tear of their own clothes.

39760. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Have you any system in Liverpool when the plain-clothes men have been out looking for street bookmakers by which when they return they give any account of themselves?—Yes, they report what they have done to the Superintendent.

39761. Suppose they have made no arrest. First of all, will you tell me how long do they go out for?—They work under the Superintendent entirely; sometimes the plain-clothes men whose principal duties are the suppression of brothels, prostitution, betting, and attending to small complaints like noises, and so on, have to be out watching brothels for six or eight hours.

39762. I was thinking only for the moment of street bookmakers?—In the ordinary course I do not suppose they would be out for more than three or four hours at a time.

39763. What I was anxious to find out was whether, under your system, when they return from this duty, having been out we will say four hours, and having failed to arrest any man or to take a man's name and address to summon him, they give any account of what they have done during those four hours?—Yes, there is a book kept in which they report what they have done while they have been out on duty called Plain Clothes Officers' Memorandum Book, and they say what they have been doing during that time, and what places they have visited, and anything that they have done.

39764. Do you find that a useful salutary check on them?—Yes, every man, whatever his rank is, has to carry a memorandum book, which is not only for putting in memoranda of anything about which he may have to give evidence, but also a diary. As I have pointed out, "It is to your own advantage to point to an entry in an official document to show where you were at a particular time."

39765. It shows what they have been doing, and it shows that they went to a certain part of the town and waited there for an hour observing, and all that sort of thing?—Yes.

39766. How many plain-clothes men are there in the division now altogether?—It varies according to the division. I think one Superintendent is allowed to have eight; it runs down from eight to four; that is apart from the constables and sergeants in each division who attend to licensed premises.

39767. Do you find at all that complaints or objections are made as to the evidence given by constables in your force?—No, I think, taking them all round, they give their evidence very fairly. Of course you cannot get away from the fact that the policeman has his side of the story, and thinks that he has to do his best to get that side to win; but I think, taking it all round (I know Judges of Assize say how fairly the Liverpool policeman gives his evidence), if he can say anything for the prisoner he will do so.

39768. Supposing that you found that a policeman had given evidence which was exaggerated for the purpose of obtaining a conviction, what would you do?—If I found it out I would dismiss him, and if I found that he had committed perjury I would prosecute him.

39769. If he had exaggerated his evidence for the purpose of obtaining a conviction, would you not look upon that as a very serious offence?—Certainly. I should recommend his dismissal. I should have no hesitation whatever about that.

39770. Do you give any instructions about evidence?—Yes, you will find it on page 177. It begins at page 176.

39771. I notice that you give a very useful warning; you say, "You must tell the court exactly what happened, keep back nothing, whether it is in favour of one side or the other, and do not add or exaggerate anything. The object for which you give evidence is the furtherance of justice—justice to the prisoner just as much as justice upon him"?—Yes. That is what we try to impress upon him.

39772. If I may so it is a very good way of inculcating the lesson?—If I found that an officer was guilty of exaggeration I should deal with him as being guilty of falsehood or prevarication before any court or inquiry. That is an offence of discipline. The instructions on page 24 are mostly taken, I may say, from the regulations of the Royal Irish Constabulary. I have added one or two. I say on page 177: "It is of course only human nature that you should to some extent look on the prosecution as your side of the case, but it is to be hoped that you will not be influenced by this, and should you try to keep back a single word of your evidence or that of others, which might in the slightest degree assist the prisoner, you may expect the severest punishment. Finally, you must remember that any display of ill-will or of desire to press a charge seriously affects your credibility as a witness."

39773. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) In connection with this number of prostitutes, 1,569, which you give in this table, can you tell me at all how many separate individuals were prosecuted?—No, I am afraid I cannot.

39774. You did that in the case of drunkenness?—Yes, and I have explained why that is. That is because of the return to the Home Office called for last year. I am not anxious to multiply tables. That is a new table created by the Home Office last year. There are two classes of prostitutes. There are the prostitutes you may compare to the Regent Street prostitute, whom we have about Lime Street Central Station, and so on, and then there is the regular Sailors' Home prostitute. Of course, a Sailors' Home prostitute comes up as soon as she is out of gaol, and

it is only a few weeks before she is in again, whereas the Lime Street prostitute compared with the Regent Street prostitute comes up at longer intervals. It is very hard to say how many individuals that number represents. Of course, it is not anything like that number.

39775. I suppose the sailors' prostitute carries on her calling in the streets, whereas the others may not?—Yes. You may compare the one with the prostitute you see in Ratcliff Highway, and you can compare the other with the one you see in Regent Street.

39776. You cannot give me an idea as to how often they are brought up?—No, I should not like to give you a figure there, because it might be altogether wrong. I could get you that.

39777. I suppose all these persons have been prostitutes who have been known to the police—practically all of them?—That is the reason of their being so convicted.

39778. What do you take to be the meaning of the phrase "Known to the police"? Do you have a list of them?—No.

39779. Then they must be known merely to the individual police?—Known to the individual. There was a case that was before the Licensing Committee a few weeks ago, where a house was objected to on the ground that it was frequented by prostitutes of what you may call the better class. I heard the evidence, and I was struck by the fact that the policeman who gave evidence knew the names of about nine out of every ten of the 50 or 60 women who were frequenting that house. He knew the names of 45.

39780. That was one of your plain clothes men?—That was one of my plain clothes men.

39781. That man is restricted to a division, I understand?—Yes.

39782. In the course of time, if he is there two years, has he sufficient means of obtaining the identity of these women?—He may have known the names of a good many of them while he was in uniform in the same division. Very often a man will get to know the name of a prostitute when he is prosecuting a prostitute—he sees another prostitute prosecuted and so gets to know her name.

39783. I see your figures show a diminution in the number of prosecutions?—Yes.

39784. Does that mean a diminution in the activity of the police or a diminution in the number of prosecutions in Liverpool?—It means an improvement in the streets. There is no doubt the activity of the police has caused greater care to be taken on the part both of brothel keepers and of prostitutes in pursuing their calling. There are so many more sly ways of doing it.

39785. Do the police carry on their work both with regard to brothels and prostitutes in the streets at the same time?—Take our Regent Street; of course, there are not many brothels in that particular neighbourhood. At one time we had a restricted area in which brothels were recognised; so long as they did not have any young girls or murder anybody, in certain streets they were left alone. Now we prosecute a man for keeping a brothel whenever we can get evidence, and as we prosecute them they get further and further out, and any respectable working man is liable to recognise some day that he has a brothel next door to him.

39786. You do not have certain times at intervals at which you make raids?—No, directly a constable or any policeman has a suspicion that a house is being used as a brothel it is his duty to report, and then it is put under observation.

39787. The Watch Committee have the power over the whole of Liverpool to order a prosecution?—I order the prosecutions. I am the public prosecutor. The Watch Committee never interfere with me on the question of prosecutions.

39788. The Borough Council can prosecute?—That is for disorderly houses. We prosecute under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

39789. I see with regard to inquiries into behaviour on the part of the police you also have a senior officer who attends the Police Court?—In the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court there is the chief officer who conducts the minor prosecutions, but there is an Inspector, a Sub-inspector, and many sergeants and constables, who do what we call Court duty. Each of those has a Court book in which he is bound to enter any remark made by the Magistrate or anything which reflects favourably or unfavourably on the conduct of the police. That book is brought to me when any such remarks appear in it.

39790. That, then, is the view of a subordinate. The opinion that a constable has given his evidence improperly is the opinion of a subordinate before it comes to you?—Yes. He is one of my subordinates certainly.

39791. Is he a man in a high position?—No. It would be a waste of time to have a Superintendent always hanging about the Court merely looking about for things of that sort. I am quite satisfied with the means I have of those things coming to my knowledge.

39792. They come to your knowledge through the channel of an officer who is concerned in that particular division?—No. The Court has nothing to do with divisions. We only have one Court. Those men are generally staff duty men. They are not concerned with any particular division. Their duty is in Court.

39793. They cannot by any means be concerned in a case?—No.

39794. And for that reason you are certain of getting a *bona-fide* opinion as regards the behaviour of the police?—I think so, because those men are selected for that particular duty because we think they are reliable men who will do the duty rightly. I have to, and I hope I may, trust my subordinates to perform the duties which are imposed upon them.

39795. I do not know whether you have been asked about what steps are taken by the police to get other witnesses of an occurrence?—In the ordinary course a constable would look round for a witness, especially where the evidence of the police is disputed. Naturally it would be our duty to try and strengthen our evidence. Very often a witness will come voluntarily to the station and say he is prepared to give evidence.

39796. On the spot the policeman is supposed to try and get that evidence?—As a rule, but it would be regarded as a waste of time.

39797. I notice in your statement at page 15 you refer to the question of tipping policemen. I should like to know what your opinion about that question is?—It is a very difficult question. I should like to see a more healthy public spirit on the question. In Ireland a constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary never under any circumstances takes tips; a constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary would regard it as an insult.

39798. Have you any rule upon that question?—No man is allowed to accept anything without the permission of the Watch Committee. They never refuse to allow him to accept a present to him, but we encourage them to report it.

39799. Do you find that testimonials are given to policemen when they retire?—No.

39800. I do not mean testimonials from the Force, but testimonials from publicans?—There is very little of that sort of thing done between publicans and the police.

39801. You do not think there are any means of preventing it?—I should like to see it made an offence against the law, but that is not likely, I know. I should like to see a more healthy attitude towards the police. A rich man regards a policeman as appointed in his interest, and he thinks the right way to reward him is to give him a shilling or half a crown. It is a most objectionable practice, to my mind.

39802. You really think it is an evil?—I do. Some time ago a man said to me, "I gave a policeman 2s. 6d." I said, "What would you think of yourself coming and offering to give me £5." He said, "I should not do it." I said, "Then why do you want to give it to him? I am a policeman. If you would not come and offer me £5, why should you go and offer him a tip of 2s. 6d. or 5s?"

39803. I see you have a table at page 71 with reference to the number of Informations laid by the police, and as regards prostitution there were 177 informations laid?—Those would be cases in which we were not sufficiently sure of the case to make an arrest. Supposing a constable reports that he has seen a woman who is alleged to be so and so, and he believes her to be a common prostitute, he would make inquiries, and if he got evidence that she was a common prostitute then instead of arresting her he would summon her. Of course, you see, that occurs very seldom.

(*Chairman.*) We are much obliged to you for your evidence.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, 10th April 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Esq., K.C., M.P.
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).
J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Mr. JAMES VERDIER STEVENSON, sworn.

Mr. J. V. Stevenson.

10 April 1907.

39804. (*Chairman.*) Are you the Chief Constable of Glasgow?—Yes.

39805. How long have you held that office?—Five years.

39806. Would you prefer to read the statement that you have sent to us, or would you prefer that I should ask you questions?—I should prefer that you asked me questions, because there are many points that you will have to elucidate with regard to Scotch procedure.

39807. I think I will begin by asking you to tell us something about the general organisation of the police force in your city. How is the city of Glasgow, for instance, divided?—There are nine police districts, each under the charge of a Divisional Superintendent, and in each division there is a police court and a police office where charges are received, that is nine divisional offices, and there are also six sub-offices where charges are received.

39808. The offices are what we call stations, I presume?—Yes.

39809. Then there are nine chief offices or stations at which charges are received, and six sub-offices?—Yes.

39810. Is there a Superintendent for each division?—There is a Superintendent in charge of each division.

39811. What are the subordinate offices in each division?—Next to the Superintendent comes the Lieutenant. There are in the larger divisions three Lieutenants, and in the smaller divisions two Lieutenants. Next to the Lieutenants there are the Inspectors, then sergeants, then constables. I should explain with regard to the Lieutenants that their ordinary duties are entirely office duties. There is always a Lieutenant in charge of the charge room or station. That is, there are three in the large divisions, and they take the 24 hours between them. The Lieutenant in the charge room is assisted by an officer called the bar officer or the court officer, and by one or more turnkeys, according to the size of the station.

39812. I understand, then, that the Lieutenant does not go and do any of the ordinary police duties of patrolling the streets, or anything of that kind?—No, unless specially ordered to do so.

39813. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is he promoted from the ranks?—Yes, all save the Chief Constable have been promoted from the ranks.

39814. (*Chairman.*) What are the duties of the Inspectors?—The Inspectors do the outdoor duty, supervision of the constables, and each is responsible for the well-being of his own division.

39815. And the sergeants?—The sergeants, acting under the Inspectors, have the supervision over the section of a number of constables varying from 10 to 14.

39816. Can you give me the total number of constables?—The total number of all ranks is 1,563. I can give you the total number of constables approximately, but I did not take out the exact figures of all ranks.

39817. Perhaps you will be good enough to send us a list of all the officers, distinguishing between the different grades, and give us the number of each grade?—Yes.

39818. Then you have a Detective Department as well?—Yes, we have a Detective Department. In all there are 70 members of the Detective Department. There is a Superintendent in general charge, a Lieutenant, seven Inspectors, 32 Detective officers—that is a special rank next to the Inspector. There are five detective sergeants and 24 detective constables.

39819. Do any of these officers of the Detective Department have anything to do with the offences which are mentioned in our terms of reference—that is to say, cases of drunkenness and disorder in the streets, and cases of solicitation in the streets?—Not generally. It would be special.

39820. How about street bookmaking?—No; their work lies with what we call in Scotland crimes such as theft, housebreaking, offences against the person, and offences against property.

39821. You draw a distinction between criminal offences and police offences, as I gather from your answer?—Yes.

39822. And unless specially ordered the Detective Department has nothing to do with the police offences?—No.

39823. Will you tell us what system is adopted in regard to the promotion of officers in the police force?—In the promotion of officers I, as Chief Constable, require the Superintendents to furnish me each quarter with a list of the men whom they recommend, giving their special recommendations and the grounds of their recommendations, and showing the qualifications of the men whom they recommend—the age, the length of service, the literate capacity, the manner in which they carry out their duties as police, their attitude towards the public; and from these lists I consider, and see the men and select those whom I consider most suitable for promotion. I have handed in a copy of my order, which, if you like, I will read, regarding promotion generally.

39824. Yes, I think you had better read it?—My order with regard to promotion is?—"Each Superintendent will furnish on the last day of each quarter, commencing on 31st inst., a list in form attached of men in the various ranks eligible for promotion, beginning with the rank of Inspector, and arranging the names of the men in what he deems to be the order of merit, taking into consideration literate and other qualifications. Due regard will be had to length of service and respectability of conduct, but more than this is required in men aspiring to the higher rank, and preference must always be given to men who with good conduct have shown superior intelligence and zeal in the discharge of their duty. Superintendents may bring under notice the claims of men whose cases call for special consideration, whether previously on their promotion lists or not."

39825. I do not think we need go into the requirements for the higher ranks. I notice that you say that preference must always be given to men who with good conduct have shown superior intelligence in the dis-

charge of their duty. Do you take into account the number of charges that have been preferred by a constable in the course of the year?—Not charges of the kind that you are dealing with, but I would take into account the number of cases, say, of house-breaking or theft, or cases of that kind, that he has dealt with.

39826. The mere fact that a man stands conspicuous in the number of charges that he has made against women for soliciting would not enter into your consideration in determining whether he ought or ought not to be promoted?—No.

39827. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) With regard to the Lieutenants who, as I understand perform rather judicial duties in the police station, do you require any sort of legal knowledge from them?—Yes, I should have said that in the requirements for the rank of Lieutenant it is stated: "Inspectors recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant must be men of good education, manner and address. In addition to a knowledge of police duties they must have a knowledge of the criminal law and of the law of evidence, and be competent to prepare cases for submission to the Procurator Fiscal, also to prepare lists and returns."

39828. (*Chairman.*) Before passing on you might tell us what are the duties of the Procurator Fiscal and what is the character of the office of the Procurator Fiscal in Scotland?—Taking the police court there is a Procurator Fiscal appointed by the Corporation for the police courts.

39829. Before you tell us about that I would ask you this general question: Is it the case that there is a Procurator Fiscal for every court in Scotland?—As a rule there is a Procurator Fiscal for each court.

39830. What are the duties of the Procurator Fiscal in the Sheriff's Court, for instance?—He takes the cases that would be indictable offences here—that is, house-breaking, thefts, serious assaults, and such things as that.

39831. And his duties are those of the Public Prosecutor, as I understand?—Yes.

39832. And in Glasgow there is also a Procurator Fiscal for the business of the police courts who discharges the duties of a Public Prosecutor?—Yes. He is appointed by the Corporation, and is in no sense a police official; he is not under the control of the Chief Constable, and he has absolute power of taking up or rejecting any case.

39833. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do I understand you to say there is a different Procurator Fiscal for each police court?—No, not for each police court. There is one for the police courts of Glasgow.

39834. (*Chairman.*) He is not able to be in each of the nine courts or rather public offices, because that is where he would have to be?—No—in the police court. It is his duty to prosecute.

39835. But he also, as I understand it, has to decide whether to take a charge or not?—Yes.

39836. He cannot be in each of the nine offices?—It is this way: each of the Superintendents and each of the Lieutenants is also appointed by the Corporation as an Assistant Procurator Fiscal, and as such, the Superintendent being Assistant Procurator Fiscal prosecutes in his own division.

39837. I suppose that that appointment must take place under some statute?—That is an appointment by the Corporation, and it is a yearly appointment. I cannot give you just now the authority under which it is made, but I will take a note of that and let the Secretary know.

39838. The position then is this: that the Lieutenant at the police office in each division is exercising the power of a Procurator Fiscal?—The Superintendent: The Lieutenant, as I explained, is in charge of the public office where charges are taken, and he acts by virtue of a statutory power that is found in the 100th section of the Glasgow Police Act of 1866, and he is there called an officer on duty. "The officer on duty may deal with every person brought to the police officer in custody of a constable as follows: If he has been taken into custody charged with having committed any penal offence within the city, he shall cause him to be detained until he can be brought before the Magistrate: If he has been taken into custody either in pursuance of or without a warrant in consequence of being accused or suspected of having committed any police offence, or in consequence of his having failed to attend before the Magistrate when duly cited in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, the officer on duty shall inquire into the circumstances, and may either cause him to be detained until he can be brought before the Magistrate, or may accept bail or security, or a deposit by way of security, that he shall appear before the Magistrate at some time or place to be then appointed, and at all times and places to which the case may be adjourned by the Magistrate, and liberate him; or if the officer on duty thinks that the charge is unfounded, or is not supported by sufficiently strong evidence to justify his being detained in custody, he may liberate him." You will see there is a distinction there between two classes of offences. The first deals with penal offences, and there the Lieutenant on duty shall cause the person to be detained until he may be brought before the Magistrate. A penal offence is an offence which the Magistrate has not jurisdiction to try. He simply detains the man, and he is then forwarded for trial to the higher court, the Sheriff's Court, and sent on to the Sheriff's Procurator Fiscal. With regard to what we call a police offence, that is, an offence which the Magistrate is empowered to try, he inquires into the case, and he can either cause him to be detained—that is, locked up, or he can take bail for him and liberate him, or if he does not think the case is sufficiently strong he may liberate him.

39839. I shall return again to the proceedings in the charge room, but I will go on now with the more general matters. I suppose you have certain regulations which are directed to the police officers?—Yes, there is an instruction book of which I have handed in a copy, and I should say that that book is in process of revision now.

39840. I see that book was published in the year 1893?—Yes.

39841. And it is now under revision?—It is now under revision by me.

39842. Do you have to make any special regulations from time to time with regard to police offences or conduct of the police with regard to them?—I do not quite follow.

39843. Any special regulations?—If there is any reason I make special regulations for anything that may occur.

39844. I will give you an instance of what might give cause for a special regulation, some new by-law of the Corporation creating a police offence?—Oh, yes. Then I would issue an instruction regarding that.

39845. The Corporation of Glasgow has, I suppose, the right under statute to make by-laws from time to time with regard to various matters?—Yes, but not with regard to police offences.

39846. They have no power to alter the general law, but still, I presume, that the breach of a by-law is a matter which comes before the police court, does it not?—Some of them. For instance, there are a good many by-laws relating to health, and some of those would come before the police court. The police would take general cognisance of the breaches of those by-laws without specially directing their attention to them.

39847. I do not think I have asked you what your own position is with regard to the Corporation as an authority. There is a Watch Committee, I suppose, or something that is equivalent to the Watch Committee that exists in the cities and boroughs?—It is not exactly that. It is a Magistrates' Committee. The Magistrates in Glasgow are citizen Magistrates—there is no Stipendiary Magistrate—and the Chief Constable is responsible to the Magistrates' Committee for the carrying out of his duties. Perhaps I had better read you my note upon that. I am taking this from the Act of Parliament. "The Chief Constable is responsible to the Magistrates' Committee, and is under their regulation with reference to his duties." That is under Section 84 of the Glasgow Police Act, 1866. "The Chief Constable, with the consent of the Magistrates' Committee, appoints one of the Superintendents or Lieutenants to act during his temporary absence or illness." I am quoting now from the Act of Parliament. "For the purpose of securing efficiency and enforcing discipline and good conduct among the officers, the Chief Constable has absolute power of suspending or dismissing any Inspector of Police or constable under the rank of Lieutenant. The Chief Constable has power to suspend any Superintendent or Lieutenant, but the Magistrates' Committee may inquire into the conduct and efficiency of any

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Superintendent or Lieutenant who has been suspended by the Chief Constable, and if they see cause may dismiss such Superintendent or Lieutenant or may recall such suspension." That is Section 77 of the Glasgow Police Act, 1866. That in effect comes to this, that the Chief Constable has the full disciplinary control of all officers under the rank of Lieutenant, and with regard to the other two ranks above Inspector—that is, Lieutenant and Superintendent—the Chief Constable, if he finds occasion to suspend one of those officers, cannot go any further in that case—he could not dismiss him, but he must report the fact of such suspension to the Magistrates' Committee, who either dismiss the man or recall his suspension.

39848. Have you any power of fining the constables?—Yes; the Chief Constable has the power of imposing a fine not exceeding 20s. upon any member of the force under the rank of Lieutenant whom he does not consider it necessary to dismiss. That is under Section 77 of the Glasgow Police Act.

39849. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do I understand from that that the police have no appeal from you to the Magistrates' Committee?—None.

39850. The superior officers have?—As a matter of fact I must report the fact of suspending a superior officer.

39851. How do you define superior officers?—Superintendents and Lieutenants. I call those two ranks superior officers.

39852. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Are you not bound to report the dismissal of a constable?—No.

39853. (*Chairman.*) For the moment I will pass from the duties of a constable in the charge room, and so on. You have observed, no doubt, that the class of cases which this Commission has to deal with are drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets. Those would be, according to your system, police offences and not crimes?—Quite so.

39854. Can you tell us under what statutes or under what law prosecutions, arrests or summonses followed by prosecution take place?—Take first drunkenness. Drunkenness is now prosecuted under Section 70 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903.

39855. Will you read that section?—"Every person found in a state of intoxication, and incapable of taking care of himself, and not under the care or protection of some suitable person, in any street, thoroughfare or public place, whether a building or not, or on any licensed premises, and every person who is drunk while in charge in any street or other place of any carriage, horse, cattle, or steam engine, or when in the possession of any loaded firearms, shall be thereby guilty of an offence, and may be taken into custody by any constable, and detained in any police office or police cells or other convenient place, and, not later than in the course of the first lawful day after he shall have been so taken into custody, shall be brought before a Sheriff or any one Justice of the Police or Magistrate, or, if not so taken into custody, may be summoned to appear before a Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, and on being convicted of such offence shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and, failing payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days." The next section deals with a person in charge of a child. Do you require that?

39856. No, I do not think we want that. That is the section under which prosecutions for drunkenness are taken?—Yes, since this Act came into force.

39857. The ordinary drunk and disorderly case in the street?—Yes, under Section 70.

39858. Now as to disorder apart from drunkenness, what is the general statute, or what is the special by-law made under statute under which prosecutions take place?—If the disorder is simply disorder without drunkenness attached it is dealt with under the Glasgow Police Act, 1866, Section 135, Sub-section 5, which reads, "Every person who is riotous, disorderly, or indecent in his behaviour," and the penalty there is £10, or alternately 60 days' imprisonment.

39859. That is the maximum?—Yes, that is the disorder apart from drunkenness. If the person is drunk, and while drunk is guilty of disorderly conduct, it is dealt with under Section 70 of the Licensing Act, which I have just read.

39860. With regard to street bookmaking and betting in the streets and wagering in the streets how do you proceed?—We deal now with it under the Public General Act, the Street Betting Act of 1906, but before that came in we had a local Act that read in this way: "Glasgow Police (Further Powers) Act, 1892, Section 20: If any two or more persons assemble together in any street for the purpose of engaging in lotteries, betting or gaming, each of such persons shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s. If any person who conducts business of any kind in lotteries, betting or gaming, or do any act for the purpose of inducing or enabling any other person to engage in any lottery, betting or gaming, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. Any constable may take into custody without warrant any person who shall commit an offence under this section in view of such constable." You will observe there are two parts in that Act; the first is, "If any two or more persons assemble together," and then "If any person who conducts business of any kind," but of course now we are bound by the 1906 Betting Act.

39861. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) That applies to Scotland, does it?—Yes.

39862. (*Chairman.*) Then with regard to solicitation in the streets, under what statute or under what laws do prosecutions take place?—We deal with that under the Glasgow Police (Further Powers) Act, 1892, Section 18, which reads: "Every prostitute or street walker who on or near any street loiters about or importunes"—"importuning" is the word used in Scotland instead of "solicitation"—"passengers for the purpose of prostitution shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s. for each offence."

39863. There is nothing about to the annoyance of the public as I gather?—I will read you the entire section from the Act of Parliament. It is Section 18 of the Glasgow Police (Further Powers) Act, 1892. "Every prostitute or street walker who on or near any street loiters about or importunes passengers for the purpose of prostitution shall be liable to a penalty."

39864. There is no other section under which prosecutions can take place for solicitation or importuning?—Not for women. There is the Immoral Traffic Act.

39865. With regard to solicitation by men, do you have any cases of that class in Glasgow?—We have no cases, but it is practically impossible to prove them. The section runs in this way: "Every person who habitually or persistently importunes or solicits or loiters about for the purpose of importuning or soliciting women or children for immoral purposes shall be liable to a penalty." You observe there it says "Every person who habitually or persistently importunes." Persistence is a very difficult thing to prove, and again it is very difficult to get women to come forward and prove that they have been importuned by any man.

39866. What Act of Parliament is that contained in?—That is a local Act, the Glasgow Corporation and Police Act, 1895, Section 38, Sub-section 2.

39867. Have the Glasgow police the right to arrest for any of these offences?—Yes, if committed in their view.

39868. I have not noticed that the power of arrest is expressly mentioned in any of the sections that you have read to us. Under what Act of Parliament does the Glasgow police get their power of summary arrest?—There is the general power of arrest. "The constables may seize or take into custody and convey to the police office any person who is either accused or reasonably suspected of having committed either within the city or at any place wheresoever beyond the city a penal offence or any police offence not herein specifically directed to be made the subject of a complaint in respect of which imprisonment may be awarded without the alternative of a money penalty, or any police offence where the name and residence of such person are unknown to the constable and cannot be readily ascertained by him, or any person actually committing any riotous or disorderly conduct or act, or impeding any public thoroughfare."

39869. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is that a statute?—That is the Glasgow Police Act, 1866, section 88.

39870. (*Chairman.*) Then I gather that under that a police constable may lawfully arrest any person whom he sees drunk and disorderly in the street even if he knows his address?—Under the Licensing Act he has that power where he sees a man drunk or disorderly.

39871. The object of my question was directed to this: do the police constables in Glasgow arrest, as a matter of course, for these street offences even if they

know the name and address of the defendant?—Their instruction is that if they can cause an offence such as disorder to cease without having recourse to arrest that they should do so, and merely take the name and address with a view of summoning if necessary. If they cannot cause the offence to cease then they must apprehend the person.

39872. That is contained, I suppose, in orders issued to the police?—Yes.

39873. Can you refer us to that in your book?—Will you turn to page 80 of the book before you under the title "Apprehension." The word "apprehension" is used in Scotland rather than the word "arrest." "When a person's residence is known it can rarely be a proper step for the police to take him into custody unless the offence is of a serious nature. The best way is to proceed by summons. When a person escapes into his own residence or lodgings, or any place where he may be found or traced to afterwards, forcible entrance to apprehend him then on a charge of assault, disorderly conduct, or the like, should not take place. The circumstances should be reported and a summons or warrant applied for. To deprive a person of his liberty is a very serious matter, and great discretion is necessary in trifling cases where one person charges another with having committed an offence. The police should not apprehend or unnecessarily interfere with any person unless some specific act has been committed by which the law is broken." That is in general to make an apprehension only where they have no other way of having the law obeyed.

39874. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Are not drunk and disorderly cases generally cases in which an arrest has to be made?—Yes.

39875. (*Chairman.*) What are the orders and regulations as to the mode of effecting apprehensions in your city?—The offenders are apprehended by taking them by the arms and walking them along the street to the police office. Cabs may be used in case of drunkenness, and always in the case of females if the arrest is made at any distance from the police office. A stretcher on wheels provided for the purpose is frequently used if the arrest is in close proximity to the police office. Police vans are in use in four divisions, and two additional vans will shortly be in use. Handcuffs are not carried by the men on ordinary street duty.

39876. What are your orders as to the use of the truncheon?—The constables are instructed that when taking the prisoner to the police office they are to take him as quietly as possible, to humour him if he is troublesome, and to prevent as far as is in their power any scene in the street. The truncheon is rarely used in taking prisoners to the police office. If constables are attacked by superior numbers they are permitted to use truncheons in self defence, but every such case must be reported.

39877. What about handcuffs in the case of these police offences. Are they used?—Our men do not carry handcuffs. They carry what they call "snitchers"—string, which is very rarely used.

39878. If a constable apprehended a person on the ground that that person was drunk and disorderly in the street, his duty is to take him to the nearest police office, as you call it, but we call it the police station?—Yes.

39879. Then the person so apprehended is taken into the charge room?—Yes.

39880. Is the charge room a public room to any; and, if any, to what extent?—The charge room is public to the extent that any member of the public having any business or inquiry to make regarding any police matter can go in there and ask the officer on duty. The prisoner is conveyed there, and if any persons wish to speak for or against the accused they can also go into that room when the prisoner is taken there.

39881. When the constable and the prisoner arrive in the room they find, or ought to, find a Lieutenant in charge, as I understand?—They are bound to find a Lieutenant in charge.

39882. And it is the Lieutenant whose duty it is to take or refuse the charge made by the constable who has arrested the person in question?—Yes.

39883. What are the directions to the Lieutenant, and what is the character of his office?—Is it his duty to inquire, for instance, whether there is a prima facie case against the person arrested?—I think I can answer that best by reading you the section. The Lieutenant is here called the officer on duty, and by statute the officer on duty in our police offices in Glasgow must be of the rank either of Lieutenant or Inspector. In all the principal offices it is the Lieutenant who is the officer on duty. His powers as officer on duty are statutory, and are contained in section 100 of the Glasgow Police Act, 1866. I have already read this to you, but I can explain it shortly.

39884. You told us the Lieutenant was required to have some knowledge of the criminal law?—Yes.

39885. Are there any rules as to the amount of evidence required—the number of witnesses, for instance?—There must be two witnesses under the Scottish law to every charge unless the statute states that one is sufficient.

39886. Take the ordinary case of a person arrested for being drunk and disorderly, the Lieutenant or officer on duty would not take the charge unless there was some evidence before him in addition to that of the police constable?—Yes. I may go further and say the constable would not bring him in until he had a second witness.

39887. But if he did bring him in, the Lieutenant would, as a matter of course, refuse the charge unless there was some additional testimony?—Yes.

39888. You have used the word "evidence." Does the Lieutenant or officer on duty swear the constable or anybody who comes before him?—No.

39889. He simply takes the statement?—Yes.

39890. And he ought not to take the charge unless there are at any rate two persons stating facts which make a prima facie case against the prisoner?—Yes.

39891. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is the statement taken down in writing?—No, except it is an important case. In the ordinary case with which you are dealing he would take the name and address in writing in a book.

39892. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Would not the charge be taken down in writing?—Oh, yes; the charge would be taken down in writing.

39893. (*Chairman.*) In what book is the charge taken down? Is there a charge book, or is it taken down on any paper?—He has the charge book; in fact, he keeps two books, in one of which he enters all the charges when he locks up the person—that is, when he entertains the charge. In another book he puts the charge either where he liberates the person and considers there is no charge or where he considers it is a case simply for further inquiry.

39894. Then the Lieutenant on duty is not limited to the mere acceptance or refusal of a charge on that particular occasion?—He can inquire further.

39895. Let us take the possible cases. Supposing a constable and one citizen comes into the charge room, and he says, "This man was drunk and disorderly in such and such a street." In that case the officer on duty would take the charge?—Yes.

39896. And the charge is entered in this book?—Yes.

39897. That is the charge book?—Yes.

39898. Is that what you call it?—It should be the charge book, but locally they call it the blotter.

39899. It is the charge book?—Yes.

39900. What particulars are put in the charge book or blotter?—The numbers of the constables who bring the case in, the name and address of any other witness for or against; the substance of the charge, say, drunk and disorderly in such and such a street at such a time.

39901. The hour and place of the charge?—Yes.

39902. And that charge book, I suppose, is taken by the officer on duty, or the Superintendent, to the police court next day?—I must explain further. The Lieutenant also has charge of the charge book that the Magistrate uses, and he transfers these cases at the proper time into the court book, which is placed before the Magistrate the next day.

39903. We will come to that in a moment. I will now pursue the proceeding in the charge room before the officer on duty. Supposing after listening to the constable, or the two constables—take that simple case first—the officer on duty looks at the person who is brought in charged with being drunk and disorderly, and says, I am not sure about this case. Is he bound to refuse the charge at once on that?—That is his discretion.

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39904. Then supposing he says to the constables: "Have you no further evidence that this person was drunk and disorderly," and they say "Yes, we have, but the man is not here," what takes place then?—Of course, if he has two witnesses to the offence that would be a *primâ facie* case.

39905. But I am putting a case where although the two constables say this man was drunk and disorderly in —— Street, and we arrested him, the officer on duty looks at the man and doubts whether he is drunk or says he is not drunk, or forms the conclusion he is not drunk, and says so to the constables, and they say, "We say he is, and that he was disorderly, and can get further evidence"?—He might take this course: he has what is called a side room, and without locking up a person he may detain him until he makes further inquiries into the case. He may tell the accused to take a seat in that side room.

39906. So as to give the constables time to produce their further witness?—Yes.

39907. But supposing they failed to get the further witness that night?—Of course, the discretion is committed to him by this Act of Parliament, and I am only saying what he would probably do. He would probably liberate the man in order to summon if the evidence was found sufficient afterwards. He could either do that or liberate him on bail. He would probably liberate him in the case you put.

39908. Could he liberate him on bail without taking the charge?—No, because the liberation on bail is in order to answer the charge. He could liberate him altogether without any bailing.

39909. Simply taking his name and address?—Simply taking his name and address for further inquiry.

39910. There is no power then for the officer on duty to say to the man: "Now I will not lock you up, and I will not take the charge, but I will bind you over in such and such a sum of money to come here again to-morrow or the next day, in order that the police may have time to bring their additional witnesses"?—No.

39911. He could not do that?—He would liberate him conditionally or on bail.

39912. If the charge is accepted, what bail would the officer on duty, as a rule, require?—That again is in his discretion. In ordinary cases I should think the average would be 7s. 6d.

39913. Would the prisoner himself be accepted?—The money is always paid. It is not a bail bond. The money is always paid down.

39914. Supposing the officer on duty says the bail is 7s. 6d., the prisoner has to hand him 7s. 6d.?—He hands him 7s. 6d. If it is a drunken case, when he is sober he would pay down his 7s. 6d., and he would be allowed to go.

39915. Then in his case that cannot be done at once, do you mean?—Any sober man—supposing a person was not drunk.

39916. Drop a drunkenness case, and take the case of a person who is accused of disorder. If the officer on duty says, "I accept the charge," then instead of taking a bail bond the prisoner has the option of paying, say, 7s. 6d. or 10s.?—Yes.

39917. Is that recoverable by him if he appears at the police court to answer the charge?—If he appears the next day he can claim back his bail money, but, as a rule, he does not appear.

39918. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is payment in anticipation?—If he does not appear he is satisfied to let the bail money go, and the bail is forfeited. That is the rule.

39919. (*Chairman.*) In an ordinary case no further proceedings are taken against the prisoner?—In an ordinary case of drunkenness no further proceedings are taken. The bail is forfeited.

39920. Supposing the prisoner is not the fortunate possessor of 7s. 6d., is there no way of his being liberated on bail?—He can communicate with his friends. The police will always send a message to any person he names in any part of the town, and if they like to come they may pay the money for him. Anybody can come and bail him.

39921. So that if the officer on duty says, "I accept the charge," a friend may say "Very well, I will pay this caution money," or whatever term you give to this money payment, and then they can go away?—Yes, providing the Lieutenant considers it a case in which he should liberate him on bail.

39922. In an ordinary case of drunkenness and disorderliness he would treat it so?—Yes, in ordinary cases.

39923. If there was no assault on the police, or no actual assault causing bodily harm to anybody else, he would adopt that course?—He would adopt that course.

39924. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I suppose it would perhaps depend on how drunk the man was. It might not be safe to let him go out if he was willing to pay 7s. 6d.?—He would not let a drunken man go away until he was sober. He would put him away in the cells.

39925. (*Chairman.*) It was my fault. You said a drunken man would not be allowed to go out, and then I went on to a case of disorder alone.

39926. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Does the same rule apply to women?—No, not as a rule.

39927. (*Chairman.*) Supposing a woman is brought up before the officer on duty for importunity, having been arrested, is she not released on bail under any circumstances?—As a general rule she is not. I would not say under any circumstances.

39928. Supposing the officer on duty thinks it right to take the charge, and he also thinks it right not to lock up the woman for the night, what course would he take?—Then he could only liberate her on bail, or liberate her conditionally, when he can fix the bail himself.

39929. The bail is always a money payment?—Always.

39930. There is no system of bail bonds or recognisances?—No, none.

39931. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Why is that?—I will explain that to you. A woman brought in for prostitution for the first time is never locked up. The Lieutenant cautions her and he lets her go. He takes her name and address. He will not lock her up the first time. He will let her go with a caution. It is only when she comes back afterwards, not having taken the caution, that he would take the charge against her, and then he would lock her up in the ordinary course. We have found that persons interested in the proceeds of prostitution have come and wanted to get women out on bail—I mean men who might be charged under the Immoral Traffic Act, who are trafficking in or gaining by the prostitution of these women—they have come and they have sought to get the person out on bail.

39932. Am I to understand from that, that if two police-constables bring in a woman, and, when asked what the charge is, they say, "The charge is one of importunity," that, without any proof that she is a prostitute or street walker, is accepted as a *prima facie* case by the officer on duty?—No. The officer on duty will not accept that charge unless he has evidence before him that the person is a prostitute or a street walker.

39933. He requires something more than the statement of the two constables accompanying the woman that she was importuning on that particular evening—he requires some evidence more than that mere statement?—He does. He requires evidence that this woman has been in the habit of frequenting that place, and has been seen there, say, for a month past, loitering there for the purpose of importuning, and he will not lock up a woman unless he is perfectly satisfied that she is a street walker or a prostitute.

39934. He infers *prima facie* that she is a street walker or prostitute if the constables say they have seen her, say, for a month walking about the streets accosting men?—Yes.

39935. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Or if a previous charge has been made against her?—Yes—that is evidence, of course, if she has been already convicted.

39936. When she is brought in you say she receives a caution?—You mean when she is first taken in?

39937. Yes?—She always receives a caution.

39938. And that would be remembered against her?—That would be remembered against her. That would be part of the evidence against her.

39939. (*Chairman.*) Does the constable on duty caution her if he thinks there is really nothing in the case at all? Suppose she says "I am a married woman, and I will send for my husband," would he

caution her then?—No. If she makes a defence he will inquire into her defence, and give her every opportunity; he would rather release than detain her if there is any doubt.

39940. I forgot to ask you whether in the charge book any entry is made of what the prisoner says. I forgot to ask you whether in such a case, where the prisoner says "I am not guilty," any note is taken?—A brief note would be taken. Owing to the number of cases he could not write in detail a lot of matter, but he would give a brief note of what occurred, and of the nature of the defence.

39941. He would put "denies—two witnesses," or something of that sort?—He would put something which would show what was the attitude of the accused.

39942. So that when the charge is copied into the court book the Magistrate on looking at it can see at once whether the case is a defended case or not?—No. He would not copy it into the book before the Magistrate; he would only put the charge there. The person would be called upon to plead, and he would have his witnesses in court. The police will cite any witnesses whom the accused desires to have, and will have them at the court.

39943. Will the witnesses who were heard before the officer on duty as a matter of course be summoned to the police court?—If it is a custody case, and it comes up the next day, they would be warned to be at the police court at the hour.

39944. So that if there are, say, two constables and one private individual giving evidence against the prisoner before the officer on duty, and two or three people come to give information on his behalf, all the parties would be told to be at the court at 10 o'clock, or whatever the hour of meeting might be, the next day?—Yes.

39945. Is there any formal written summons handed to them?—Not in a case like that. If it were a case where a person were summoned to appear on a certain day, then they would be served with a citation.

39946. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Just to follow up what you told us about a woman being charged for the first time, when a woman is brought in she is liberated?—As a rule she is liberated with a caution.

39947. Is there any record of that?—Yes, in the charge book.

39948. Then you have to find out something about her?—I am assuming she does not deny the charge.

39949. You do not know at that moment who the woman is; she is not an ordinary person known to the police; a stranger is brought in as a prostitute for the first time; you liberate her with a caution?—Yes.

39950. Then do you make any inquiries about her name and address. No. That woman would not be brought in by the police unless they had seen her frequenting the streets for some time.

39951. (*Chairman.*) That is, she would not be brought in by the police if the police were doing their duty, you mean?—I mean the policeman on duty on the street would not bring into the station a woman charged with importuning unless they have known her to be for some time on the streets.

39952. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) As I understand, what happens is this. When a woman is brought in and charged, if it is the first time she has been charged, notwithstanding the evidence of the two police-constables that they have known her for some time as a prostitute, the Lieutenant would dismiss the charge with a caution?—Yes. He would exercise the discretion granted to him by the 100th section of the Act. He would liberate her and simply caution her.

39953. Would he then enter the charge?—No. That would be in the second book. I have mentioned two books, one in which the charge is to be taken, and the other in which the charge is either refused or continued for further inquiry.

39954. He would enter the name of the person?—He would enter the name of the person.

39955. And of the constables who made the charge?—Yes.

39956. So that he would have a record of it?—Yes, he would have a record of it.

39957. In the ordinary course, as I follow it, a woman would not be detained at the station for the night when she was brought in for loitering or importuning unless she had been brought to that station, or possibly to another station, where she had been charged with the same offence?—Yes.

39958. If she makes a defence, then the Lieutenant exercises his discretion as to whether he does—what?—If she makes a defence he may liberate her altogether if he considers that the defence is good.

39959. Suppose he does not; suppose he is in any doubt about it, and in such doubt that he does not liberate her and she has never been charged before, would he detain her?—If he was in doubt he would liberate her. If he had any doubt he would give her the benefit of the doubt. I am afraid we are not exactly on the same lines.

39960. Yes, we are?—I mean this. The endeavour is to prevent that woman being locked up and sent to prison, so that if it is the first charge the Lieutenant will liberate her. Again, if she had to go before the Magistrate, and it was the first time she had been before the Magistrate, as a rule he would release her instead of sending her to prison. The Lieutenant would try to communicate with her friends.

39961. If she persists in offending then she is detained. Your experience, as I understand you, proves that it is wrong to let her out on bail; it is wiser to keep her there?—If she is habitually there.

39962. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What I want to know is how do you know that a woman is taken to one police station and dealt with for the first time? Is there a formal record kept?—No.

39963. Is it circulated?—No.

39964. Then she would go to another police station?—Yes, and get liberated there.

39965. She could do that six times?—She could do that nine times.

39966. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is that done, do you think?—It is quite possible.

39967. (*Chairman.*) Supposing a prisoner does not give bail, and has to be detained till the case is called on in Court and decided by the Magistrate, what happens to the prisoner? He is taken to the cells, I suppose?—He is then taken to the cells by the turnkeys and locked up in a separate cell.

39968. Are the turnkeys constables?—They are.

39969. And there is a turnkey or turnkeys at every station allotted?—At every station

39970. Where are the regulations in the book about the cells? Can you give us a reference to them?—Yes, it is at page 53 of the Instruction Book under the head "Turnkeys." You will see there how the turnkey has to deal with prisoners. If you look at the fourth paragraph you will see it says: "He will place prisoners in separate cells both before and after trial when there are cells to spare; and when he has to put more than one prisoner in one cell he will be careful to keep old offenders from persons in custody for the first time, and juveniles from adults, and prostitutes from other females."

39971. With regard to medical attendance on prisoners or on accused persons, what are the general regulations?—There is attached to each of the nine divisions a surgeon called the Casualty Surgeon, who is paid a salary according to the amount of business that would be required of him, and he must attend at all times when called on by the police to attend prisoners, and his house, or place, or office is connected by private telephone to the Divisional Office to which he is attached. If the officer on duty thinks any prisoner requires medical attendance he would at once send for the surgeon.

39972. Supposing a prisoner is brought to the charge room with a wound on his head?—If it is a slight wound—all our turnkeys are instructed in first aid, and some of them are very good at it—then he would dress it, but if it were something more the doctor would be sent for.

39973. Then the Inspector or officer on duty has a discretion as to whether in that class of case he will send for the doctor or not?—Yes, and he is responsible.

39974. But supposing a prisoner asks for medical attendance?—He would get it.

39975. At whose expense?—At the expense of the city; he would have the casualty surgeon.

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39976. Supposing the officer on duty is in doubt as to whether the prisoner is drunk or not, does he ever send for a doctor?—If he were in doubt he would send for the doctor. A doubtful case would be treated as a case of illness.

39977. Supposing the prisoner denies the drunkenness, does the Inspector ever send for the doctor of his own motion?—If he denies the drunkenness?

39978. Yes, if the prisoner says, "I am not drunk; true, I am excited, but I am excited because I have been arrested" ?—That again would be a case for the discretion, under the Statute, of the Lieutenant on duty, and he would send for the doctor.

39979. Supposing the prisoner denies the drunkenness, and says, "Now, I require for you to send for the doctor" ?—He would do so.

39980. At whose expense?—He would send for the casualty surgeon at the city's expense. That doctor can take no fee. If the man wanted his own doctor or another doctor, he would have to pay for it.

39981. Supposing the prisoner asks for his own doctor, and his own doctor does not come in a reasonable time, and then the prisoner says, "Now, as my doctor does not come, I should like to see the police doctor," would the police doctor be sent for as a matter of course?—The police doctor, I should say, in any case if the prisoner asked for his own doctor, would be sent for, but I cannot recollect a case having arisen.

39982. So that if the prisoner asks for his own doctor the officer on duty invariably, in your experience, sends for the police doctor as well?—We have not had such a case.

39983. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Never?—I cannot recollect a case in which a prisoner demanded his own doctor. The nearest thing I recollect to it is where a man was accused of drunkenness on licensed premises, and the licensed person got a doctor to come and see whether this man was drunk or not, because he would be prosecuted for the man being drunk on his premises. That is the nearest case I can recollect, and that doctor was allowed to see the accused.

39984. (*Chairman.*) There is nothing in the Regulations, as I gather from your answers, which makes it incumbent on the officer in charge to send for the police doctor if the prisoner asks for him?—I do not know that there is anything in the Regulations, but, as a matter of fact, I should consider it incumbent upon the Lieutenant to send for the doctor if the prisoner asked for him.

39985. As a matter of fact, they do take that course?—I have heard the doctors complain that they are sent for too often.

39986. Is the examination by the doctor entered in any book in the police office?—Yes, in every case which the doctor examines he enters it in the book himself.

39987. What name is given to that book? Is it the Occurrence Book?—We call it simply the Casualty Surgeon's Book.

39988. It is a special book of the surgeon's?—It is a special book of his own. He makes the entries.

39989. But the book is kept at the station?—The book is kept at the station.

39990. Have you at the police-station a book in which any occurrence connected with each case is entered?—I do not quite follow the question.

39991. Supposing, for instance, the prisoner did ask for his own doctor, and the doctor did come, or, if you like, take the very case you mentioned, where a doctor came in at the instance of the occupier of certain licensed premises, would the fact of the doctor examining the prisoner in such a case as that be entered in any book?—It would be recorded.

39992. In what book?—It would be recorded either in the charge book or in the second book that I mentioned, where cases for further inquiry or summons are entered. It would be recorded.

39993. Then in cases in which a prisoner denies that he is drunk, and wants to see the doctor, the officer on duty would postpone the case, and he would ask the prisoner to step into what you call the "side" room?—If he had any doubt himself about the matter.

39994. I am assuming that?—He would put the man aside and telephone for the doctor.

39995. Then the doctor would come, and the result of the doctor's examination would be entered in his, the doctor's, book?—Yes.

39996. Then the officer on duty would deal with the case, and would either liberate him on bail, or else would send him to the cells?—Or if the doctor thought it was a case such as you have suggested, that he was excited, and not drunk, he would liberate him altogether, because there would be no charge.

39997. There is one question about the charge room which I have omitted. Supposing a prisoner is violent in the charge room while the Lieutenant or the officer on duty is dealing with another case, what would be done with that violent prisoner?—The prisoner is brought in by two constables, and they stand with him at the counter in the charge room until the Lieutenant is ready to deal with the case; they simply stand and restrain him.

39998. Supposing he is making so much noise as to disturb the proceedings?—It frequently happens on Saturday nights that there is more than one noisy prisoner.

39999. Does the officer on duty have to do his duty with the other prisoners while this noise is going on?—He would say "Take that man into the side room until I am ready."

40000. (*Chairman.*) I was going to ask you how complaints by members of the public against individual constables are dealt with?—The ordinary complaint is made at the bar to the officer on duty whom I have been telling you is the ordinary person to be there. The complainant, he or she, goes into the station or office and makes a complaint there to the officer on duty, who takes down the particulars of her complaint—we will suppose it is a woman who is complaining—her name and address, and a general brief statement of what she has to say, and the names of the persons who can speak to her complaint. He asks her then, if it is a minor case, to come back at an hour that he names, to see the Superintendent in his office in the same building with her witnesses, and the constable is warned in the meantime. The Superintendent will hear the matter if it is a trifling charge in his room, and he may admonish the constable if he finds the constable is wrong. If the matter is more serious, or the person is not satisfied with the Superintendent's action, the case is sent on to the Chief Constable, and the Chief Constable hears it in his room. He has the constable before him, he has the complainer and his or her witnesses, and he also hears any witnesses that the constable wishes to have examined in his defence, and the constable has power to cross-examine the complainer. The Chief Constable comes to a finding then, and deals with the case. He may either find the case not proven, or he may find it proved, and inflict a punishment which may range from a caution or admonition to dismissal.

40001. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You say the constable has a right to cross-examine witnesses. Has the complainant also the right to cross-examine the constable?—I would ask the complainer, he having stated his case fully, if he wanted any further questions asked of the constable, and I would ask the complainant to give me the questions.

40002. He would put them through you?—Yes. I would not keep strictly to the rules of evidence, and I do not consider myself bound by the strict rules of evidence. I might depart from the strict rules of evidence in order to get at the truth of the matter. I would give the complainer every latitude.

40003. He would have the same latitude as the police-constable?—Yes.

40004. (*Chairman.*) You have drawn a distinction between trivial complaints and more serious complaints. What do you call a trivial complaint? A police-constable speaking too roughly, or something of that kind?—Speaking rudely.

40005. Where there is no arrest by the constable, you mean?—No; where it would be simply rude speaking, or a push, or something like that, that the Superintendent might deal with if the person is satisfied with that.

40006. But supposing a person who has been arrested is liberated by the officer on duty under such circumstances as we have been discussing before the adjournment, and the person complains about having been arrested, how is that complaint dealt with?—If the complainer does not want to go on with an action for

what we call 'wrongeous arrest,' the complaint would be dealt with by me, and if I found the constable exceeded his duty I would have to inflict some mark of punishment upon him. Sometimes, of course, the letter of complaint comes direct to me and I will have an inquiry made and statements taken. I would have a detective officer appointed to go round and see all the witnesses of the complainer and take down fully all their statements, and take down a statement from the constable also if he wished to make a statement, and the statements of his witnesses.

40007. You do not ask for a report or make an inquiry simply because a charge is refused by the officer on duty, but you wait until the person who has been improperly arrested makes a complaint to you?—In the case of a refusal by the officer on duty, if the officer on duty considers the constable has acted improperly, then it would be his duty to report the constable. He may, of course, refuse a charge because he does not consider the evidence sufficient, although the constable may not have acted improperly.

40008. I quite follow that, and if the officer on duty does report to you you then inquire into the case?—Yes.

40009. I think you said that when the complaint comes to you direct, you direct, if you think fit, an inquiry. Does directing an inquiry mean that you write to the Superintendent asking him to send you written reports?—Yes, I get the complaint. I send to the Superintendent to have statements taken from all the persons who can speak to this complaint, and they will be placed before me, and then I will appoint a time to hear the complaint in my office.

40010. The Superintendent's duty would be in that case to take reports not only from police-constables, but from any witnesses who come before him?—From all the persons whom he could find, or whose names were given to him, who could throw any light on the matter.

40011. In other words, he has to make an inquiry?—Yes, and go to all persons as well as the police.

40012. Then when he has got all the documents together he forwards them to you?—Yes.

40013. Do you then reopen the inquiry and conduct another inquiry yourself?—He only takes statements, he does not conduct an inquiry. He sends round to the people and he has their statements taken. Then when it comes to me I look into the case. Supposing it was a charge of assault against a constable, I might send that case to the Procurator Fiscal as a charge of assault. Perhaps the person does not want it sent to the Procurator Fiscal, but he wants me to deal with it, and then I would deal with it by inquiry.

40014. Supposing a member of the public who makes a complaint expresses dissatisfaction with your expression of opinion or judgment, does he ever go to the Magistrates?—No, I do not recollect any case in which that has happened.

40015. I say go to the Magistrates in this case, because you are appointed, as I understand, by this Committee of Citizen Magistrates?—And the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, who represents the Crown.

40016. I think you say you never recollect a case in which complaint has been made to the Magistrates of your not having dealt properly with a complaint?—No. Of course, the disciplinary power is all committed to me by law.

40017. Do you find, having regard to the existing legislation and the existing arrangements, any special difficulties in dealing with cases of drunkenness and disorder and solicitation in the streets—I say special difficulties?—No, not special difficulties as regards dealing with the offences. Of course, it does not put down the offences. We prosecute offences according to the law. It is a question how far it really goes to check the offences. For instance, we prosecute a man for drunkenness, but it does not make that man a sober man.

40018. No, but do you find that the existing Acts of Parliament as construed by the Magistrates of Glasgow are sufficient to cope with the evils?—In the case of drunkenness yes.

40019. And in disorder without drunkenness?—Yes.

40020. And in regard to solicitation?—It does not check solicitation. The same persons come forward again and again. The punishment does not always check it.

40021. Are there more women importuning in the Glasgow streets now than when you were first appointed?—No, I would not say so. But they go back. Of course, there is no power of dealing with them except fining them or imprisoning them. There are no further powers. There is no power of detention in a Home or anything like a Reformatory. Very often the Magistrate will allow the accused person to go to a Home, of which there are several, if she chooses, or if she states she will go to a Home, he having allowed her to go to a Home cannot keep her there.

40022. Do you hear any complaints from any quarters that constables in your force receive bribes from street bookmakers or from prostitutes, or that they blackmail bookmakers or prostitutes?—I have heard some general statements, but I have very little specific evidence of such cases. Shortly after I went to Glasgow, in 1902, I had to deal with two constables accused of taking money from prostitutes in a certain place and allowing them to ply their trade there. I examined into that case, and I found the charges proved against those two constables, and I dismissed the men.

40023. Are those the only two cases in which you have dismissed men for that offence?—I had another case in which it was not exactly blackmailing, but it was very near it. In that case a constable received money from men to allow them to enter a shed with prostitutes. In another case two constables extorted money from a man on the threat of a charge of indecent behaviour with a woman. I heard the evidence in those cases, and I considered it was proved, and I dismissed those men.

40024. In those cases did the persons who had been blackmailed, or who had given the money, complain?—They came forward.

40025. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That would make, according to what you have told us, five constables dismissed?—Five constables dismissed on those grounds that I have mentioned.

40026. (*Chairman.*) Those are all the cases of dismissals for that kind of offence since 1902, I gather?—Yes.

40027. Have you grounds for thinking that bribery by these women is common or widespread in Glasgow?—No; I would say these are exceptional cases.

40028. Does no superior officer like a sergeant keep an eye upon constables who are in the various streets on their beats and who have to deal with those solicitation cases?—He visits them frequently. He goes round.

40029. Do you think that the sergeant is able to exercise an effective control over that kind of thing?—I think if a man was base enough to take money by way of blackmailing he could do so for a considerable time without being detected by his sergeant.

40030. But in the long run you think it would become known?—Yes I think it would come out.

40031. Do you ever send out any men in plain clothes to check the conduct of the police in the streets?—No.

40032. Then the next head on which I wish to ask you a question is as to the duties of the constables in proceedings in the police court. I understand that according to your system there is a Police Fiscal?—A Police Procurator Fiscal.

40033. In the note of your evidence you refer to him as the Police Fiscal?—That is a loose way of describing him.

40034. There is an officer, as we have heard, appointed by the Corporation for the purpose of taking these prosecutions in the police court?—Yes.

40035. But he has to delegate his duties to the Superintendents?—Yes.

40036. Take an ordinary case of drunk and disorderly. The man is charged; he is not liberated on bail by paying 7s. 6d. or 10s. 6d., but he is taken to the cells, and comes up in due course before the Citizen Magistrates. Who conducts the case before them?—The Superintendent as Assistant Procurator Fiscal.

40037. He has a right of audience?—He has a right to conduct the prosecution.

40038. How does he prove the case?—What takes place after the office proceedings which you have described? You told us that the lieutenant or officer on duty copies the entry in his charge book or his blotter into the court book?—Yes. A form is prepared by the Lieutenants, and I produce one (*handing in*

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document). In that is contained the charge at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal who is named there, and then it proceeds to define the charge.

40039. Who prepares this—the officer on duty?—The officer on duty prepares this for the Superintendent, and this is his copy.

40040. The form you have handed in is headed: "Unto the Magistrates of the City and Royal Borough of Glasgow." The complaint of George Neilson, writer, of Glasgow. Then he is the complainant, and not the constable who made the charge?—He is the complainant in every case.

40041. Then who signs this form?—The Superintendent, as Assistant Procurator Fiscal, signs it.

40042. The Lieutenant fills it up, and the Superintendent then signs this form?—Yes.

40043. And that is handed in, I suppose, to the court?—Yes.

40044. And it is upon this complaint that the court gets its jurisdiction?—Yes.

40045. Then the Superintendent, I suppose, calls the witnesses?—When a case is ready all the witnesses in that case have to leave the court and retire to the witness room, and then they are called one by one by the Court Officer, and each comes singly and gives his evidence, and he may remain in the court after giving his evidence, but no witness who has not been examined can remain in the court during the hearing of the case.

40046. Those are the witnesses whose names have been entered by the officer on duty as having been in the charge room?—Yes.

40047. Then has the defendant the right of being represented by an advocate?—By an agent.

40048. Then the defendant has also the right to call other witnesses who were not present in the charge room at all?—Oh, yes, he has a right to call any witness.

40049. Then the witnesses whom the defendant intends to call have to go out of court?—They must all be excluded from the court.

40050. Without any special order of the court?—Without any special order of the court; that is the rule.

40051. So that the advocate for the defendant would automatically, as it were, order his own witnesses out of court?—Yes.

40052. Except, of course, the defendant?—It is the rule in Scotch courts that all the witnesses are excluded until they are called.

40053. Supposing that no advocate appears for the defendant, what is the course of procedure? Is the defendant asked at the commencement of the proceedings what answer he makes to the complaint?—He is asked to plead, and he is asked if he pleads guilty or not guilty, and, as you will see in the form I have handed in, there is a form at the back for pleading. Then the Magistrate adjudicates.

40054. The charge having been read over, there is this form of plea and sentence. When the complaint has been handed in by the Superintendent I understand that the defendant is called upon to plead?—Yes.

40055. Then this form "In presence of ——, Esq., Magistrate of the City and Royal Borough of Glasgow, and Mr. ——, appearing for the said accused, the charge having been read over, he or she pleads guilty, or he or she may plead not guilty"?—Yes, and then he may go further and be found not guilty.

40056. When the defendant, having pleaded not guilty, and the case for the prosecution is gone on with, what happens when the case for the prosecution is closed? What does the Magistrate do then?—He will ask the accused if he has any witness or what he has to say, and he will hear them then before finding.

40057. Is the defendant entitled to give evidence—I forget whether the recent Act applies to Scotland?—He is always entitled to give evidence.

40058. To be sworn and to give evidence?—Yes.

40059. Then he calls his own witnesses?—Yes.

40060. And then the court adjudicates?—Yes.

40061. Then, according to that, the Superintendent is responsible for seeing that his witnesses are in attendance?—He is responsible as the prosecutor, but in practice the constable who has the charge should see before his case is called that the witnesses for that charge are in attendance, and he should also see that when the case is called all the witnesses leave the court room and go into the witness room, to remain until they are called.

40062. Are the instructions given to the constable as to that in the Regulation Book?—Yes; it is in the statement I have given. It is at page 50 of the Instruction Book. "Court Officer.—The Court Officer shall have a book in which shall be recorded the whole cases to be brought each day before the court, with the number of each case, the names of the persons charged, and the names of all the witnesses for the prosecution. He shall, previous to the opening of the court, visit all the prisoners to be brought up, and note the number of the apartment in which they are confined; and also note those persons who are out on pledge, or have been summoned."

40063. I think we may take it for our purposes generally that on pages 50, 51, and following, the regulations as to the conduct of the police proceedings as affecting the police are contained?—They are.

40064. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you give any special instructions to the constables about the making of reports?—I do not quite follow.

40065. When you call for reports from your constables are there any special instructions that apply to the making of the reports?—Would you give me an instance?

40066. Do you at any time call for reports in writing from your constables?—Yes. Supposing there is something on the man's beat and I am not satisfied that attention is given to it, or that there is laxity of some kind alleged, I might call on him for a report to show that he has discharged his duty regarding the particular matter.

40067. Then he would make the report in writing?—He would make the report in writing.

40068. Would he make it direct to you?—No, he would make it through his Superintendent.

40069. And the Superintendent would forward it to you?—The Superintendent would forward it to me. Of course I look to the Superintendent also as being in a degree responsible for the man.

40070. In the same way supposing a complaint is made by a member of the public, would you call for a report from the constable?—If it was a charge that I might have to send before the Fiscal, such as an assault, I would not call for a report from the constable except he wished to give it, because he might have to plead upon it, and it might be adjudicated upon in court; but if it is an ordinary case that I could deal with as a matter of discipline, then he would be called on for what he had to say on the matter and any explanation he had to make.

40071. And that he would also make in writing? That he would also make in writing.

40072. Supposing you had a charge that somebody had been wrongly arrested by two constables, have you any special regulations that would apply to that?—No, I would just inquire into the matter.

40073. Would you call for reports then from the two constables?—Yes. To show under what circumstances they had acted, and why they had so acted. I have had such complaints. I have a note here of a case that I heard, and I see here "Wrongeous arrest; charges against two constables." In that particular case the complainant declined to go on with his case.

40074. I do not want to go into the particulars of the case, because that is travelling rather far afield. I wanted to know what your practice was. Would you then call for reports from those two constables and from the Inspector or Superintendent?—I would, to explain their action.

40075. Are there any special instructions that would be given as to the making of those reports?—No.

40076. They are not supposed to make them together, I presume?—Oh no, but each man makes a separate statement. Each man reports for himself, but they could talk over the matter between them. I could not prevent them doing that.

40077. There is no regulation?—Each would be responsible for his own report.

40078. Is there any regulation which instructs them if called upon to make a report not to consult

together?—There is no regulation, but they would be called upon singly to make reports.

40079. Would you consider it wrong of them to consult together before making a report?—I cannot say that I would consider it wrong. I would prefer that they did not. If I were examining into it I should find out whether they did or did not consult together. It would be a natural matter for them to speak together if they were both charged in the same case.

40080. Can you also tell me with regard to the evidence they may be called upon to give?—They are instructed as to the rules of evidence and in the manner of giving their evidence in a police court.

40081. That is what I want to know. Is that instruction in writing?—Yes. I should say also that in addition to the instructions that are contained in this book the men are verbally instructed in classes. We hold classes, and they are verbally instructed, and questions on matters of police duty include such matters as you mention. They are questioned on various points. There is something with regard to evidence also in this Instruction Book, at page 104.

40082. Yes, that does answer what I wanted. Now I want to follow out what you have told us about the bail. If I understand you correctly, the only method of giving bail is to pay the money—that is all?—They could take out a security in lieu of money such as an article of value.

40083. Not a bond or anything of that kind, but an article of value which could be deposited instead of the money?—Yes.

40084. What would happen to the article of value if a person was charged with being drunk, for example, and he left his watch?—I mention it to you because it is mentioned actually in the Act of Parliament, but as a rule he does not do that; he may get a friend to come and see them, and he may give him his watch to pawn to raise the money.

40085. He does not generally give the article of value to the police, but he deposits the money?—Yes, generally.

40086. Supposing a man is charged with being drunk and disorderly and he deposits the 7s. 6d. which you have told us of, and then he does not appear the next day, what happens with regard to the charge?—The charge is marked "Pledge forfeited."

40087. It does not come before the Magistrate at all?—The Magistrate puts that order in the book.

40088. The matter does not come before the Magistrate?—Oh, yes; the case is called.

40089. And the person's name is called?—Yes.

40090. And then if he does not appear what happens?—"Pledge forfeited."

40091. And that disposes of the matter?—That disposes of the matter, except it is a case in which it is considered necessary to go further and summon him, or get a warrant.

40092. That is in the discretion of the Magistrate?—Yes, or the Prosecuting Fiscal could ask the Magistrate for a warrant. As a rule that is the end of these ordinary cases.

40093. When a man is charged under those circumstances, and has deposited his 7s. 6d., and does not appear the next day, and then it is marked "Pledge forfeited," does that count as a previous conviction?—No.

40094. Then he may go any number of times?—Yes, that is not a conviction.

40095. (*Chairman.*) And the name may be a false one?—The name may be a false one.

40096. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) According to that a man might be charged with being drunk and disorderly twenty times and it would not make any difference. He would simply deposit the money; it would cost him so much a time, and there is an end of it?—Every case is a first time according to the Act.

40097. Previous convictions are not taken into account?—No, there is no provision for that.

40098. Nor would you take it into account according to that. Supposing the man had been before you a good many times and charged a good many times the amount would be the same—there would always be the 7s. 6d.?—That is again at the discretion of the officer on duty. I mention 7s. 6d. as the very usual case for a simple charge of drunkenness. Sometimes there are circumstances in which he would make it much more. I have known cases in which £5 has been put down as the bail.

40099. Then the deposit of the money always seems to have the effect so far as the defendant is concerned of ridding him of a conviction?—Yes, except they proceed further with the case, which is not the rule.

40100. That is very rare?—That is very rare, except from some circumstances that the Superintendent or Magistrates think the case should be further proceeded with.

40102. I suppose that means that really the matter has turned out much more serious than was originally thought?—Yes.

40103. Supposing we had a list of the number of convictions for drunkeness in Glasgow during the year, it would not be a very useful record, would it?—The way I record it is the number of apprehensions, the number of pledges forfeited, and the number of convictions.

40104. You do keep a record of those?—Yes.

40105. Then, as to the arrest of prostitutes under the Act to which you have referred us. I do not quite understand what happens, supposing a woman is arrested and brought before a Lieutenant for the first time. Although it is quite clear the offence has been committed, she is let off with a caution?—Yes, as a rule.

40106. Then she is brought before the same Lieutenant a second time?—Yes.

40107. And he comes to the conclusion that there is a *primâ facie* case made out?—Yes.

40108. And then he detains her for the night?—Yes.

40109. Does she appear before the Magistrate the next morning?—She appears before the Magistrate the next morning.

40110. Then she is charged with the offence?—She is charged with the offence.

40111. Is all that he requires then a *primâ facie* case to detain her?—You refer to the Lieutenant?

40112. Yes?—Yes.

40113. He would not adjudicate upon it, of course?—No.

40114. I do not quite understand what you said to me before. You said if he had any doubt at all he would not take the charge. Why not, if there is a *primâ facie* case made out by two police-constables who depose to having seen her, and knowing her as a prostitute, and having seen her loitering and importuning for the purpose of prostitution. There is a *primâ facie* case made out on their statement. I do not quite follow why he should not take the charge if he only has to be satisfied that there is a *primâ facie* case.?—I think that matter of doubt arose with regard to some other matters in connection with the case.

40115. You may not have understood it, but you said you thought we were not dealing with the same thing, and that may be the reason of your having given the answer?—I will tell you a case which will illustrate what I mean. Not long ago two girls were brought in by two constables on this charge of importuning. They protested their innocence, and gave their address, and it was the first time they were brought in. One of the constables deposed to the Lieutenant that he had seen one or both of them—I am speaking from recollection—frequenting this place for some time back. The other constable did not know so much about them. In that case the Lieutenant did not detain those two girls.

40116. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) That was the first time they were charged?—Yes. I am speaking from recollection to illustrate a case.

40117. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In that case you are putting he had not got the definite statement of two witnesses, because one seemed to be in doubt?—He had the definite statement from the two constables as to the importuning, but the difference between the two was that one of the men had been longer on the beat, and said that these girls had been for some time frequenting this place. The other could not speak to any long period.

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40118. Importuning would not be an offence. It must be importuning for the purpose of prostitution?—Yes, and by a prostitute or night walker.

40119. Exactly, and therefore it is an essential part of the proof that the woman was a prostitute?—Why I mentioned that case to you was to illustrate that if the Lieutenant had a doubt that the woman was a prostitute he would exercise his power, and would not detain the woman.

40120. That is a doubt as to whether a *primâ facie* case had been made out. That is all it is, is it not?—Yes.

40121. If he had the evidence of two police-constables, who stated it definitely, he would be bound, would he not, to accept the charge?—He would.

40122. And then to leave it to the Magistrate to deal with?—Yes, with the exception of what I tell you—the first offence.

40123. Supposing a woman was arrested by two constables, and this charge was preferred, and the Lieutenant dismissed her with a caution—that is discharged her with a caution. Supposing the woman disputed the charge, but the Lieutenant thought it was true. What redress would the woman have?—If she had any witnesses, or she could call any person to speak to her character, or she could give evidence that she was a respectable woman, giving her name and address and the place where she was employed—all that would be inquired into.

40124. But she is arrested and brought in, and supposing she denies the charge, and the two constables say that they know her as a prostitute, and they have seen her in a certain part importuning persons for the purpose of prostitution; she denies it, but the Lieutenant thinks the police-constables are speaking the truth. What happens then?—He would detain her.

40125. Not if it was the first time?—Not if it was the first time. He would caution her.

40126. If he detains her she would have the opportunity of presenting her case to the court the next day and of fighting the issue. But supposing he does not detain her, but comes to the conclusion that the police-constables are stating what is true, and he does not believe her evidence, then she has no redress at all, has she?—No, not if he does not detain her. She could make a complaint to me, and I would go into the case. I have had a case pretty nearly like that before me. She can always show she is a respectable woman if she shows employment and address.

40127. Of course, and she might equally bring an action for wrongeous arrest?—Yes, and we have had such cases.

40128. In recent years?—Within two years. An action was tried in Edinburgh in the Court of Session, which was brought by a woman against two constables for wrongeous arrest. The Judge of the High Court held that though it was proved that this woman was not a prostitute, yet, if she acted as she appeared to have done in this case after the manner of a prostitute, the police were justified in apprehending her. The case went in favour of the police there.

40129. If she acted in the manner—that means on that particular evening?—Yes.

40130. I do not understand that, because I thought they would not arrest her if they had not noticed her some time before?—This woman, whose case has now come to my recollection, was a keeper of a house where a number of unfortunate women lived. That was notorious. She came out with these women. She had been in the court for other offences, and she was well known. She was in company with a prostitute on this particular night, and the police said that she and the other woman accosted several men, and they took her into custody. I think she was liberated—of course, I am speaking from recollection; I did not come prepared with the facts, but I want to illustrate this point. She was liberated by the Lieutenant on duty, I think, on the ground that she was not a known prostitute. The other woman was detained. At the trial the next day the case was dismissed by the Magistrates against the other woman. The first-mentioned woman took an action against the constables for wrongeous arrest, and the Judge there held that the police were justified.

40131. But did the police-constables in that case say that they had known her for some time as a prostitte?—I do not think they could have done so.

40132. Then how did they come to arrest her?—Because of her actions as a prostitute. She was known to frequent this locality—it was a bad locality, and she was frequenting it in the company of prostitutes.

40133. But I understood you to say that police-constables never arrest a woman unless they have known her for some time as a prostitute?—I should have to go into the whole case before you to satisfy your mind as to the whole thing.

40134. It is sufficient that the Judge has found it, and we are not inquiring into that particular case?—I could give you the whole case from beginning to end, but I am only giving you now the material points of the case. She was in company with a prostitute.

40135. That would rather indicate, would it not, that at least, in that case, the constable had arrested a woman whom they had not known as a prostitute for some time before?—They might have called her a street walker. "Street walker" is the word in the Act also.

40136. Is there any distinction?—That point arose at the trial as to whether there was a distinction or not between the two words in the Act—"street walker" and "prostitute." The two words are used, and the point was argued that there was a distinction, and that a woman might be a street walker without being a prostitute.

40137. (*Chairman.*) She might be going with a prostitute, and walking the streets with the view of the other woman going with men?—It was something like that. She was aiding and abetting the other woman in her prostitution.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is that word "street walker" used in similar Acts?—I do not remember any other Acts.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It is used in the English Acts.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is used in all our Acts, I think.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Sometimes there is the word "night walker."

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you know any case, Mr. Muir, in which the distinction is drawn in English law?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No. There is only the presumption that Parliament never uses two words to mean one thing.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You must not press that too far.

(*Chairman.*) The word "night walker" is used in some Acts.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

40138. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Police constables would not arrest a woman who was not a known prostitute in the ordinary course of their duty?—No, not in the ordinary course. I would say this was an exceptional case.

40139. It was an exceptional case in which they had to justify what had taken place?—Yes, and this woman was notoriously with these women.

40140. They had acted in this way, and whether rightly or wrongly, it is a question which was determined?—It took a judge and a jury to decide whether it was right or wrong.

40141. The Judge held, anyhow, that no action would lie?—Yes; he threw out the action against the police constables. It was considered of sufficient importance that the present Lord Advocate appeared for the constables—I forget whether he was Lord Advocate then, but I think he was.

40142. Are the men who have to perform this duty of arresting women uniformed constables?—Some.

40143. Do you also employ constables in private clothes?—Yes, for various duties, that among others; for duties that cannot very well be performed by men who are conspicuous by their uniforms.

40144. Street betting?—Street betting, for instance.

40145. And also this kind of offence?—Yes.

40146. When you employ men in private clothes for the purpose of detecting street betting do the men have to give any account when they return to the police office of where they have been?—They are given general instructions as to the locality where they are to do their duty.

40147. And as to how many hours they are to remain away?—Yes.

40148. When they come back do they say what they have done?—They would inform the Lieutenant on duty if there is anything serious that needs to be reported, and they would inform him when they go off duty.

40149. Do they make you a report of what they have done during the time?—Sometimes.

40150. Supposing they have made no arrest, or they have detected no offence, and they have been away for four hours, do they simply come back and report their return and go off duty?—One must judge whether they have done their duty well by taking the whole scope of their time on duty.

40151. I only wanted to know how it was done. I only wanted to know what the course of business was, and whether when they did return they made a report?—They only make a verbal report; they do not make a written report.

40152. Would they say how they had spent their time?—If they are sent out on a particular duty, to look for particular offences in the locality, such as bookmaking and other things, then they would state what they had done.

40153. You told us about five constables altogether of which you gave particulars who had been dismissed. Have you had any other complaints of a similar character?—Of that kind?

40154. Yes, of receiving money, or of attempting to obtain money?—Do you mean as regards prostitution.

40155. I did not mean to confine it to prostitutes; but take it first as to prostitutes?—No; I have had no other cases of men accused of taking money. I have had a case of a man who was in the habit of taking a quantity of whisky from a publican. That is the nearest.

40156. Does that mean that in all the five cases you have told us of into which you made inquiry you found the charges proved, and dismissed the constables?—Those are all the cases of that nature that I have had in my time.

40157. In every one of the cases brought before you you found the charge proved when you inquired into it?—Of that nature, yes.

40158. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You told us that you, as Chief Constable, were appointed by the Magistrates' Committee?—And by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

40159. You are under the Magistrates' Committee?—Yes; I will read you the section of the Act.

40160. (*Chairman.*) I think it is Section 71?—Section 71 says: "The Magistrates' Committee, and the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, excluding the Sheriff-substitutes, shall from time to time appoint a Chief Constable." Then Section 84 says: "The Chief Constable shall be responsible to the Board, and shall be under their regulation with reference to such of the provisions of this Act as he is or shall be empowered to carry into effect, classed under the following heads of 'Special Provisions, Fireworks and Gunpowder, Sanitary Objects, Nuisances, Diseases, Lodging-houses, Food'; and shall be responsible to the Magistrates' Committee, and be under their regulation with reference to all his other duties."

40161. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Is the Magistrates' Committee a committee of magistrates, or is it a committee of all the City Magistrates?—No, only the Magistrates. They are fourteen in number; they are Magistrates elected to the office of Magistrate for a period of three years.

40162. How many Magistrates are there altogether of this particular class of magistrate?—Fourteen.

40163. They are the men who adjudicate on these cases in court?—These men adjudicate in the nine courts as Magistrates. There are also past Magistrates, who are called Police Judges, appointed by the Corporation, who also sit in these nine courts.

40164. How many of those Magistrates are there?—The number is indefinite.

40165. A large number?—Yes, the Corporation can ppoint as many as they think fit.

40166. Are these fourteen Magistrates appointed by the Corporation?—They are.

40167. And they are appointed only for three years?—For three years.

40168. Are the other Magistrates appointed for life?—While they are members of the Corporation.

40169. The Magistrates who have the direction of the police in Glasgow are really appointed by the Corporation?—Yes.

40170. When you speak of a Committee of Magistrates you mean a committee of men appointed by the Corporation?—Yes; I mean a committee of fourteen Magistrates who are charged with the peace and order of the City.

40171. I suppose the Corporation raise money to maintain it?—Yes. Another committee deals with all financial matters—the Watching and Lighting Committee.

40172. There is a Watching and Lighting Committee?—It is not a watching committee as it is in England, where the Watch Committee have entire control of the police with regard to all matters of peace and order. A Watching and Lighting Committee deal with all financial matters.

40173. But the Magistrates' Committee, these fourteen, have to deal with any difficulty so far as that difficulty is not remedied by yourself?—Yes.

40174. And they are the Magistrates who regulate the ordinary practice?—Yes.

40175. Are the other Magistrates, the Police Judges, appointed for life?—They are appointed only while they are members of the Corporation.

40176. Can they sit, and do they sit, as a rule?—Yes.

40177. Or do they only fill up vacancies?—There is a rota made out for the courts they are to take, and they take them for a fortnight at a time; they are in a particular court.

40178. They have no supervision over the police at all?—No, but the Magistrates have a supervision.

40179. The Magistrates have a supervision?—Yes, as is laid down by the Act of 1866.

40180. What Government control is there?—There is a Government Inspector appointed by the Government for Scotland; he makes an inspection annually; he looks to see that the Government get proper value for their side of the contribution, and he looks into the discipline, into the clothing, into the buildings, and matters of that kind.

40181. Now can you tell me about the Procurator Fiscal. He is, I understand, a solicitor?—He is.

40182. A writer to the Signet?—No; that is a special grade—a writer.

40183. Is he employed solely on this work?—Solely; he has no other work.

40184. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is he allowed to do any private practice?—He is not allowed to do any private practice.

40185. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Has he an office and a clerk?—He has an office and a couple of clerks.

40186. That is sufficient for his work?—Yes; he is independent of me. I mean I have no control over him, his clerks, or his office.

40187. What is the relationship between him and your Superintendent and Lieutenant who are appointed as your assistants?—He can advise and direct in the matter of prosecutions; he can direct what cases to take up, and what cases to drop.

40188. Must they get his approval in a difficult case?—Yes; for instance, any difficult case against a licensed publican is sent to him by the Superintendent, and he decides in that particular case whether it is to be taken up or not.

40189. Who gives directions that it shall be taken up?—He himself. That was in existence before my time.

40190. Then he has independent power over your subordinates?—To the extent of prosecutions.

40191. You have nothing to do with any prosecutions?—No; nor any policeman.

40192. What happens when a doubtful case arises. Supposing a woman is threatened with a prosecution for prostitution, who would consult him as to what steps should be taken? You would not. You would have nothing to do with it?—I should be consulted. The Superintendent would come and tell me about the case, and I should say, "The Fiscal must

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decide whether that case must be taken up or not; you must consult him." He might consult me, perhaps, as to the disciplinary part of it; but the Fiscal must decide in a difficult case whether it is to be taken up or not.

40193. The first thing the Superintendent would have to do would be to go to you and not to the Procurator Fiscal?—He would come to me, probably as a matter of courtesy to me, but he would go direct to the Procurator Fiscal in the matter of a prosecution.

40194. Supposing a wrongful prosecution takes place, it would be the Procurator Fiscal who would be to blame, I suppose?—If he himself knew of that particular case he would be responsible.

40195. Is he not presumed to know of it?—He cannot possibly know of all the cases which come before the Glasgow Police Court. The Superintendent must decide a great many cases for himself as to whether he will take them up or not.

40196. The Procurator Fiscal is theoretically the prosecutor in all cases?—I should say he is.

(*Chairman.*) He has to sign the plaint.

(*Witness.*) The plaint is in his name.

(*Chairman.*) He or the Superintendent has to sign the plaint.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Exactly.

(*Chairman.*) It is that document which gives the police court its jurisdiction, according to this witness.

40197. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Is that actually signed by the Procurator Fiscal?—No, by the Assistant Procurator Fiscal.

40198. Then the Superintendent signs the name and puts "Assistant" before it?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) That is done under a special Act of Parliament; and Mr. Stevenson has read the clause from the Act of Parliament with reference to the appointment of the Procurator Fiscal.

(*Witness.*) It is not an Act of Parliament. He is appointed by the Corporation annually.

(*Chairman.*) But the Act of Parliament gives the Corporation power to do so.

(*Witness.*) I will send you, for your information, later, what is the authority for the appointment of the Procurator Fiscal by the Corporation.

(*Chairman.*) Thank you.

40199. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) But I understand from you that the great majority of cases are brought before the magistrates on the sole initiative of the Superintendent of the division?—Yes.

40200. And the Procurator Fiscal does not come into it at all?—No; he could not possibly know the multitude of cases called before the Court.

40201. What is the salary of the Procurator Fiscal?—I think it is about £700 a year. I may explain further that the Procurator Fiscal has other duties to perform; he has to prosecute and to represent the Corporation in other matters, such as matters in what we call the Dean of Guild Court, which takes up a deal of his time. That is a Court which deals with buildings, and gives sanction for erecting buildings in the streets. I do not know whether that is exactly the English equivalent.

40202. I want to ask you something about what you said with regard to witnesses. You said under the Scotch law there must be two witnesses unless the subject allows of one being sufficient?—Yes.

40203. May I take it that in most of the cases that we are dealing with now two witnesses are imperative?—In all of them.

40204. Is that so with regard to cases of prostitution?—Yes.

40205. Then you never get one constable bringing in a woman and accusing her of prostitution?—No.

40206. How do they work? Do they work in couples?—At certain hours in certain localities.

40207. Do you put two men in plain clothes to watch?—Yes.

40208. And that applies to cases of disorder, too?—Yes.

40209. How do you manage to get a second witness in a case of disorder?—Do you mean a police witness?

40210. Yes, because there, I suppose, would be only one policeman?—It would depend. In the centre of the town on Saturday evenings, and at times like that, and at certain hours of the evening, there would be two men coming together, and if they came across a case they go together; but taking a case where there is only one man, he would either have to get an ordinary citizen as a witness, perhaps the person who makes a complaint about disorder, or he must summon a neighbouring constable.

40211. Then in the case of a street row with one constable present, it is his duty, I suppose, to bring somebody with him from among the onlookers?—Yes.

40212. Is that done constantly?—We get evidence from citizens.

40213. In the majority of cases are the witnesses two constables, or one constable and an onlooker?—I should say, in the majority of cases, two constables.

40214. If a constable cannot get another witness he cannot bring a man in?—The case is dropped.

40215. Are these cases examined at the police station?—They are asked a few questions to see what they know about the matter.

40216. Is that taken down in writing?—Very briefly. The names and addresses chiefly are taken down.

40217. I suppose you have statistics of apprehensions and convictions for prostitution?—I have some. I have them for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906. For which year would you like them—for all?

40218. If you have a Table, and could let us have it, that would be the best thing?—I can give you, of course, a fuller Table.

40219. May I look at the Table?—Yes. (*The Table was handed to the Commissioners.*)

40220. This does not give what I want to get at. I see here you give the number of arrests for drunkenness in 1906 as 19,334, and the number of cases refused is 109?—I gave that because it was in the memorandum.

40221. After the information you have given us today, could you divide that 19,334 into the number of arrests and the number of convictions?—I could not do it now, but I could send it to you.

40222. We might have that, and also with regard to importuning. I see the number of cases of arrests for importuning was 1,624, and cases refused 177?—Yes.

40223. That also requires dividing. This shows a considerable reduction of arrests in cases of prostitution. There were 2,247 cases in 1904 and 1,624 cases in 1906?—The gradual operation of the Immoral Traffic Act, which was passed in the year 1902, for Scotland, has cleared out of Glasgow a certain number of men, foreigners mostly, who kept a lot of women for the purpose of prostitution. That might have had some effect in reducing the figures.

40224. Last year was there a reduction of the number?—I could not give you an answer to that question; but it seems to me that the supply is always coming on.

40225. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is it part of your duty personally to supervise the police officers?—No. My duties take up too much of my time to admit of my doing that; it is only occasionally I can do it.

40226. You are the central officer?—Yes.

40227. You have no assistant or deputy?—No, I have no assistant or deputy.

40228. Do you not think it would be advisable that there should be some central officer appointed who could go round Glasgow to supervise the police officers?—I do. I think it would be of great assistance to the Chief Constable of Glasgow.

40229. I understand there are 1,563 policemen in Glasgow. Do you think it too large a duty for one central officer to deal personally with that number of police?—I take it you are referring to an officer who could exercise supervision over all the divisions?

40230. Yes; I am referring to a central officer like the Chief Commissioner here, who is not promoted from the ranks, and who would have general supervision over the police. What I mean is this. I am asking you whether it would be advisable that there should be one or more central officers with the general responsibility of supervising the police?—It would be

of great assistance to the Chief Constable; but, of course, that again is a matter of money, for which the Corporation would have to pay.

40231. Speaking from your own experience, I understand you to say you think it would be advisable that there should be one or more central officers appointed to supervise the police?—I was trained in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and there the number of officers was much greater than anything I have experienced over here.

40232. In that Force are a number of the officers appointed from outside?—In the Royal Irish Constabulary half the District Inspectors are appointed direct as officers.

40233. And not promoted from the ranks?—No. The others make their way up from the ranks.

40234. (*Chairman.*) Only one or two other points I have to ask you about. The first is as to the provision of meals for prisoners in the cells. We have had evidence from Major Tarry, I think it was, that they provide meals for prisoners confined in cells?—There is bread provided, but nothing else. Prisoners cannot be confined for longer than 48 hours on remand. If they are on remand they are allowed bread and tea; otherwise if they are detained for the night they are only allowed bread.

40235. Are they allowed to send for food at their own expense?—They are allowed to send for food at their own expense, and their friends are allowed to bring food to them.

40236. Which constable's duty is it to get the food for them, or to order the food for them?—The turnkey. You mean food sent in by their friends?

40237. I see from your Instruction Book that a friend in this class of case has no right to go to the cell?—No.

40238. Supposing a friend brings food, which officer takes the food from the friend?—The turnkey.

40239. And it is the turnkey who will get food if the prisoner asked for it?—If the prisoner wants it out of his own money?

40240. Yes?—We employ waiters, ordinary civilian messengers, and if a prisoner wants a message of that kind sent the waiter brings it to the turnkey.

40241. And the prisoner then pays the turnkey?—The prisoner would give authority to have it taken out of his money which was taken from him when searched; the officer on duty would be in charge of his money.

40242. Do you search prisoners in all cases?—In all cases where they are sent to the cells, and a list of their property is made.

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40243. Major Tarry also suggested that in cases where the police had made a mistake of a kind that hardly justified perhaps the complainant in going to the expense of taking legal procedings some money should be paid to a person whose reputation had been damaged, or may have been damaged, by the action of the police by mistake. Has that suggestion ever occurred to you. I think Major Tarry suggested that it should come out of the Corporation funds?—If a person makes a complaint, or lodges a charge, or brings an action against a constable for a wrongeous arrest, that would come up before the Magistrates with a view to seeing whether they would defend the action or not, and I would report, and probably give them a recommendation as to whether the constable should be defended or not. That sometimes resolves itself into compensation being given without testing the case in court, where we feel that the constable has perhaps overstepped the limit.

40244. You mean you leave it to the constable to settle?—No, we leave it to the Corporation as to whether there should be money compensation paid with a view of settling an action if they do not take up the case, and it is a case in which the constable is wrong.

40245. The matter passes out of your hands, and you have nothing to say as to that as Chief Constable, although I dare say your advice may be asked, That is not in your department?—No; I could not defend a man myself. I have no funds. The Corporation would undertake to defend a man if they considered that he had acted properly.

40246. There is one general question which I did not put to you which I think you touch upon in the statement you were good enough to send to us. What is the general attitude of the public in Glasgow towards the police officers. Is it a friendly attitude?—It depends on locality to some extent. The feeling towards the police is decidedly good in the better class localities, and amongst the shopkeeping class. In the rougher localities the feeling is hostile and always in favour of the arrested person.

40247. And in those localities it is not so easy for the police to obtain witnesses to assist them in a charge?—No; on the other hand, a number of witnesses will come against the police cases.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I suppose in those localities there are generally two constables?—Yes, on a Saturday night.

(*Chairman.*) The Commissioners are very greatly indebted to you for your evidence, and for your courtesy in coming all the way from Glasgow. We are much obliged to you.

Miss Catherine Ellen Matson, sworn.

40248. (*Chairman.*) I think you are commonly known as Sister Mildred?—Yes.

40249. You reside at Manchester House, 5, Eastbourne Terrace, Paddington?—I did reside there when I gave my statement, but I am not residing there now.

40250. Where do you reside now?—In Chalton Street.

40251. Is Manchester House a kind of home?—It is a Sisters' house.

40252. You were, when you made your statement, the Sister in charge of the establishment called Manchester House?—Yes; it is called Winchester House.

40253. That is a Rescue Home?—It is a Rescue Home for Piccadilly girls principally.

40254. You used to go to Piccadilly Circus when you were Sister in charge of the Home three times a week, did you not?—Yes, on an average.

40255. At night time?—At night time, from 11 till half-past 1 or 2.

40256. What did you do there?—At Piccadilly Circus?

40257. Yes?—I went for the purpose of speaking to the girls in Leicester Square and Shaftesbury Avenue.

40258. With what object?—With the idea of getting them either into our Home on into other homes—with the idea of getting them to give up the life they were leading.

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40259. Sometimes I think you went with another lady?—I generally went with one of our matrons.

40260. Sometimes you went alone?—Yes, very often I used to go alone.

40261. How did you generally proceed? What was the kind of conversation that you had with these unfortunate girls when you were on this good errand?—It is difficult to say exactly. Of course, I represented a Sisterhood that had been at work at Piccadilly Circus for fourteen years, so very often the girls would come and speak to me at once, and I had not to introduce myself.

40262. Your Sisterhood is well known to unfortunate women in this part of the town?—Yes.

40263. Did you give them any invitation to that Home, or anything of that kind, with a view to their coming permanently into the Home?—Yes, and I always had an at-home on Friday afternoon, once a week, to which I invited girls, so as to keep in closer touch with them.

40264. I understand you did about eighteen months' work in Piccadilly Circus?—Yes, eighteen months or two years.

40265. Were you able in that time to rescue any girls in the sense of getting them to come to your Home, more or less permanently, until they got occupation?—Yes.

40266. How many were you able to rescue, do you

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think?—I should think within that time we had from Piccadilly Circus between twenty and thirty girls, but I have come into contact with about 100 or more.

40267. You have come in contact with at least 100?—Yes, or possibly more in other ways

40268. Many of the 100 perhaps, or more, who did not come to the Home permanently, came perhaps to see you on one of your at-home days?—Yes. In some cases one has been able to restore them to their friends.

40269. You have had, therefore, plenty of opportunity of talking to these girls about their life and the hardships incident to it?—I think so. I think I have been able to get into touch with them. Of course, they are not always truthful.

40270. You had conversations with these girls before this Commission was appointed, I suppose?—Yes.

40271. And before there was any public talk about police action?—Yes.

40272. Will you tell us what your general impression is or was as to the relations of the police to these girls?—The girls had a great fear of the police. I have never known them offer the policemen a bribe. I have questioned them about it, because I used to hear that the police were in league with the girls. The girls have denied it to me; they said they did not bribe the police, and they had not bribed the police.

40273. Every girl denied that?—Every girl that I have spoken to about it. I cannot recollect any girl that affirmed that at all.

40274. Have you ever observed constables talking to girls in a way that excited your suspicions at all?—Never, when I have been in Piccadilly Circus.

40275. Have you observed any rudeness or undue brutality on the part of the police towards these women in telling them to move on?—Never when I have been there.

40276. Have you ever heard any constable use any bad language to any of these women?—Never.

40277. In the statement you sent in I see this expression: "Girls have told me that it does not pay to bribe the police now." Did any girl tell you that?—Yes, girls have told me that. I went on to Piccadilly Circus twelve years ago, first of all. My work has been changed since then. Things might have been different, but that is all I have been able to infer from them. I have no evidence of it at all. That would be about fourteen or fifteen years ago. I know nothing about that.

40278. Have you ever occasion, in doing your good work, to talk to the police-constables about that?—Yes, I very frequently speak to the constables on duty.

40279. Do the constables on the beat know what your occupation is there?—Yes, and they bring girls to me.

40280. What has been the attitude of the police towards you and your friends who are engaged in this rescue work?—They have always been most courteous. Inspectors have come to me when I have been out at night about young girls, and more than once they have brought girls to me themselves.

40281. Do you find that most of the girls whom you rescue, or that most of the girls who go as far as coming to one of your afternoon at-homes have been arrested?—A number of them have been arrested.

40282. And some, I suppose, more than once?—Yes.

40283. Do those who have been arrested complain of their treatment at the police station at all?—They have never made any complaint. They have been annoyed at being arrested, but they have never said they have been hardly treated, or have not been able to get to their friends.

40284. They have been annoyed at being arrested?—Yes, because it meant a fine for them.

40285. But, apart from the fact of arrest, they did not complain of any violence?—They never have to me.

40286. When you say they never have to you, do you mean that other people have told you that they have complained to them?—No, I mean in the conversations I have had with them myself.

40287. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You told the learned Chairman that this expression had been used: "It did not pay to bribe the police now." Do you remember when that expression was used?—It was said when I first began rescue work, about two years ago.

40288. Was it said by more than one?—It was said in general conversation; I cannot recollect it; it is an impression on my mind from which I inferred that things had altered.

40289. From which you inferred that things had altered, meaning by that that at one time it did, and now it did not?—That is what I inferred from it.

40290. Did you get any explanation of why it did not pay to bribe them now?—No, I do not think I followed it up.

40291. I suppose it was merely in general conversation that this was stated, or did you ask the question?—I have never gone into the question of the police with the girls, because I always hold myself quite independent of the police or the girls.

40292. But, so far as your general observation goes, in your experience amongst these girls, you found no reason to complain of the attitude of the police?—None whatever.

40293. Do they tell you about their lives?—They tell me a great deal in confidence after I have got to know them some little while.

40294. Are they on such confidential terms with you that, supposing they were in the habit of bribing the police, they would tell you?—Yes, I quite think they would tell me, because they have told me more confidential things than that.

40295. (*Chairman.*) Not connected with the police, you mean?—Yes.

40296. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Things which they would be more anxious to keep quiet?—Yes.

40297. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Do you think the police action in Piccadilly Circus has diminished the number of prostitutes there?—I think there are fewer there now than there were thirteen years ago, when I first went. There was a break in my work, and when I went again I noticed a great difference in the streets; the streets were much more orderly. Latterly I think the girls have become bolder.

40298. What do you mean by "latterly"?—What I may call this winter, within the last six months or so.

40299. Since the appointment of this Commission?—Yes. I think the girls have become more riotous, because I have heard in the streets: "I will report it to the Police Commission."

40300. Do you think the attempt to drive the girls off the streets gets rid of the evil altogether?—No. I think it sends the girls into flats and into the suburbs—it sends them a great deal further.

40301. Do you think the system pursued has been effective as regards Piccadilly?—Yes, as far as the streets are concerned, but it does not diminish the evil itself, according to my idea.

40302. (*Chairman.*) You said in answer to Mr. Whitmore that it drives them into the suburbs. Do you mean into houses in the suburbs?—No. I have no knowledge of rescue work in the suburbs, but I understand there is a greater number of girls in the streets than there used to be.

40303. Do you mean that the clearance of Piccadilly only leads to the filling up of other places?—Yes. I have no knowledge of it, but I have gathered that from others.

40304. Do you think the number of unfortunates in the streets in the suburbs has increased?—Yes, in places, for instance, like Crouch End.

40305. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Would they ply their business in the streets of the suburbs?—I think there is a greater number of prostitutes in the streets in the suburbs. I have only gathered that from others whom I have met.

40306. (*Chairman.*) From what you have gathered from others, your impression is that the number of prostitutes in the streets has been increasing in the suburbs of late years?—Yes.

40307. I understand you to say with regard to Piccadilly and that neighbourhood the condition of things until very recently was much better than it was twelve years ago?—Much better. When I went to Piccadilly Circus I used to have my bonnet torn off. Of course, I do not now.

40308. By whom was your bonnet torn off?—By the girls in the streets.

40309. They resented any good advice?—Yes, and I think their whole behaviour was much looser altogether. I think they have made the streets much more orderly. There was much more drunkenness.

40310. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You think the streets are much more orderly, do you, owing to the action of the police?—I think so.

40311. You have no reduction in the number of police in that part?—No.

40312. (*Chairman.*) I understand you to say you doubt whether the police action has diminished immorality in London?—It has diminished street immorality.

40313. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In Piccadilly?—In Piccadilly.

40314. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you know the Tottenham Court Road, and about that part?—I know it. *Miss C. E. Matson.*

40315. Do you work there?—Occasionally—about once a month, perhaps, but my work is confined more particularly to Leicester Square. 10 April 1907.

40316. Do you think the condition of things has improved there?—I should not like to give any private opinion.

(*Chairman.*) Thank you. The Commission are much obliged to you for coming and giving evidence here.

Mr. William John Taylor, sworn.

40317. (*Chairman.*) Are you the Secretary of the London Female Prevention and Reformatory Institution, 200, Euston Road?—I am.

40318. And you have been connected with that Institute for 38 years?—Nearly 39 years in all.

40319. What is the general object of the Institution?—We have separate Homes for the protection of respectable, virtuous girls, and we train them for domestic service, and we have others for the reclamation of fallen women. We have also a refuge that we keep open all night for the immediate succour of both classes found destitute in the streets at night.

40320. Do the police ever send you girls as inmates in your Homes?—Yes, very often. Last year we had nineteen, and this year already we have had eight sent by the police either met with in the streets or from the police station.

40321. How many girls have passed through your hands, if I may use the metaphor, during the last few years?—We have on an average 700 and 800 a year.

40322. They come to you for a time, and remain in the Home, and then go away?—Yes. Sometimes we have them in our Home for twelve or eighteen months, according to circumstances; it may be less if they do not need to be kept so long for training.

40323. When a girl comes to the Home, say sent by the police, or is brought by some rescue worker to you, do you make it your practice to examine the girls at all by questions?—Yes; we have a lady registrar, who invariably goes into all the circumstances first of all, but all cases sent to the Homes are referred to me, and I have to go into the matter and decide which Home to send them to.

40324. What topics do you touch upon? Do you ask the girl when first she went wrong?—That is done by a lady.

40325. If it is a case in which the girl has been getting her living as a prostitute do you inquire into her history?—That is done by the lady. I should not go into those matters personally without its being inquired into by a lady, and recorded in black and white, which I have before me, without asking the girl a number of questions which I should consider objectionable from the point of view of being a male.

40326. My object in putting the question to you was to lead up to this: Do you talk to the girls in such a way as might lead them to give you their confidence?—Most decidedly, and I think I have been very effective in that department. I have known hundreds of women who have given me their confidence where they have not even given it to a woman.

40327. What do you gather from the conversations with these numerous girls who have been through your hands as to their relations with the police?—I have never met with any what I call authenticated cases of complaint against the police. I have occasionally heard rumours. When I have put a question to a young woman: "Has this ever occurred to you" it has almost invariably been met with a negative. Therefore what I have heard is only hearsay evidence. I have had nothing definite and direct in the shape of complaint.

40328. Do you think that police constables ever do accept money from these unfortunate women?—I have not met with any case of the kind. I have never met with a case of the kind. I know that the police are very often exceedingly kind to these women in the streets. There are a great many instances of what I should call touching instances of kindness on the part of the police to poor women, and respectable women, too, who might be found destitute in the streets. Exceptional kindness has been shown very often by the police officer.

40329. Then I am to understand you do not recollect even a complaint of blackmailing by the police from one of these unfortunate women?—Not from one as to which it could be traced. *Mr. W. J. Taylor.*

40330. You have heard girls say they have heard of cases?—I have heard girls say they have heard of cases. When I have put it to them: "Has it ever occurred with you," they have invariably said no. I have never met with any direct case.

40331. Have they ever complained that the police have suggested improper relations to them?—No; most of them say the police have been very kind in advising them. I have heard policemen speaking like a father to these women, and advising them to turn over a new leaf.

40332. You are able to give us some instances in which the police behaved with very great kindness and propriety in regard to these women?—Yes.

40333. There is one, for instance, in which you say a prostitute took a girl who was homeless to the police station?—Yes. That was a girl fourteen years of age. She found her conversing with a man at midnight in the streets, and she got the girl away from the man, and took her to the police station. The Inspector in charge sent a constable round to my Refuge with her, and we took charge of her until we got her home again to her parents.

40334. That seems to be a case in which the police had treated a destitute girl with very great kindness?—She was fourteen years of age.

40335. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I understand that is a case in which a prostitute took a girl to the police station?—Yes.

40336. (*Chairman.*) Do you recollect any complaint of a girl having got into trouble because she had neglected to be friendly with the police, either by paying money or otherwise?—No, I have never met with a case.

40337. How many cases do you think have been dealt with by you during the thirty odd years you have been connected with the Institution?—I should think I must have seen from first to last nearly forty thousand.

40338. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean cases of prostitutes?—No—young women, some of whom would be respectable; I daresay about half and half.

40339. (*Chairman.*) I was going to ask you what proportion the prostitutes rescued bear to merely cases of respectable people?—They are about equal in number.

40340. And in regard to all those you never recollect one of them complaining to you of having been blackmailed by the police?—I have not. Of course, it is one of the cases I have not specifically inquired into, but it has never come to my knowledge.

40341. I suppose a great many of the facts and details about the lives of these women have come to your knowledge?—A great many have.

40342. Do you think it is one of those things that they would conceal from you? They come to you as a friend. Do you think it is something they would rather not like to tell you?—I do not think so. I think if anything arises leading up to their telling me they would tell me. If nothing arises leading up to it they probably would not volunteer it, and I should not hear it.

40343. The girls that you have come across have not even complained of being arrested?—No; I think they felt that they deserved it.

40344. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Am I right in saying that the majority of the women you have come across are hardened prostitutes?—Yes. Sometimes we meet with

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those who have been for many years leading a bad life, and have been locked up a good many times for drunkenness; but, speaking generally, they come to us after they have been a few months on the streets.

40345. Therefore can you speak with much knowledge of the system of the regular street walker?—Yes, I should think so, after doing this work all these years. I think I ought to.

40346. You think your knowledge enables you to say that there is no general system?—I can hardly define it in so many words, but I should not think there is very much cause for complaint.

40347. Do you think there is some?—There may be cases. As I say, I have heard these rumours, but I have never been able to meet with a definite case.

40348. Have you had anything to do with rescue work in other towns?—Only in London.

40349. Do you think the condition of things in London with regard to prostitutes in the streets has improved?—Undoubtedly. I am speaking from a large number of years' experience. You will find that the evil will change from one locality, and then it will be better, and then it will break out in a new district; but, taking London as a whole, I should say it is vastly better now than it was thirty or forty years ago.

40350. Does your experience extend over the whole of London, or only to a portion of it?—I may say to more or less the whole of London, although our Homes are mostly in the north-west and south-west, and perhaps I know more of those than others; but we receive women from the east end of London, and so on.

40351. One of your homes is in the Euston Road?—Yes; we have our office there. Of course, there are local reasons for it. We have huge termini there; then the road is very largely a road with private houses, and many of them are used as a sort of blind, I believe, as private hotels. If it were a business neighbourhood, with shops built out, and so on, I believe Euston Road would change its character very rapidly. I think the local conditions give rise very much to the condition.

40352. Do you think the streets are frequented by women by reason of the fact that the private houses are close by?—Yes.

40353. Do you think in that particular locality more active steps should be taken by the police?—I do not think the police have power to initiate action against the houses, but the Borough Council has; and I believe that our Borough Council of St. Pancras is pretty active. Of course, the evidence of the police will obtain convictions, and I understand the evidence is generally forthcoming when it is called for.

40354. That is with regard to the houses; but do you think police action should be more active in keeping women off the streets, knowing that in other parts it has been successful?—Only by keeping people moving on.

40355. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What do you mean by "moving on"?—By keeping the people moving on, and not allowing these women to have conversation with men.

40356. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) If the people in the houses you refer to are prosecuted, it does clear the streets?—Undoubtedly.

40357. There are more prosecutions in that neighbourhood?—Yes. Provided you could offer the women facilities for becoming respectable women again (and there are some) it would be advisable, but you always find, offer them what you may, that some will not take the opportunity of leading respectable lives. If you prosecute a woman for being about the streets you ought to afford homes, and so forth, for their reception and training. The things ought to go hand-in-hand together.

40358. Have the women who come to your Homes been prosecuted?—Some of them have.

40359. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) For soliciting?—Yes, for soliciting, and for disorderly conduct.

40360. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Have you experience of importuning by men in your district?—I cannot say I have had any personal experience, but there is no doubt it takes place very considerably. I have heard ladies complain of having been solicited by men. I have known a lady who was dressed as a church worker complain that she could not go up and down a street without being molested by men.

40361. What street are you speaking of?—I think it was Tottenham Court Road the Sister was complaining of. I think something ought to be done to deal with men who do that, especially those who are known to be associated with these women. It may be very difficult to prove that they are living on a woman's earnings, or else the law could deal with them; but I have no doubt whatever that there is a large number of men about the streets of London associated with these women who act as what are called "bullies," and I think they ought to be dealt with very severely.

40362. The men live on their earnings?—Yes.

40363. I suppose that is a real evil?—Yes.

40364. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean that these men make them continue their trade?—Perhaps it is a little difficult to define it, because it is such a complicated thing; but a woman linked with a man of that kind would scarcely be able to cast him off because of his brutality and his association with other men, and of what would happen to her if he was badly treated. Again, I am afraid some of these women rather look for a little defence from some of these men, and for someone to back them up in case of difficulty.

40365. Those men are of an entirely different class to what Mr. Dickinson asked you about. Mr. Dickinson asked you about men soliciting women?—Yes. I quite see there is a difference.

40366. There are the two classes which you think should be dealt with if you could only find a means of doing it?—Yes, undoubtedly. There are the two classes.

40367. You said something in answer to the Chairman as to cases where money had been given by these women to the police. You said you had never met authenticated cases, and you also said that you had almost invariably been met with a negative?—Yes, I think invariably.

40368. Your expression was, and it struck me at the time, "almost invariably"?—Yes, I have never met with a positive "yes." I must withdraw the word "invariably."

40369. You mean that you have had an idea at times that something of the kind took place, but you have not been able to get real proof of it?—That is so; I have never been able to get any evidence of it.

40370. But you have thought something of the kind had taken place at any rate in the past?—Yes, I suppose so. Where there is smoke there is fire, and if there is a rumour there must be some basis for it; but my view is that the complaint is a very small one.

40371. There would be a natural difficulty in ascertaining the facts?—Quite so.

40372. (*Chairman.*) Why?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I was going to suggest to you why. I think it was suggested by Sister Mildred's answer if it exists. If it exists there might be a refusal to speak of it because Sister Mildred said they have a great fear of the police?—It is very difficult to say how persons do withhold or unburden themselves.

40373. And it is very difficult to deal with rumour, of course?—Of course it is. I do not know that I could say why they do not; but I can only say I have not met with a case in which they have unburdened themselves to that extent.

(*Chairman.*) I can quite understand that it is a disgraceful thing for a policeman to accept the money, but I do not see why it should be a disgraceful thing for a woman, to avoid arrest, to give the money; and I should have thought it was one of the things they had often spoken about if it took place.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Inquiry might be made into it.

40374. (*Chairman.*) Sister Mildred has rescued them, I understand?—Yes. I have for years past been making specific inquiry on those lines, and I am telling you of what has come up.

40375. You are telling us what is the general impression on your mind with regard to all your work?—Yes.

40376. During your experience, as far as I follow from what you have told us, you do not think there is any change, and, with regard to the rumours that you have heard, it is neither better nor worse than it

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was. I quite understand you do not know of any authenticated case; but the rumours you have heard about the money being given by women to the police, and that sort of thing, are the rumours which you heard before, and you hear them now?—I have not heard it to any great extent at any time; it has only been in a few cases in the course of years.

40377. What I was trying to get at was whether you found that the rumours were more or less now than they were, say, ten years ago?—No; just once in a way you may hear of an instance of that kind; that is all.

40378. When you say "once in a way you may hear of an instance of that kind," what do you mean by that. What is the instance of which you would hear?—When a young woman perhaps in the course of conversation may have made a remark in relation to some woman she has known.

40379. What sort of remark?—As to whether a policeman has asked her for money, and she could not give him money, and he has locked her up. I have invariably said: "Has such a thing ever occurred to you," and they have said no. I have heard rumours, but I know nothing definite.

40380. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) I really should like to know what you mean by the word "rumour"?—When I have had conversations with women, and there has been some reference to someone they have known who would not give a bribe to a policeman, or did not give a bribe to a policeman, or something of that kind, I have invariably put the question "Has anything of this kind ever occurred in connection with yourself," and they have said "No. It is only hearsay."

40381. That has been the general reply?—Yes.

40382. There has been a denial of having given a bribe?—I have never met with a case in which a girl has admitted that she had to do it.

40383. (*Chairman.*) I gather you say that a girl had heard of it from some other girl, but in answer to your inquiry she said it had never happened to her?—I never met with a case in which a girl said she had to do it according to her statement.

40384. But you have heard that she said girls had been arrested because they would not give the policeman money?—I have heard so.

40385. You have never met a case in which a girl has said that?—I have never met a case.

40386. Have you ever known a case in which a girl has made an excuse of that kind when she has been arrested, and admitted it was not true; have you ever known a case of that kind?—No.

Mr. Solomon Cohen, sworn.

Mr. S. Cohen.

40387. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Are you secretary to the Gentlemen's Committee of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women?—Yes.

40388. What does that Society exist for?—It exists for the protection of all Jewish girls who are arriving in this country, either foreign or English girls, who are alone and have no protection.

40389. English Jewish girls?—Yes.

40390. The work is not confined to fallen women?—Not at all. Our work is chiefly preventive work.

40391. How long has the Society been in existence?—It is now in its twenty-second year.

40392. Do you remember what caused it to be formed at all?—I think the reason was this, that at the time some of the ladies of the Jewish community came across some instances of Jewish girls who had adopted this life, or who had got into the toils of undesirable people, and they decided on forming a Ladies' Association, and it existed as a Ladies' Association until about nine years ago, when they came across cases of a sort of prostitution, or cases of that sort, in which ladies could not very well act, and so a gentlemen's committee was formed for the purpose of taking over cases of that sort.

40393. Do you have workers in the streets?—Not actually in the streets.

40394. Are the cases that you have cases which are brought to you or referred to you?—Yes.

40395. By whom?—Either the girls themselves come or the cases are referred to us by other institutions. A good many cases are referred to us by the police, and a good many cases are brought by private individuals—neighbours, perhaps, where the girls are residing at the time.

40396. When a case is brought to you—we will deal with the case only of fallen women, which is the matter we are concerned with for the moment here—what do you do if a woman is brought to you or referred to you. What inquiry do you make, if any, about her?—If it is a case of a fallen woman who has sustained her first fall, she is immediately referred to the Lady Superintendent of our Rescue Home, who goes down with the matron to see her at her private house. We do not actually take up the case of old habitual prostitutes, or women who have been on the streets for years.

40397. It is for the protection of women who might be thrown into that class of life and who have not already started it?—Not actually started street walking, but who have probably got into the clutches of a man who might be a bully or a trafficer.

40398. Then that would mean this, if I understand you, that the experience of your Association would be confined to persons who are not actually engaged in the ordinary occupation of a prostitute?—Not necessarily, because we have had on many occasions girls who, knowing of the existence of the Association, have come to us complaining that they have got into the company of a man who had forced them on to the streets, and that he had brutally ill-treated them, and they come to us for the necessary protection which they think we can give them.

40399. Then is your experience large among prostitutes?—No, it is not large among prostitutes.

40400. It would be larger among other classes of women than amongst prostitutes?—That is so, except that I make it my business, and the business of one or two of my officers, to watch a great number of these women and men whom I know, in order that we may look out for any girls who are missing, and whom we are trying to trace to see whether they are upon the streets, and also to see whether they are getting any other girls in with them.

40401. Where is your work principally done?—Our work is done all over London, because we are the only Jewish Association, and almost any Jewish case that occurs in London is referred to us.

40402. Does that principally mean the East End?—Principally. Most of ours occurs in the East End.

40403. But you also have cases in the West and West Central district?—Oh, yes.

40404. With reference to the police, have you had any conversation with any of these fallen women as to their relations with the police?—I have myself in the case of two or three.

40405. Only in the case of two or three?—Myself, but the Lady Superintendent of our Home is also the official visitor to Holloway Prison for the female Jewish prisoners, and she sees all prisoners who are in Holloway for solicitation or prostitution, and she has authorised me to answer any question on her behalf?—

40406. I can only ask you generally with reference to your experience, not only your personal experience, but what you have ascertained in the course of your work as secretary of the Association from reports which are made to you, and what your general experience is as to the relations of these women with the police in regard to payments of money?—I can say quite definitely that I have not heard of any occasion in which any payment has been made by a woman to the police, or any occasion on which any demand has been made by the police upon these women. That I can state quite definitely.

40407. You know of no case?—No case whatever.

40408. And so far as your experience goes, how do the police treat these women?—As far as I know, the police treat them very considerately, I think; in some cases I think they treat them too leniently. I have had occasion to go out on the streets myself, as I have said, for the purpose of watching some of these

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women, so as to find out whether any of the girls for whom we are looking are amongst the prostitutes in the streets, and I have often thought that the women were allowed a great deal too much licence.

40409. Do you mean by that that things that were going on ought to have been stopped by the police?—What I mean is that I have seen the women accost men in the street quite openly.

40410. More than once?—Oh, yes.

40411. The same woman?—I have not stopped in one position to watch the same woman; I have merely walked along and seen a number of women doing it.

40412. Were the police about?—Oh, yes.

40413. They took no steps?—It is not that the police took no steps, but that the women did not do it when the police were about.

40414. Then I do not quite understand why you say the police were too lenient if they did not see it?—What I mean is this: in my opinion there were not enough police there.

40415. They were not watchful enough?—There were not enough there to cope with the number of women who are in what I call the black area.

40416. What is the black area?—I might say the black areas, because it extends now, as far as my work is concerned, right away from the Angel, coming along King's Cross, Euston Road, Tottenham Court Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, and Piccadilly, which are about the worst quarters in London, and Shepherd's Bush at the present time is becoming also as bad.

40417. You mean bad for solicitation by prostitutes in the streets?—Yes.

40418. You do not think there are sufficient police to cope with the evil. Is that your view?—That is my view.

40419. Do you know there are police in private clothes?—Oh, yes.

40420. Do you know them?—No, I do not.

40421. You would not know whether there were any police in private clothes about at the time?—Not unless they were men with whom I have come in contact in the course of my work.

40422. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you think that more active operation on the part of the police would be a protection to an innocent girl?—I think so; but I think rather that if steps were taken by which the number of men who are on the streets could be diminished it would lessen the evil to a very great extent.

40423. Do you agree with the last witness that that is an evil which needs to be dealt with?—Quite so. I have noticed it actually myself for a good many years; even before I came into this work, that the number of men who walk along the principal thoroughfares, even in some of the side streets, molesting women is rather great.

40424. (*Chairman.*) Molesting women?—Speaking to them—talking to them in a way which suggests immorality, after the style and in the way in which the women importune the men.

40425. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do I understand your work carries you to these streets constantly for the purpose of observation?—It does.

40426. I do not quite understand why?—Personally I am rather interested in the white slave traffic, and we have heard of several cases in which the men are concerned in this business, and consequently my committee have, on my advice, taken up the attitude of trying to get as much information with regard to these men as might lead us at some future time to be able to identify them in case it was necessary.

40427. What you are telling us is the result of real constant observation?—Yes.

40428. When you say the black area, I thought you dealt with the east end rather than the west end of London?—Yes, we do, but I live in the north-west district, and I have spent most part of my life in the west central and west end district, so I have known those districts not only from work in connection with my Association, but from actual experience.

40429. As regards the East End, are the streets in the East End more clear of prostitutes than they were or not?—I should say there is not very much difference. At the present time Bishopsgate Street, extending from Liverpool Street right the way down to Norton Folgate, is in a terrible state every night, and right down by Aldgate Church.

40430. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You say every night. What time does that mean?—I have seen the women there during the day; but, of course, the great number of them are there after dark, and right up to 12 or half-past 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning.

40431. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Are they in large numbers?—In those streets the number is very great, or what I consider very great.

40432. As bad as Euston Road?—Yes, quite so. I refer to the other as the black area as being the area known to most people as the principal resorts of these.

40432*. Do you know the police take active steps in the east end of London?—I was present a few weeks ago in Aldgate when there were standing there, I should say, at the least eighteen or twenty women walking up and down round the church, and the police there were chasing these women all the way round the different streets, and that went on quite for an hour.

40433. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Chasing them, what for?—To clear them away from that corner.

40434. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What do you mean by "chasing"?—Well, the women were standing there in groups, or just walking up and down, backwards and forwards, and the police went up to them, and the moment they saw the police coming near them they would scamper off, and the police would follow them round the streets and back again to the church. I have seen that taking place on several occasions.

40435. Do you know it is the practice on the part of the police in London that a woman must be cautioned before she is taken up?—I do not know that that is a rule, but that is actually what I have seen done there.

40436. Do you know whether there are many prosecutions in that part of London?—That I could not tell you, because it is in the jurisdiction of the City of London, and I have not much experience of the courts there.

40437. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) The City Police are responsible for that part?—Just that part I have mentioned up to Aldgate. There is very little, or practically no solicitation, as far as I know, beyond the boundary of the City Police along the Whitechapel Road, for instance, but in the Commercial Road there is a great deal, because it leads down to the docks, and there are so many sailors and members of the different crews of ships who are discharged, and there are a number of women who walk up and down the whole of the Commercial Road. It is there we very often come across a girl who we are looking for, because it is in the Jewish district, and it is there, probably, that we should make our first attempt to try and look for a girl who is missing, and whom we were asked to trace.

40438. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do I understand from you that there is a real noticeable difference between the area inside the City and the area outside?—Yes; taking Aldgate itself, there and along the Whitechapel Road it is very noticeable. That corner at Aldgate is as bad as it can be.

40439. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Which corner of Aldgate?—Aldgate Church from Aldgate Station round to Houndsditch, and along Houndsditch into Commercial Street. Houndsditch is the passage way, as one may call it, from Aldgate into Liverpool Street, and if they are worried in Aldgate they walk through Houndsditch and go into Liverpool Street and then along to Norton Folgate.

40440. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) That is all in the City?—I do not know whether up to Norton Folgate is in the City.

40441. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It is in the City?—I think it is.

40442. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Is that due to the peculiar configuration of the streets there, or not?—I think not, because they are open thoroughfares. I think it has been due for a great many years to the Great Eastern Railway terminus being there, and that is the case with all railway termini. They attract these women because of the fact of the number of people who come into London by these stations.

40443. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I did not follow what you were saying to Mr. Dickinson about the men soliciting. Do I understand you to say that you have seen a great number of cases in which the men have solicited women?—Yes, I have seen a great number of cases in which men have gone up and made remarks

to women of a like nature to those which these prostitutes make to men.

40444. What has been the result of the remarks that they have made?—In the cases I have seen the women have walked on sharply and gone away.

40445. Do you mean that men have accosted respectable women in that way?—Yes.

40446. Have you seen that occur in a great number of instances?—I have seen it in many instances.

40447. (*Chairman.*) What time of day?—At night.

40448. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Have you seen the same men do it?—No, I have not taken notice of it being the same men.

40449. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean parts in which there are a great number of prostitutes—in parts of your black area, as you call it?—It is mostly in those districts that I have noticed it. I think it is due to the fact that the men know that the prostitutes are in those districts, and they rather begin to forget the difference between a respectable woman and a prostitute.

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40450. They do not always know how to distinguish, I suppose, in the dark?—Probably that may be the case; it is quite possible.

40451. Have you ever made any complaints to the police about that?—I have mentioned it in the course of conversation, but I have not made an actual complaint.

40452. In the course of conversation to some individual policeman?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) We have to thank you, Mr. Cohen, for the evidence which you have given.

Miss Lucy Colson, sworn.

40453. (*Chairman.*) You are in charge of the Church Army Training Home for Rescue Workers at 9, Stourcliffe Street, Edgware Road?—Yes.

Miss L. Colson

40454. I think that your branch of the Church Army only deals with the midnight outside rescue work?—Yes.

40455. And the general work and other applications are dealt with by another branch?—By the Women's Social Department of the Church Army at 57, Bryanston Street.

40456. The object of your branch, I understand, is to train outdoor rescue workers, and to conduct the outdoor rescue work?—Yes, that is so. We do midnight rescue work right thoughout London.

40457. How long have you been at this work?—For about 14 years altogether.

40458. The same class of work—outside rescue work?—For a little while I did mission work, but I did both afterwards. I have been doing outdoor rescue work almost incessantly during that time.

40459. You have had 11 years' experience of night work in London?—I have—almost continuously.

40460. Your general habit is to go out with another sister in uniform from about 11 o'clock at night to 2 o'clock the next morning?—Yes, generally, but sometimes it is from 8 o'clock to 11 o'clock. We vary it.

40461. In what part of London do you go chiefly?—Almost every part. We choose out routes each night—Euston Road and Hampstead Road, King's Cross, Piccadilly, Regent Street, Oxford Street, and all those parts.

40462. I understand that you speak to these unfortunate women, or women whom you judge to be unfortunate, whom you find in the streets?—Yes, we generally take some little thing with us so that we may have a little excuse for speaking to them. We speak to a great many at night. Four of us generally go out at night, two and two, by different routes.

40463. You seek some occasion for getting into conversation with one of the girls, and you very often give a card?—Yes, we give a small card with an address on it to say, I would be willing to see any girl that would care to come.

40464. Are your overtures generally well received by the girls?—Sometimes they will not listen to us at all; they pass us by. I never force myself on to any girl, and very often they receive it and just pass without saying a word.

40465. But a good many, I suppose, do take the card and speak to you?—Yes, we speak to about 20 to 25 a night.

40466. When you say you speak to about 20 to 25, do you mean that the 20 or 25 also speak to you?—Yes, or we speak to them first, as a rule.

40467. You get into conversation with from 20 to 25 every night?—Yes.

40468. Do they talk about any hardships or grievances that they are subjected to in the streets?—They have done so when they come home. They very rarely enter on that subject out in the street itself, because we are not allowed to talk long enough with them.

40469. You simply have a conversation with a view of inducing them to come and see you more privately at your Home?—Yes, I invite them to come. We rarely speak for more than two or three minutes, unless they wish to do so.

40470. Every year a great many of these girls come into contact with you, and you converse with them?—A very great number.

40471. Do they converse pretty freely with you—do they give you their full confidence, do you think?—After a while they do. They very often come to see me and tell me a great deal about themselves.

40472. So in a great many cases you come to hear the whole history of the woman coming on the streets?—Very often.

40473. A great deal about the life during the time she has been leading the life of a prostitute?—Yes, she tells me a good deal, as a rule; and sometimes, when it is necessary, we make inquiries.

40474. Do they often refer to the police?—They have done very often, but only in terms of appreciation of their kindness. I have had a great many talks with them, and there have been many opportunities for their telling me; and very many times the police have brought girls to me, or have introduced to my notice some girl who they wished to be helped and thought would be in danger of going further.

40475. Do many of them admit that they have been arrested and fined at the police court?—Yes, I have had several cases. I have been asked to go to the police court, and I have done a great deal of police court work. I have attended the police court on several occasions.

40476. Do you remember any complaints of their being wrongly convicted at the police court, and that they ought not to have been taken there at all? Have you ever come across any such cases?—No, I have not. Invariably it has been just.

40477. What do they say generally about their relations with the police?—I have often heard them speak very gratefully of the kindness the police have shown them; and very very often it has been because the police have sent for me that I have come into touch with them.

40478. Has anybody ever complained that the police have asked for money from them?—No, I have not heard that admission.

40479. Or made improper advances in any way?—Some years ago one girl told me of a policeman, but that was when I was working the Borough. I have had no instance since.

40480. There was one instance?—Yes.

40481. What did the girl complain of in that case?—She complained that an officer had taken her into a building for a purpose, but I was not able to prove it.

40482. She had gone with him?—She told me so.

40483. She had to?—She told me so, but that was quite nine years ago.

40484. Apart from that case you have not found that anyone of the girls you have come in contact with has complained of the police in that way?—No, I have no recollection.

40485. Has anyone mentioned that some policemen were supposed to want money from the girls?—I have

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no recollection of any girl telling me so. They speak very freely to me.

40486. Of course, these women belong to—I will not say different classes in life—but many of them are much better off than others, and much better dressed than others?—Yes.

40487. What class of women have you come in contact with chiefly?—I have come in touch with all of the classes and all the different grades, such as the Tottenham Court Road girls and the Euston Road girls, who are quite different from the Piccadilly girls. The Piccadilly girls would consider themselves much finer girls, but I have had two-thirds of the commoner class, if you may say so, and about one-third of the better-dressed girls.

40488. There is no distinction between them, so far as their absence of complaints against the police is concerned?—Not the slightest. The police have constantly brought to me girls, or asked for my card to give to girls, with the view of helping them. I have worked in the provinces also to a little extent.

40489. After all these years is it the genuine impression left on your mind that there is nothing in the supposition that many police-constables receive money from these unfortunate women?—It has not come to my knowledge. I have got that impression from my conversations with the girls.

40490. You have heard sometimes rumours to that effect, as the former witness had?—Yes, but not to the same extent.

40491. You do not think there is anything in it?—I should think not—not to my knowledge. The girls speak to me very freely. I have lived with them for days when they have come to me, and they have opportunities of saying anything. I have had little conversations with them before sending them on elsewhere.

40492. And you listen to conversations between themselves?—Very often.

40493. You hear them chatting together?—Yes, or my fellow workers do, who have their meals with them. I do not have my meals with the girls.

40494. Do they talk much about their past lives one with the other?—It is forbidden in the Home for them to do that. They only talk privately to myself or my fellow workers.

40495. I think you remember a case in which a constable was accused of having wrongfully arrested a girl who came under your notice afterwards?—I saw the case in the papers, in the "Marylebone Mercury."

40496. Did you go to see the young woman?—No, I had known her; that is all.

40497. In that case, I understand, the Magistrate let her off as having been wrongfully arrested?—I will not mention names, but I knew the woman.

40498. In that case the Magistrate dismissed the charge that was made by the police-constable, and yet the woman in question was to your knowledge a loose woman?—Yes, that is the case; I had known her two or three years before.

40499. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What women do you speak to?—Those who are supposed to be fallen women.

40500. How do you form that opinion?—By their actions.

40501. I suppose you are very often in the same streets, and more often in Regent Street?—Yes.

40502. Do you get to know the features of the habitual prostitutes there?—Yes, very greatly—more than their names.

40503. You actually know a large number by sight?—Yes.

40504. Are those the women who come to your Home?—Some of them. That is the class.

40505. You do get the women who have been for some time on the streets?—Yes, very often.

40506. It is not only the girls who just dabble in it and want to get out of the life who come to you, but the old regular prostitutes go to your Home?—I have had a great many of those, but I have had often the younger ones.

40507. You would know what the regular prostitute is doing and thinking about?—Quite well. I have had eleven years of it, and I have got to know them in London.

40508. Do you speak to the police who are about?—I do not speak to the police very much, but I have done so. I am not in the habit of talking to the police in the streets, but they have spoken to me, and asked me to help such and such girls.

40509. That is the only case you have known?—An instance occurred a month ago in which a policeman asked us to help two girls who he knew were young girls just fresh come to London. He begged us to follow them up and try and assist them. We were not able to get them, but he was very anxious about them.

40510. What is your opinion about the general condition of the streets now as compared to what it was when you first came to London?—It is better.

40511. What do you attribute that to?—To the activity of the police. They are more particular.

40512. You think they are more active?—I have thought so since I began the work in Central London eight years ago.

40513. When you say you have thought so, do you mean you have not always thought so?—I have thought for the last two or three months the girls have been more free.

40514. To what do you attribute that?—I could not tell you exactly. Whether it was the winter or whether it was other causes I could not say.

40515. What is your own mind about it?—I thought that possibly the girls were not quite so frightened of the police as they had been.

40516. That is this winter?—Yes, within the last three or four months.

40517. How do you arrive at that conclusion?—There have been more, and they have not seemed to move on as quickly. They stand in groups more than they used to.

40518. You mean you used to see them flee at the approach of a policeman?—They would keep on the move.

40519. And now they do not?—They have not seemed to do so, and they have crowded together more in some parts.

40520. Is that noticeable in any particular part of London or in different parts?—More so in Piccadilly and round that region. I have not noticed it in Euston Road.

40521. I take it that you think the activity of the police helps you in your work?—It does, or rather, when I say it helps us, I mean the streets are clearer. I do not know that it helps me in my work personally, but I notice the girls are quicker in moving away from me when I am speaking to them if a policeman comes near.

40522. From the point of view of your Society, you would approve of the police force being active?—Certainly.

40523. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) I think you are a little bit afraid of saying what you really think about the diminished activity, or rather the lesser fear on the part of the women of the police in the last few months. What do you think is the cause?—I think it has been since that case arose when the police were complained of. I do not think the police have felt quite so free to act.

40524. That case and the subsequent appointment of this Royal Commission?—I had not thought of the Royal Commission, but I have thought of that case and the difficulty that arose.

40525. After that case?—Yes.

40526. (*Chairman.*) You mean that case that was reported in the newspapers, and very strong comments were made in the Press about the action of the police, and there were questions asked in Parliament?—Yes, and from what one or two policemen have individually said to me about the matter.

40527. What did they say?—A policeman told me one night he thought he would leave the work more to us, as he did not like the risk of losing his post, because he had a wife and five children dependent upon him. A policeman in Regent Circus told me that one night—he volunteered it.

(*Chairman.*) We are very much obliged to you, Miss Colson, for coming here and giving your evidence.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Would you let us know, Sir, whether you require any of these other ladies, whose statements you have got, to attend to give evidence.

(*Chairman.*) We are quite willing to hear them. The mere multiplication of witnesses is not of very much importance, but still we will hear them if they would like to give evidence.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

Thursday, 11*th April* 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).
J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant Secretary*).

(*Platt's case continued.*)

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Have you got before you, Sir, the bundle of correspondence relating to Platt's complaints with regard to the L Division of Police?

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) If you will refer to page 12 there is a statement by a man named Charles Turner, taken by a Sub-divisional Inspector named Hazelden. I have not called Hazelden, and I do not propose to call him unless the Commission think it is desirable he should give evidence as to the accuracy of that statement.

(*Chairman.*) I do not think you need trouble to call that officer.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Then, Sir, would you refer to page 36 of the same bundle. That is a statement of an officer named John Lewis, who is no longer in the Police Force. You may remember that I cross-examined Mr. Platt upon that statement and produced Lewis in Court, and I confronted him with Mr. Platt. Lewis is no longer in the Police Force, and he complains it upsets his employment if he is brought here. If the Commission think it necessary to call him, of course, I shall bring him here, but if otherwise I should desire to save him the inconvenience. The point of it was to show Platt's interest in Chapman and Chapman's appeal.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That was the only relevancy of it.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That was the only relevancy of it. Platt denied the whole business.

(*Chairman.*) I do not think you need call Lewis.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) If you please, Sir, I was desiring of saving the trouble of calling both those people if I could avoid it.

Superintendent Harry Noviss, sworn.

Superintendent H. Noviss.
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40528. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Are you Superintendent of the L Division?—Yes.

40529. You have an office at Kennington Lane?—Yes.

40530. Do you also attend at the office at Kennington Road?—I only visit there.

40531. Your office then is at Kennington Lane?—Yes.

40532. Do you remember Platt being brought to your office at Kennington Lane on the 19th October, 1903?—Yes; shortly after 6 p.m.

40533. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) If you want to refer, Sir, to the Superintendent's report, I think the only material ones are on pages 32, 37 and 47. (*To the Witness.*) What was said?—Platt was shown into my office, and he said he had called with reference to the letter he had sent me on the previous night complaining of a police officer. I informed him that I had received no such letter, and requested him to inform me when and where he posted it.

40534. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What are you reading from?—These are my notes.

40535. Is it your report?—It is a statement.

40536. It is a note you made at the time?—Not at the time.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You had better tell the story. If it is a report or anything in writing at the time or about the time, of course, it would not be objected to.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It is a statement made after referring to his reports, and it is really a statement he made for me as being more convenient to examine him from than from his reports. It was only made the other day.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) But I think it would be objectionable.

40537. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Then perhaps you had better tell us from your recollection?—He informed me that it was posted the previous night about 11.30. I asked him who posted it. He said "I did." I said "Are you sure?" He said "I did not really post it, but I was about twenty yards away from the pillar-box when I gave it up to a man. I cannot say if he posted it" After hesitation he said "It was one of your own cloth."

40538. That is, one of the police?—One of the police I took it to be. I asked him then what the letter contained. He said "It contained a complaint against a constable named Patsy, stationed at Kennington Road who tried to ramp him on a bet on Saturday." He came to me about 2.40 p.m. and gave me a paper with two sovereigns, saying, 'Here is a bet for you, you may as well have it as anyone else.'" He also stated that the bet was made after the race was won, and the constable and a friend had been round to his house on several occasions since to demand the winnings, which were, I think, something about £20.

40539. Was anything said about any commission being given to the constable on the bet?—Yes, he afterwards said that when the constable gave him the paper he took him into the public-house and treated him and gave him 5s. I asked him if he had a witness, and he gave me the name of a man named Turner. I then sent for Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer from Kennington Road, and he attended very shortly afterwards. I asked Platt to repeat the statement that he made to me respecting the constable, and he did so. I ordered the Sub-divisional Inspector into plain clothes, and told him to keep observation at the Tankard public-house, Kennington Road, where Platt had informed me previously a friend of his had made arrangements to meet the constable. Platt then left my office and so did the Sub-divisional Inspector. On the following morning I again saw Mr. Platt and the Sub-divisional Inspector.

40540. That would be the 20th October?—Very shortly after 9 a.m. I think it was, to the best of my recollection, and Platt informed me what had taken place the night previous

40541. You saw Platt with the Sub-divisional Inspector?—I would not be quite sure upon the point whether they were both together at the first, but they were subsequently within a few minutes, and the Sub-divisional Inspector then reported to me what had transpired, that he saw P.C. Deed in company with a man enter the Tankard public-house. Then I made arrangements with the Sub-divisional Inspector and

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Mr. Platt to attend Kennington Road the same morning at 11 o'clock to make their statements in the presence of P.C. Deed. During our conversation that morning Mr. Platt made a general statement that it had cost him £3 10s. for years past for police.

40542. £3 10s. what—per annum, or what?—£3 10s. per week for years past for police. He had been connected with betting about 20 years; he had been arrested four times in the name of Smith, and he had also been arrested prior to that at Bow Street.

40543. Did he say what he had been arrested for?—For betting. The statement of Mr. Platt was taken, and that reached me in the afternoon. I saw Constable Deed, the officer in question, and suspended him from duty.

40544. Before you come to that, when he was speaking on this morning of the 20th October about its having cost him £3 10s. a week for years for the police did you ask him for any particulars?—I did. I asked him whether it was given to the C.I. Department or to the uniform men. He declined to say, and his last words almost to me just before he left my office on the morning when I invited him to give me any particulars he refused to do it, and just as he was about to leave my office he struck his left breast with his right hand and said, "I have notes in my pocket-book." I asked him particularly to show me his pocket-book, and he said "No, I have no further complaint to make at present. I will see how this job gets on first."

40545. Then he left?—He left.

40546. And you obtained his statement from the Inspector?—Yes, and I saw the constable, and from his own admission and from the evidence, or the facts that I had before me, I suspended him from duty.

40547. Did you see the betting slip?—I did.

40548. Who showed you that?—Mr. Platt.

40549. Of course you knew Deed's handwriting?—Yes; it was not in his handwriting.

40550. You say on the constable's own admissions you suspended him. How much did he admit of Platt's story?—He admitted leaving his patrol and making a bet with Platt, but he denied receiving the drink or going to the public-house or receiving the 5s.

40551. That was quite sufficient, of course, for you to suspend him?—Yes.

40552. The mere admission that he had left his patrol to make the bet?—Yes.

40553. Did you get a statement taken from Turner?—I did.

40554. That was taken by Inspector Hazelden?—Yes.

40555. That is the statement, a copy of which is on page 12 of the documents before the Commission?—Yes.

40556. You read that statement of Turner, of course?—Yes.

40557. You considered that, did you, in the conclusion that you came to?—I did.

40558. Was the inquiry held before you?—Yes.

40559. And Platt was there?—No, I did not see Platt after that morning. I have had no conversation with Platt from that day to this, I do not think.

40560. So that the inquiry before you was conducted, so far as you were concerned, upon the written record of what the Inspector had taken?—Yes.

40561. That is Inspector Spencer?—Yes.

40562. That is before the Commission?—Yes.

40563. You referred it to headquarters?—I referred it to the Chief Constable, and he referred it to the Assistant Commissioner.

40564. And the decision of the Chief Constable and the Assistant Commissioner appears on the reports before the Commission?—Yes.

40565. And he was dismissed?—He was.

40566. Did you know anything more of the matter until the receipt of a letter from headquarters forwarded from there which had been received from Platt?—No.

40567. That is the letter of the 19th November, which appears on page 26?—Yes.

40568. Up to that time had you had any particulars at all of the complaints that Platt made with regard to having paid money to the police except Deed?—No.

40569. Did you call for reports?—I did.

40570. And got them from Soar and Gunn, who were still in the force, and Powell?—Yes.

40571. And also from Station Sergeant Dale and Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer?—Yes.

40572. And you made a report yourself on this matter embodying your recollection of what had taken place at your interview with Platt?—Yes, a month previous.

(*Chairman.*) Do you want to ask any questions of the Superintendent, Mr. Platt?

40573. (*Mr. Platt.*) If you please, Sir.—You quite admit that on the 20th October Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer was in your presence and mine?—That is so, and also on the 19th.

40574. And he read a report of what he had taken notice of the previous evening?—I do not know what he did. He was there on the 20th, and also on the 19th.

40575. Did he not have a sheet of foolscap and read out his report to you that tallied with the time that I stated?—No, he would not read anything out to me. If he had a report he would give it to me. There was no need for him to report except verbally.

40576. At the time which you asked me?—On the Tuesday morning you are alluding to.

40577. You particularly asked me, and Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer read from that paper?—No, I have no recollection.

(*Chairman.*) Are you referring to the morning?

40578. (*Mr. Platt.*) At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th October, 1903, or as near as possible 9 o'clock. Now you have mentioned here that I said to you that letter was posted by one of your own cloth?—After a lot of hesitation and beating about the bush.

40579. You know the officer who posted it?—I do not.

40580. You have had him in your office since?—If so it is your brother-in-law.

40581. You have had a man who is out of it now in your office?—I have had no one in my office. You are the only man that I have ever seen in my office with regard to any police business.

40582. I do not wish to mention this late police officer's name unless I am compelled, as he is in a very good berth at the present time. How long were you at Kennington Lane before I lodged my complaint?—What do you mean?

40583. How long were you Chief Superintendent of the L Division before I lodged my complaint?—Eighteen months.

40584. You had been there 18 months previous to my lodging my complaint?—Yes.

40585. Is it possible for me not to know the Chief Superintendent's name?—I think you were in a position to find out anyone's name, and you only had to go to the local directory or the London Directory to find my name out.

40586. A commercial man might be able to do that, but not being a commercial man and only a betting man I would not trouble. I should like to ask you on whose report did you cause inquiries to be made of the London and South-Western Railway's police?—On no one's report.

40587. (*Chairman.*) Did you cause inquiries to be made of the London and South-Western Company's police?—I directed Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer, who brought to my knowledge that Mr. Platt was on the railway and that he had tried to make a book after he left Robert Street, to go out in plain clothes to keep observation, and he came to the conclusion that he was there for the purpose of betting, and he saw one of the officers belonging to the London and South-Western police on it.

40588. Then it was upon the report of somebody—not a formal report, but on a statement that you heard from somebody—that you did give certain information to the London and South-Western police?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Is that an answer to your question, Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. Platt.*) There have been a lot of reports, and I was asking the officer the question where those reports started from, so that I could try to show you the gist of the thing and where these reports first started from.

40589. (*Chairman.*) The Superintendent says that

somebody made a statement to him. (*To the witness.*) Was there anything besides that statement?—No, Sir.

40590. (*Mr. Platt.*) What was the cause of your sending the Sub-divisional Inspector, and what officer did he see belonging to the London and South-Western Railway police?—I do not know. You must ask him.

40591. What caused you to send him there?—I have told you.

40592. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Was the statement in writing or verbal?—Verbal.

40593. (*Mr. Platt.*) Who did it start from?—I cannot tell you.

40594. Surely you know what caused you to send Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer to Waterloo Station police office?—I told you that Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer reported to me that he heard you were on the station.

40595. You being his superior officer, surely you know what caused him to report the fact to you. You must know who made the report to him?—I do not know.

(*Chairman.*) Are you suggesting that the person who you refer to as being no longer in the police force informed Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer.

(*Mr. Platt.*) No. An officer who is in the Force at the present time, and I want to show a certain malice.

40596. (*Chairman.*) Did you gather from Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer's statement that he himself knew that Mr. Platt was on the premises of the London and South-Western Railway, or did you gather that Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer was speaking on information which some other constable had given him?—From information that he had received, but I do not know from what source he received it.

40597. What Mr. Platt is asking you is whether you know what constable it was who gave this information to Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer?—I do not, sir.

40598. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What date is this? About what time is it that this statement was made to you upon which you directed Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer to make inquiries of the London and South-Western police?—After his letter to the Commissioner.

40599. After he had made a complaint?—Oh, yes, after he had made his complaint—some time after. Just before he went on cab driving.

40600. (*Mr. Platt.*) Was there any cause from November, 1903, till between May and June, 1905, for me to be watched?—Yes.

40601. Will you kindly tell us the dates I was watched?—Only on two occasions, but I could not tell you the dates; they are in the reports.

40602. On two occasions?—As far as I know.

40603. What date?—1905.

40604. So from 1903 to 1905 there was no occasion for me to be watched?—I do not know that you were watched.

40605. What caused you to have me under the surveillance of the police on these two dates in 1905?—I received certain information—I think that came from Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer—that you were making a book—where he did not know. I directed him to have you kept under observation, and you were kept under observation. It was on a Tuesday or Wednesday to the best of my recollection.

40606. And you know where I was the month previous?—No, I do not.

40607. Did you know I had been in hospital a month?—No, not then.

40608. What caused you to put Detective-sergeant Waters to make inquiries about me?—I have not put Detective-sergeant Waters on to make inquiries about you.

40609. Did any officer of less degree than yourself cause him to do it?—No, not that I know of.

40610. Would Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer cause him to do it?—I could not tell you. I do not know anything about it.

40611. That was the first time for eighteen months that I had been in that street—Brook Street, Kennington—during the hours of betting?—I do not know.

40612. And that same evening you caused inquiries to be made at the two public-houses that I have mentioned, and from then you had me under observation.

(*Chairman.*) Why should they not? I do not quite follow the cross-examination, after what you have told us. You admit you did carry on, and were endeavouring to carry on, from time to time, this occupation.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I was never there myself during the hours of racing. I had somebody else there.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Perhaps that is why they did not catch you.

(*Mr. Platt.*) At that particular date.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You do not suggest, as I followed your evidence, that you were paying the police after you had made this complaint.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Not since November, 1903, I have not paid any of these officers.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is the point. You do not suggest you were paying any of them at that time?

(*Mr. Platt.*) No.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not know what the point of your cross-examination is as to their keeping observation on you after that.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I want to find out about these different reports, and why they have my house watched as they have done. I know they have watched it for a matter of ten or twelve hours a day.

(*Witness.*) That is untrue.

(*Mr. Platt.*) He knows a number of people come to my door.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I dare say.

(*Chairman.*) I should have thought it was the duty of the Superintendent to watch you, and the police, after what you had been saying to him.

(*Mr. Platt.*) The point I wish to make is that that was the first time for eighteen months I had been in the immediate neighbourhood of that street during the hours of racing, and I am not there two hours before the police know I am there, and they come and make inquiries.

(*Chairman.*) That shows how vigilant the Superintendent or the other officers were.

(*Mr. Platt.*) And it may show there was some malice at the other end of the stick.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You can put the question if you think right—I do not want to interfere with you—but how you propose to show malice by eliciting answers which, according to your statement of the case, would only show the police were doing what it was their duty to do, it is rather difficult to follow. They were bound to watch you.

(*Chairman.*) Put your question.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Why, after being under observation for three hours and twenty minutes, when I walk into Kennington Road Police Station is it refused to me to make any statement against the police officers only in their presence?—That is the order laid down, that any complaint to be made should be made in the presence of the officers.

(*Chairman.*) Did Mr. Platt after this complain that he had been watched for three hours or so?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Before June, 1905.

40613. (*Chairman.*) Did he come to the office, as far as you know?—He went to Kennington Road.

40614. Did you see him?—No. He came on Wednesday morning to Kennington Lane, but I refused to see him.

40615. On what ground did you refuse to see him?—I told him if he had any complaint to make the Sub-divisional Inspector there would deal with it. I was just going on to Scotland Yard.

40616. That was Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer?—No, that would be another officer.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) On page 53 you will find the report dealing with this complaint

(*Witness.*) He complained of being watched, and wanted to know why he was watched. That was the effect of his complaint.

40617. (*Chairman.*) You made a report on the 23rd June, or rather Sub-divisional Inspector Rolfe made the report, and you submitted it?—Yes.

40618. You say: "I beg to report that on the 14th instant a man called at this station and asked to see the Superintendent. I asked him if his business was of a private nature, and he said, 'Tell the Superintendent my name is Platt, and he will see me.' I

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acquainted the Superintendent, and was directed to attend to him, and take down in writing any complaint he had to make. I then told Platt I would attend to any business on which he had called, and he then said he was an ex-bookmaker, and had complained to the Commissioner respecting the conduct of a certain P.C of this division, and he objected to the P.C. still being on the same duty. I told him that if he had made a complaint to the Commissioner, as stated, the matter would be full investigated, but that the Commissioner would not allow bookmakers or ex-bookmakers to arrange the duties of police officers. He then left the station, stating that if he got no satisfaction from the Commissioner he would go to the Home Secretary." (To *Mr. Platt.*) That is the occasion you are referring to when you asked to see the Superintendent.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, when the officer refused to see me. When I gave two cards to Inspector Rolfe he immediately came out, and his words to me were that I was a madman. As Superintendent Noviss refused to see me, I told him I should go to Scotland Yard the next morning, and I was there at 10.30 the next morning.

(*Witness.*) The same morning, was it not, Mr. Platt?

40619. (*Chairman.*) Why did you not see Mr. Platt?—It is not my duty to see people who call with regard to complaints. There are other officers.

40620. I quite follow that, but when Mr. Platt's name was mentioned you probably did recollect the Deed incident and the appeal to Newington Sessions, and knew it was rather a special matter?—The Sub-divisional Inspector came to me and told me that Platt had come to know why he was being followed. That is the occasion on which I told you he was followed on one day, and he was followed on that day.

(*Chairman.*) What is your next question, Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Since I lodged my complaint in 1903 there were always only police-constables who did this duty, but since I laid my complaint you have put a police-sergeant and a police-constable out?—Yes.

40621. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Had that ever been done before?—No.

40622. What Mr. Platt is putting to you is right to that extent, that since his complaint was made you changed your system by sending a police sergeant and a police-constable out sometimes?—The next year I changed.

(*Mr. Platt.*) That is in this division.

40623. (*Chairman.*) When did you make that change?—The following season, about May, 1904.

40624. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The racing season was nearly over at the time these complaints were made?—Yes, there is very little betting done after November.

40625. So it was practically after these complaints were made that you thought it better there should be a police-sergeant going out with a police-constable instead of two police-constables?—I did, because I have always done my best to suppress betting.

40626. (*Chairman.*) That did not apply to Mr. Platt alone, but it applied to all the other bookmakers?—It applied to everyone throughout the division.

40627. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That meant that they went out in private clothes?—Yes, just the same, only there was an officer—a sergeant—with the constable.

40628. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) To secure the greater efficiency of the service?—Yes. This allegation was made, and I thought it was my duty, and knew it was my duty, to do what I possibly could, if anything was being done, to have a superior officer out.

40629. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) They both went out in plain clothes?—Yes.

40630. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) If the sergeant was there he would be able to see if there was any such system prevailing as was suggested?—Just so; and before that I sent the Sub-divisional Inspector out. He was out in plain clothes as well.

40631. (*Chairman.*) You thought, I gather from that, that the sergeant was more likely to be incorruptible than the police-constable?—I did.

40632. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You say you sent the Sub-divisional Inspector out. Was that Inspector Rolfe?—No, Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer.

40633. On the same date?—Not on the same date, but to keep observation.

40634. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) In plain clothes?—Yes.

40635. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) To keep observation on whom—on constables and bookmakers?—On constables and bookmakers, to see if there was any collusion with regard to the police and the bookmakers.

40636. You were a little uncomfortable about what you heard?—Well, Sir, I have a conscience, and I have always tried my best to suppress bookmaking, and I have had to resort to a good many means to do it. They all know that.

40637. (*Mr. Platt.*) Previous to my complaint had Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer been out keeping us men under observation, or the police officers?—Not till after the receipt of your letter dated the 19th November—yes, before that—when you made a general allegation about £3 10s. a week, that is when Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer went out.

40638. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is a month before?—That is a month before, just after Deed was dismissed.

40639. (*Mr. Platt.*) Can you give any reason why in the L Division there should only be police-constables sent out doing this duty previous to my complaint and in every other division a police-sergeant and a police-constable?—I did not know it was done, and I do not think it has been done. I think I am nearly the only Superintendent who uses a sergeant.

40640. I think the police records will prove different to that. When I was arrested at Bow Street it was by a police-sergeant and a police-constable in plain clothes on plain clothes duty?—I can only speak to my own division and divisions I have been connected with.

40641. But why should you put a police-sergeant and a police-constable together after my complaint when it has always been the general rule in every other division—why should you alter it after my complaint?—I have told the Commissioners why.

40642. Because you thought I was speaking the truth?—No. You made a certain allegation, and I did my best to find out whether your allegations were true or not.

40643. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is it correct to say, as Mr. Platt said just now, that in every other division a police-sergeant and a constable were sent out before his complaint?—I do not think so. I have had a lot to do with other divisions, and I do not know it.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I have paid fines under them at Bow Street.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You do not complain of being arrested by a police-sergeant instead of by an ordinary constable, do you?

(*Mr. Platt.*) No, Sir, I am only trying to show what happened.

(*The Witness.*) We have not always got a sergeant here. We are rather short at times.

40644. (*Mr. Platt.*) Is it possible for us to have the reports of the officers who made their reports to Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer that caused him to go to the London and South-Western Railway officers?—No reports have been made.

40645. That is why Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer went to the London and South Western Railway, is it?—What do you mean?

40646. You know he went there?—I told you he went there.

40647. What caused him to go there. Where did the report come from?—Because he had information that you were making a book on the station.

40648. Is there a report to that effect?—No.

(*Mr. Platt.*) It is possible that Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer might be able to tell us who reported the facts to him. It is most essential that I should get that fact.

40649. (*Chairman.*) Just one or two questions. Deed, I understand, was in 1903 one of the plain clothes men sent out for the special purpose of watching these bookmakers?—He was one of them.

40650. When was Deed sent out. I do not think we have had a statement as to the time when he was first employed at that work?—Before I went to the division.

40651. You were there 18 months before this matter arose?—At the commencement of 1902 I went there.

40652. So Deed had been at that special work for some time before 1903?—Yes.

40653. We have been told pretty fully by P.C. Soer and one or two others as to their method of working. They were on patrol duty—that is the technical term, is it not?—Yes.

40654. They had no particular beat?—No, you could not define a beat unless you directed them to watch a certain bookmaker, and then it was no use. They might have to go round

40655. You had to trust to their discretion to occupy their time properly?—They did not have much time, because they would not go out, generally speaking, much before 12 o'clock.

40656. We know they went out for four hours' plain clothes duty and four hours' uniform duty on the same day?—No, they would not go out for four hours duty if they had an arrest, because that would take them away from their duty, and they would have to go to the police court.

40657. But that would be counted in their duty, their attendance at the police court?—Yes, but it would mean they would not patrol for the four hours.

40658. But they were on duty for four hours on this business?—Yes.

40659. And, of course, if they effected an arrest they would have to go to the police court?—Yes.

40660. Some questions were asked of one or two of the constables as to whether they made any report as to how they occupied their time, and they said they did not make any report as to where they had been or what bookmakers or what places or pitches they had been watching. Is that the case?—That is so.

40661. So that it was quite possible for them to go into public-houses, or go to any street in the division?—It would be possible, but hardly probable.

40662. Without a breach of duty?—It would be possible, but hardly probable.

40663. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) But without a breach of duty—that is the question?—No, it would be a breach of duty.

40664. (*Chairman.*) But why. They were acting in a certain sense as detectives. A man might be receiving slips in a public-house, for instance. Would it not be their duty to follow him. I am assuming now they are in plain clothes, and disguised as Soer told us, and others told us?—Certainly.

40665. There is no breach of duty in the officer going into a public-house. Supposing, for instance, he saw Mr. Platt going into a public-house, there would be no breach of duty in his following him?—No, and it might be advisable for him to go into a public-house to keep observation if the bookmaker was using it from outside.

40666. You said something, and I see there is something in the report, about Deed being dismissed not simply for making the bet, but for being off his patrol?—Yes.

40667. What is the meaning of that. How was Deed off his patrol?—He was sent to a certain place to keep observation—I think it was Tyer Street, Lambeth. There was a complaint about a bookmaker there, and the officers at Kennington Lane Station could not detect him; they were too well known. I sent Deed there with another officer. He should have kept observation there and when he left there he should have gone and reported off at the station. Instead of that he went past the station to Mr. Platt and made the bet.

40668. That was entirely a special occasion, was it not?—Yes.

40669. In that case Deed's duty had been made an express duty to go and make some particular observation?—On that day.

40670. But for that he seems to have had, like Soer and the others, a discretion to go where he liked? In the sub-division.

40671. Of course I understand that—in the sub-division?—Yes, not the division.

40672. That is what you mean by saying that P.C. Deed was dismissed for improperly leaving his patrol?—Yes.

40673. Did he go out of his sub-division?—Yes, he went from one sub-division to another.

40674. In which division was the public-house in which he made the bet or near which he made the bet?—In the Kennington Road sub-division.

40675. And what was the sub-division to which you told him to go?—The sub-division was Kennington Lane.

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40676. I want to get the system in vogue of dealing with the street bookmakers in this division perfectly clear. You do not know what the system was before 1902?—No.

40677. I think before 1902 we have been told it was in the hands of the C.I.D. officers?—No.

40678. When you came there the system was to send out plain clothes men?—No, they were out long before I went there. In my predecessor's time they used them.

40679. That was the system you found in operation when you came—namely, sending out two constables in plain clothes?—Yes.

40680. To do their work in the way that P.C. Soer and Gunn have described to us?—Yes.

40681. And that system was a system which you continued to use until the end of the racing season of 1903?—Yes, the end of the racing season.

40682. And during 1903 had any sergeant been sent out to do this kind of work with a police-constable on any occasion that you recollect?—Only for inside premises.

40683. That means public-houses and the like?—Yes, under the Betting Houses Act.

40684. When did you first order that a sergeant should accompany a police-constable for this kind of work where it was possible?—At the commencement of 1904. That would be, I presume, about April or May, or something like that, when flat racing commenced.

40685. Was your order to the effect that a sergeant in plain clothes should invariably accompany the constable in plain clothes?—Yes.

40686. Invariably?—Invariably.

40687. That was a considerable change of practice, was it not, because the number of sergeants, as you have suggested, is not very great?—That is so, Sir.

40688. What was it that induced you to come to the conclusion that it was necessary to change the system?—I talked over the matter with the Assistant Commissioner, and we came to the conclusion—I do not know whether I suggested it or not—that it would be better when a sergeant could be spared for that duty to send him out.

40689. Am I to understand that it was better because you had found that the number of arrests was not sufficiently great when you simply sent two constables out?—No; they did not increase after.

40690. No. I see that in one of the reports it is specially mentioned that in 1903 these police-constables had been particularly active, and there had been a great number of arrests. We know, in fact, the names of the bookmakers arrested and the number of convictions obtained in 1903?—Yes.

40691. Then I may take it your change of system was not due to any inefficiency on the part of the constables in 1903?—No.

40692. Then why did you make the change?—The allegation had been made, as I have mentioned just now, and as a safeguard I considered it would be better to have an officer out.

40693. You knew, of course, that considerable attention had been drawn to the charge which Mr. Platt had made against Deed and the other constables of receiving bribes from him?—Yes.

40694. And his allegation that when he was arrested it was done simply by collusion with the police?—Or by arrangement.

40695. You knew all that?—Yes.

40696. And it was because of that that you determined you would send a sergeant out by way of a safeguard?—Yes.

40697. Did you think there was anything at all in Mr. Platt's charges?—I did not.

40698. Then I do not see quite why you changed your system if you thought there was nothing in it. Did you think there might be something in it?—I did not think there might be, but I thought it was a far safer course.

40699. But why was it safer if you were perfectly safe before? You have told us that the two-constable system had been efficient enough in the year 1903.

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You told us that you were induced to make a change in consequences of the charges made by Platt, and I do not quite follow your answer that you thought there might be nothing in the charges at all?—There is a superior officer present with the constable, you see, Sir.

40700. Were you satisfied that Deed had accepted no bribes at all from Platt?—I was quite satisfied that he had not. The statement of his own witness, Turner, disproves that. They do not agree at all. Platt says he went into the public-house, and Turner says he did not go into the public-house.

40701. That is only on one occasion. If I remember rightly, the evidence which Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer gave us, and I think the evidence of your own report, Platt distinctly made a charge of bribery against Deed, not on one occasion only, but on many occasions?—Only on one occasion he made the charge, as far as I know. That is the statement he made on the 20th about the 5s.

40702. That was the only charge as to which he gave particulars to you as to the time and place and amount. But I understood it was common ground between you all that Platt had made what is described as a sweeping charge?—He made a sweeping allegation; but you must remember, gentlemen, that Platt was only there a few months. He had not been betting in the division previously—not until the May previous to this.

40703. But Platt made a definite statement that he was paying £1 a week to these constables?—He did before you, gentlemen, and then he varied it to 10s. He has made various statements. At the Sessions House he said it was £2 or £1, and then he has varied it here to 10s.

40704. Then we are to understand that you feel absolutely certain when you dismissed Deed that he had not been accepting bribes from Platt?—Yes.

40705. And you dismissed him simply and solely because on this one occasion he had disobeyed orders by going into another division, and because he had made a bet?—Making a bet was what he was dismissed for while on duty.

40706. You can hardly say that, because you report that he was dismissed for improperly leaving his patrol and making a bet?—Yes.

40707. "While specially employed keeping observation to detect betting." It is quite true, you say that. That is what you wish us to understand, that you were absolutely convinced that Deed was innocent of taking any bribes from Platt, but that you considered his offence of leaving his patrol, when specially ordered to do something on that patrol, and making a bet, was sufficient cause for dismissal?—Yes.

40708. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Deed was a very trusted officer, was he not?—He was.

40709. He had been specially selected for this duty?—He had.

40710. And he was trusted, I suppose, just in the same way as you trusted Soer, Gunn, and Powell?—Yes.

40711. He had been at this duty for some considerable time?—I think for about two years.

40712. As long as you had been there?—Before I went there.

40713. I need hardly ask you, particularly after what happened, this was a very grave offence of Deed's?—Very.

40714. Did it not occur to you after what Platt had said that Deed was one of the officers who, according to him, had been receiving money for bribes?—No.

40715. You see what Deed had done. The matter with regard to which the complaint was made was not a mere ordinary bet. The complaint was not for making an ordinary bet, was it?—I do not quite follow you, Sir.

40716. I am drawing the distinction between the complaint that was made, or might have been made, to you that Deed had made a bet in the ordinary way, and that the complaint that was, in fact, made, which, as I understand if I caught the expression from you, Platt said Deed had tried to "ramp" him with his bet?—Yes.

40717. That showed a good familiarity with betting, did it not?—Yes.

40718. The way in which he had tried to get this £20 odd from Mr. Platt?—Yes.

40719. The bet in itself, I suppose, if I followed what you said to the Chairman, would be a very serious offence—betting while on duty?—It would be.

40720. Particularly, I suppose, while engaged on this special duty?—That would not make any difference as far as I am concerned.

40721. I rather thought from the report that it was looked upon as a graver offence. Supposing a policeman who is not told off to do this particular duty, but who is on his ordinary duty, were to give half-a-crown to somebody to make a bet for him, and that came to your knowledge, would that policeman be dismissed?—I have no doubt he would. It would be a grave breach of duty.

40722. Are you quite following what I am putting to you? I only want you to be quite clear. I am not suggesting now that he goes and gives it to a bookmaker?—No; he gives it to someone else.

40723. Supposing a policeman while he is on his duty and doing his duty asks a friend to go and put half-a-crown on a horse for him, would the policeman be dismissed if that came to your knowledge?—I should not dismiss him; I should send him forward to the Commissioner. I should think very likely he would be dismissed.

40724. Would you not draw a great distinction between the offence of that policeman and that of the man who goes to the bookmaker who he is specially told off to watch? Would you not draw a great distinction between the two cases?—There is a distinction when a man is sent out to suppress betting, but not a man in uniform, and it is a neglect of his duty if he does not suppress it.

40725. But it does not follow the money was going to be put on with the street bookmaker. I thought you drew a distinction because of the report which you, yourself, make in the sentence to which I called the learned Chairman's attention, because you say Deed was dismissed for improperly leaving his patrol and making a bet with a bookmaker while specially employed keeping observation to detect betting?—Yes, I amplified it in that way, but so far as I am personally concerned, I should look on the one the same as the other. It is quite as bad. I may have strong views, perhaps, upon it.

40726. You mean that the mere fact of a bet being made by a police constable while on his duty is, in your view, a matter that must be rigorously put down, and you would dismiss him, so far as you are concerned, if it rested with you?—Yes.

40727. When these statements were made to you about Deed, did it not occasion you any doubt as to the other officers?—No. The first statement which was made, which is the statement I think you mean, was made on the 20th October.

40728. I thought the first statement was made on the 19th October?—The verbal statement, but it was put in writing on the 20th.

40729. The complaint was made on the 19th?—Yes, but there was no mention of any other officers in it at all.

40730. I do not think you quite follow the question I am putting to you. You had got certain officers who were trusted, and who were told off to do this particular duty, and you have told us you made a change beginning in the next year in consequence of the complaints which were made during November, 1903. You have told us that?—I made it partly through that, no doubt.

40731. What I am putting to you is, did not the fact that Deed had to be dismissed occasion you some doubt as to the other officers?—No, it did not.

40732. Had you any doubt at all about Deed before?—No.

40733. No suspicion of any kind?—None whatever; and I may say that the bet was not made in his own handwriting, and the bet was not for himself.

40734. That you do not know?—There was another man there.

40735. Do you know who the other man was?—No, I do not.

40736. Then I do not quite understand why you say that. You do not know that?—Mr. Platt reported that there was another man with him, and he came round to his house.

40737. But that does not show that the bet was not for Deed?—No, I will not say that.

40738. That is what you said just now, that the bet was not for Deed, it was for somebody else?—It was not made in Deed's handwriting, and Deed said he made the bet for a friend. That is the only ground that I have in my mind for saying that Deed did not make the bet. He made the bet, practically, for the other man.

40739. Just attend, Superintendent. Are you telling us that in your view Deed did not make a bet at all for himself?—Not for himself, but he made a bet.

40740. But do you mean that Deed was dismissed for making a bet for somebody else?—Just so.

40741. And that you do not think he made the bet for himself?—No.

40742. Or had any interest in it?—I will not say "interest."

40743. What do you think about it. Supposing a bet was made by Deed under these circumstances. Come, Superintendent, have you any doubt that Deed had an interest in that bet?—He had no doubt an interest.

40744. We know what he said to Mr. Platt. He purported to make it on behalf of, I think the expression was, "the Governor." That was the statement he made to Mr. Platt, but according to what he told you it was for somebody else—a friend?—He made a bet.

40745. He made a bet, and we can have very little doubt about for whom it was or who was interested in it. Did he ask any of the others whether they had made bets?—No.

40746. Was no question put to any of the officers who were engaged on this work, as to whether they had made bets?—No.

40747. Take Soer, for example. Soer was engaged a good deal with Deed?—Yes.

40748. Did you ask Soer whether he had known Deed to make a bet?—No.

40749. Why not?—There was no need to, because Deed's case was quite clear, and he was dealt with and dismissed within three days.

40750. But Deed's case showed clearly that it was not the first time that he had made a bet, did it not? It showed perfectly plainly that Deed quite understood how to make his bets so that he was sure to win. You did not think that was his first bet, did you?—I did not give it a thought.

40751. Taking that from you, did it not occur to you that it was wise to ask Soer, who had accompanied him on a great many of his duties, the question?—No. He admitted the offence.

40752. But that seems to me all the more reason why you should have spoken to Soer about it. If the offence was admitted, Deed had been accompanying Soer and was a trusted officer, as Soer was. Did not you ask Soer whether he knew anything at all about Deed having made this bet?—No.

40753. You knew at this time that accusations were being made, however vague they were, of payments of £3 10s. a week to the police?—Yes.

40754. If those payments were being made to the police they could only be made to Deed, Soer, Gunn, and Powell, who were the officers who were told off to do this particular duty?—"£3 10s. a week for years," I think, was the statement made.

40755. Yes, quite so. But supposing money was being paid at that time, and assuming that it was true for the moment that money was being paid, it could only be paid to those who were engaged in this occupation of watching the street bookmakers. There was not very much difficulty in ascertaining the names?—No.

40756. Supposing Mr. Platt said he was paying £3 10s. a week in 1903 to the police not to arrest him, that must include men like Deed, Soer, Gunn, and Powell, must it not?—Yes, but he did not say it was paid not to arrest him. The statement was, "£3 10s. a week for years for the police."

40757. What did you think he was paying them for?—He was arrested four times, much more than anyone else.

40758. But if he made a statement that he was paying them £3 10s. a week for years, you understood he was bribing them. That was his statement?—That was his statement, but I did not believe his statement.

40759. But, still, he said it?—He said it, and from inquiries I made I found he was working for another man, and he had no finances at all, but he was practically working for another man at a low wage, and then driving a cab during the winter. I do not know how anyone could have thought his statement could be correct.

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40760. That shows you made inquiries to test the truth of his statement. What I am pointing out to you is that if a man makes a statement of that kind, that he was paying £3 10s. a week to the police, he could only mean to the police whose business it was to charge him or to keep an eye upon him as a street bookmaker, could it not?—Just so.

40761. As those men were quite well known to you in 1903, if the statement was true, it could only apply, or would, in the ordinary course, apply, to those men, including Deed, Soer, Gunn, and Powell—if it was true?—Just so.

40762. So, if the statement was made that he was bribing the police in 1903, that must mean that he was bribing, or would in the ordinary course mean, or might mean, that he was bribing these four policemen?—Just so.

40763. Then you see, if he made this general statement, I do not quite follow the difficulty that you were in in knowing who the persons were who were meant by him. It did not matter how general the statement was, if you understood that the man, who was a street bookmaker, was a man bribing the police, or giving them £3 10s. a week, and you know who the police are who are engaged in that particular work—it is simple enough to know who the men are, if it is true?—I did not ask the men.

40764. Did you ask Deed whether he had been bribed?—I did.

40765. You did ask Deed?—Yes, and he denied it, and in his report, too, he denied the 5s.

40766. Did you ask Soer?—No.

40767. Did you not think it was worth while asking the question. It is difficult to follow. You had got Soer and Deed working together a good deal, and Deed who was suspected, and who was dismissed the Force. If Deed was being bribed, in all probability it must apply to Soer also—certainly the accusation applied to him. Why did you not ask him?—I did not see any reason to ask him.

40768. It is not an accusation that is made every day?—No.

40769. Had it been made before?—No.

40770. It was the first time?—The first time that ever I knew the accusation made in all my experience.

40771. Ever since you have been a Superintendent of the division?—Or any other division.

40772. Then I should have thought that it was all the more reason why you should have made the most rigorous inquiry into it?—His statement was he had given him 5s. in the public-house, and the man Turner, who made a statement, said he did not go into a public-house. There was that to be disproved, or there was that point to be considered, and there was also the mis-statement Platt had made with regard to posting a letter which, afterwards, he admitted he did not post, but gave to some one else.

40773. But he was right about Deed?—He was right about Deed making the bet.

40774. Deed was dismissed because of his complaint?—Just so.

40775. The statement of Turner is only as to what took place in the public-house. I quite understand that you say that threw considerable doubt in your mind upon his statement, but his statement as regards Deed and the man had been corroborated by Deed himself?—Just so.

40776. So that you could not afford to treat his statements as absolute invention. That is plain, is it not?—That is plain.

40777. I am puzzled throughout to understand why, as you told me just now, it must be perfectly plain who the persons were who were designated by this vague general statement, no question was ever put to one of these men as to whether they had been receiving bribes or making bets?—It was not till after the letter came in specifying the bribes.

40778. This statement of his to you, that the £3 10s.

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had been paid, was treated rather lightly, was it not?—No, it was not, considering that the race was not run that day until 2.27, and the bet was made immediately afterwards.

40779. You are dealing with another matter?—I am only explaining. The bet was not made till that time, and in my opinion the man had no reason for attempting to ramp him. The bet, in my opinion, was made in a legitimate way, and the reason of the complaint was to save his £20.

40780. You think he complained of Deed in order that he should not have to pay this money out on the horse that won, to the amount of £20?—That was my opinion, and so it is now.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Where is the man who took it off the telephone?

40781. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is the opinion which you formed, I suppose, of Mr. Platt recently, is it, or did you come to that conclusion at once?—I did at once, after the statement of the witness, Turner, came before me.

40782. Of course, this was a matter into which you did not inquire. You have not inquired as to which of them is correct about that—that is to say, as to whether Platt was telling the truth, or Deed was telling the truth, at the time that the bet was made, have you?—No.

40783. As far as I follow you, it did not become necessary, because the moment Deed admitted he had made the bet, that was sufficient?—That was sufficient for me.

40784. And you reported to the Commissioner?—Yes.

40785. This is a shrewd opinion which you have formed about the reason of Mr. Platt's information?—That is my opinion, and I still entertain it.

40786. Did you know that Mr. Platt had been to the Kennington Road Station three times before he saw you on the 19th?—No.

40787. Do you mean you did not know it at the time?—I did not know it until 6 o'clock.

40788. I am not suggesting that you knew it till then, but you are not quite following my question. When you did see him did you know that he had been, or had you been told that he had been, three times before to see you?—I would not be sure about three times, but I think the Inspector told me he had been there once previous to this. That would be on two occasions, I know.

40789. On the 19th. He says he had been there three times before, and the fourth time he went he saw you—that is what he says about it, and that may be correct?—It may be, or the third time.

40790. Then when he saw you he made the statement about the payment of the £3 10s .a week?—The following morning.

40791. Did he not make it at all that night?—No.

40792. He merely made a complaint about it?—Yes, and what transpired with regard to the letter.

40793. Then the statement that he made about the £3 10s. per week and all that took place in Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer's presence, did it?—Yes.

40794. I am not quite sure that I understood what you said at first. Did you first of all see him first alone?—On the 19th.

40795. But on the 20th did you first of all see him when he made this statement about the £3 10s. Was that made in your presence only first, or was it said both in your presence and Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer's?—I think it was in the presence of us both. It must have been.

40796. So that you were present at the interview at which this statement was made by him about the £3 10s. to Spencer?—No, he made it to me. Spencer was present.

40997. Take it that way if you like. You were both present?—Yes.

40798. Were you present, too, when Spencer took down the charge book to see who had arrested Platt?—No, I only saw him at Kennington Lane Station.

40799. He took down the charge book at Kennington Road, but you were not present. Did you know of it afterwards?—No.

40800. You did not hear anything about it till it came out in this Court?—On the last occasion here.

40801. You heard about the 5s. bribe to Deed?—The 5s. Platt had given to him. That was stated in his statement.

40802. Did you know that he also said that he had handed 10s. to two police-constables in the charge room?—No, I did not—only what was said here.

40803. Do you mean you never heard it until it was said here?—I saw it on the paper.

40804. On what paper?—On the Sub-divisional Inspector's report, I think it was of the 23rd November.

40805. The report which I have here?—Yes.

40706. That is the 23rd November?—Yes

40807. You knew it then?—I knew it then.

40808. Did you make any inquiry into that?—No.

40809. The statement there was quite enough—that he handed 10s. to two police-constables in the charge room when charged on the 13th October?—Yes.

40810. There is little doubt as to whom that might refer?—Just so. They were the two officers.

40811. They were the two officers who arrested him?—But he has not said anything about that in his evidence since.

40812. It is not a matter which we need to discuss with you, but you are wrong as to that. He did say something about it. Anyhow, his evidence before us does not matter. What I am asking you about is this statement as to the 10s., handed to the two police-constables. That is the statement I am making—it is in the report that was made by Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer, it comes before you, it is countersigned by you, and then it is sent up, I suppose, to the Commissioner?—Yes.

40813. That is on the 23rd November. So that you see on this date you knew that the statement made by Platt was that he had handed 10s. to two police-constables in the charge room. It does not seem a very great effort of imagination to ascertain who those two police-constables might be, does it?—No.

40814. If you have the two police-constables who arrested him, if you know who they are, you would naturally first of all inquire of those two?—Yes.

40815. That would be the ordinary course, would it not?—Yes; but afterwards you will find a report from the station sergeant, who denies that any such statement was made.

40816. Whose report?—I think you will find a report there. I may have gone on both. I think it is Station Sergeant Dale's report.

40817. That does not answer the question I am putting to you at all. There were the two police-constables, Deed and Soer, who had arrested him. That was known, of course, and their names would appear in the charge sheet?—One charging, and the other arresting him.

40818. I still do not understand why, under those circumstances, no question is put to Soer about it?—His report denies all the allegations one way or the other.

40819. This was a definite statement?—Yes.

40820. In the letter of the 19th November it was made very plain who the four police-constables were, according to Platt's statement?—Yes, or the three remaining ones.

40821. Yes, because Deed had gone?—Yes.

40822. The letter of the 19th November, of course, was before you when you answered it by the letter of the 23rd November?—Yes.

40823. In the letter of the 19th November he says: "I beg to state the complaint I made against the other three P.C.'s" (and then he gives the numbers of Soer, Gunn, and Powell) "which was in the presence of Superintendent Noviss and Inspector Spencer at Kennington Lane, the above officers were in the habit of receiving off me a weekly wage." That was the letter you had before you?—Yes.

40824. Then you had to answer it, and you did answer it by the letter of the 23rd?—Yes.

40825. Then there is your letter of the 23rd, and Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer's letter, which you countersigned?—Yes.

40826. You observe that in that letter which you

countersigned (at least, I call your attention to it), Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer says: "The assertion that he had paid a weekly wage to various police-officers was made as stated. You observe that?—Yes.

40827. Did that occur to you as correct? It never struck you that there was anything wrong with the statement? It never struck you that that statement of Inspector Spencer's was wrong?—No.

40828. You would not have countersigned it if it had, I suppose?—No.

40829. The statement that was made, and was definitely before you in the correspondence, was that Platt had made an accusation against the three police-constables?—Yes.

40830. I just want to ask what is your view about reporting by men when they come back when they are sent out on this particular duty. I am not suggesting that there is anything wrong, but would it not be better when the men come back that they should give some account of what they have been doing during the four hours?—No doubt it would, unless there is a superior officer with him.

40831. Then you would trust to the superior officer, to whom a report would be made, if he made a report?—Yes.

40832. What I mean is, if a constable is out with a sergeant you do not think there is any value in the constable reporting then, because the sergeant is with him, to whom the report would be made?—Yes.

40833. But suppose two police-constables are out together, without a sergeant, you agree it would be better if they made a report when they came in of where they had been and what they had done?—I do.

40834. But it has not been the practice to do it?—No.

40835. Not for plain clothes men who are sent out for the purpose of detecting street bookmakers?—Yes, for keeping observation with reference to a summons under the bye-law which is in force—then their report would be initialled by their superior officer when they came back.

40836. If they were keeping watch?—Yes and in case of arresting.

40837. That is a different thing. I understand that a report would be made if he had been keeping watch for the purpose of summoning a man?—Yes.

40838. That report would only be made, I suppose, when it was intended to summon a man?—Yes.

40839. When a watch is kept naturally a report is made by him of what he had seen watching the case day by day?—Yes.

40840. What I am referring to, what I have in my mind, and what I think you follow me in is the case of a man who is told off for this duty who goes and does not detect anything during the four hours?—Yes.

40841. He merely comes back, and, as we know, he reports himself as returning and goes off duty?—Yes.

40842. It is with regard to that state of things that I was putting my question, and I understand you agree with me that it would be better that he should give some report?—Yes.

40843. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you remember when you saw Platt at Kennington Lane Station whether you asked him to repeat to Inspector Spencer what he told you?—Yes.

40844. That is correct?—Yes—the same version that he had given me—that was with regard to Platt.

40845. On that occasion Platt did make what you call "a sweeping allegation against the police generally"?—The following morning in the office. I saw him twice—on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning.

40846. And both times Inspector Spencer was there?—On the first occasion Inspector Spencer was not there. When he came in afterwards, and I told him to repeat the statement, Inspector Spencer was there, and on the following morning Inspector Spencer was present.

40847. When Platt made this sweeping allegation about having the police in his pay Inspector Spencer was present?—Yes.

40848. Did you say anything to indicate that you thought this sort of thing was going on?—Certainly not.

40849. Then that statement is untrue?—Yes.

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40850. When was it that you first made a change for sergeants to go out?—Not until the following year.

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40851. You made no change between October and November?—No, it was done throughout the winter, but not to any great extent.

40852. But I suppose after October 20th the constables still went out in plain clothes, did they not?—Yes.

40853. You made no change then?—No, I should think it was in about the May following.

40854. When was it that it first occurred to your mind to make that change. Was it a change made on your own part, or after some conversation with some other police officer?—I spoke to the Assistant Commissioner on the subject. It is on the paper; I think it was after November, and we came to the conclusion that it would be better if the sergeants were sent out.

40855. And so far as that matter is concerned you had not thought of it until these letters were sent down to you?—I do not know that ever I thought of it before.

40856. I asked you whether you had thought of it. Had you thought about it?—I did when I was in the R Division.

40857. When was that?—That would be prior to 1902.

40858. Had you done that for any particular reason in the R Division?—No.

40859. Had you always done it in the R Division?—No, not always.

40860. Why did you make a change in the R Division?—I had no reason for doing it.

40861. Surely you must have had some reason for doing it. It was rather an important step to take, was it not, that a sergeant should go out?—It frequently happened in this way. There were betting offences committed under the Betting House Act, and we, of course, should always have authority for a superior officer to go; then I might use it on other occasions for street betting, if there was nothing doing in houses or places.

40862. Then I am bound to ask you why you did not carry on that system in this division?—The system was in vogue before I came into the division.

40863. When did you come to this division?—At the commencement of 1902.

40864. Was Deed already engaged at that time?—Yes.

40865. On the same work?—Yes.

40866. Have you any system whereby you can detect any malpractices on the part of your police-constables?—No, no more than you can detect them in the act, or if any complaint comes in. If it went on, no doubt we should hear of something.

40867. Here there was a complaint, was there not?—Yes.

40868. There was a complaint generally in that part of the police taking money?—Not generally in that part.

40869. But you thought Platt's "sweeping allegations" meant in that division?—No, he had only been there for four or five months; he only took up his post there in April or May.

40870. Do I understand you to say that when he made this sweeping allegation you did not think it had reference to the police in that particular district?—No. If it had, I should have thought he would have given me the numbers.

40871. Just let me read what you put in your report of the 23rd November: "I beg to state that when Platt made his complaint against P.C. 180 L, Deed, who was dismissed on the 23rd October last he made a sweeping allegation against police generally, stating that it cost him £3 10s. per week to pay them all. I invited him to mention any case, which he refused to do. He then said, 'I have notes in my pocket-book.' I asked him to let me see it, which he refused, and stated 'I have no further complaint to make.'" Do you seriously mean that you thought he was referring to the police in other parts of London when he said he had been paying them £3 10s. a week?—I did not think it referred to my division.

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40872. You did not think it was even wise to try to find out anything about it?—I did try.

40873. How did you try?—I sent the Sub-Divisional Inspector in plain clothes to keep observation on the police, and to see if they mixed and associated with the betting men.

40874. When did you do that?—After the sweeping allegation.

40875. Then after October and before November you did send an Inspector out in plain clothes to watch the police?—Yes.

40876. I should have thought you would have taken some steps to find out?—I should on any allegation under any circumstances.

40877. However unfounded it was, you would take some steps to find out?—Yes.

40878. What other steps did you take?—I sent round to every station officer who accepted charges to report had any allegation ever been made by any betting man when he had been charged at the station.

40879. Did you get a report?—I might probably have got a written report from the Sub-Divisional Inspector, but my recollection is not quite clear on that point, or whether they came to report it to me verbally.

40880. Did you get any written report from your Inspector who went out on this particular job?—No.

40881. Did you have verbal conversations with him?—Yes.

40882. Did he actually follow the officers Soer and Powell at all?—I think he did; I am sure he did.

40883. Did he speak to you about Soer?—He would report to me, to the best of my recollection, and I feel sure it is so, that he had not seen anything during his patrol, or the observation which he kept.

40884. But he did patrol with the object of seeing what Soer was doing?—And the other man.

40885. Then it was in your mind that it was necessary to watch Soer and Powell?—I should do so on any suggestion of anything wrong.

40886. You did, as a matter of fact, then, have them watched?—Yes.

40887. Was it the result of your watching that convinced you that there was nothing amiss going on?—That is so, and their denial of it.

40888. Why do you not communicate that to your superior officer, because this is the first time we have heard that?—You have to go to the office to communicate with that officer. The division is left in charge of the Superintendent, and he is responsible to the Commissioner. There are a lot of minor matters which arise that the Superintendent does not report to the Commissioner.

40889. But on this occasion, you see, the matter was definitely sent in to be reported upon?—Yes.

40890. And there is nothing in this report to lead us to believe that you had taken any pains to test this?—Yes.

40891. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Have you any report of what had been done?—No.

40892. (*Chairman.*) Do you say no?—Yes.

40893. A Return was sent in to the Commissioner first, and then it was sent by the Commissioner to us, and from that it appears that there was an inquiry of a complaint against Soer, Powell and Gunn?—There was an inquiry, and we got the papers after November.

40894. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I mean in October?—Between October and November, before the letter was written.

40895. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I wanted to know whether there was any record or anything which would enable us to see what was done, and on what day or at what time the Sub-divisional Inspector or anybody went out to watch the various constables who were out?—No; that would be in ordinary patrol.

40896. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You have unintentionally mistaken me, at any rate, because I understand at first it never occurred to you that Soer or Powell had done anything until November. It was not until the November letter came down from the office that you were aware at all that these men Soer and Powell were complained of, because you told us you did not have the numbers?—I did not have the numbers, but as there was an allegation made, I took steps to send the Sub-divisional Inspector out to see if anything could be substantiated.

40897. What you say is, that as you had not the numbers or any definite allegation against the men, you would not ask them?—No.

40898. You were evidently concerned about this?—Certainly.

40899. You thought it might be a very serious matter?—Certainly.

40900. Why did you not take more steps to give Platt an opportunity of proving what he wanted to prove?—Perhaps it would have been better under the circumstances.

40901. Why did you not?—As I said just now, I did not believe the statement, and the inquiries I made with regard to his finances did not satisfy me that he was in a position to give anything.

40902. He said to you, or to Inspector Spencer (I think it was to you), that he could give the numbers, because he had an entry in his note-book?—Yes.

40903. Did you ask him then to produce it?—No, certainly not.

40904. Did you ask him afterwards?—I have not spoken to him from that day to this.

40905. Can you give me a reason for not asking him to produce it?—Not more than what I have said—to see how the job got on first.

40906. I suppose you have a responsibility to the public with an enormous number of police-constables?—Yes.

40907. Do you think you have sufficient power to discover and prevent it?—Of course, we have power to prevent it if we can only discover it. The difficulty, of course, is in getting discovery.

40908. Did it not occur to you that as Deed had suffered and been dismissed, it would be as well for you to further investigate the subject of what Deed had done?—No.

40909. (*Chairman.*) I just want to ask you a few questions as to the Return, because it seems to me to throw some little light upon what has certainly been left a little dark to my mind as to what were the actual inquiries you made in the case of Soer, Gunn and Powell. The entry in the return is this, under the usual column, "P.c. 204 Soer, P.c. 203 Powell, P.c. 209 Gunn." The date of the complaint is the "19/11/03." That is the complaint made in the letter of that date?—Yes.

40910. It is not the complaint that he had made to you in October. The name of the complainant is given as "Alfred Platt." Then comes the complaint—"Its nature—Authenticated." The word "authenticated" there, I understand, means that the name and address of the complainant is given to you in the letter complaining?—Yes.

40911. I see some are put "Anonymous," and some are put "Authenticated"?—Yes.

40912. These are the particulars of the complaint as entered: "Refers to Constable 180 Deed dismissed the service, in consequence of complainant's statement, and alleges the constables are in the habit of receiving a weekly wage from him, but it has come to his knowledge that they have not been punished. Inquiry made. Constable Deed was dismissed the service for improperly leaving his patrol and making a bet with a bookmaker while specially employed to detect betting." Then there is something else which I need not read. The letter appears to be written to intimidate the police from doing their duty, and the allegations against the officers are held to have no foundation. When was the inquiry referred to in this Return made?—After the 19th November. The report is dated the 23rd, I think.

40913. Do I understand that after the letter of November 19th had been written, you called before you Soer, Gunn and Powell, and asked them to make a further report?—I asked them to make a report—not a further report.

40914. They had not made a report so far?—No, not till then.

40915. Did you ask Platt to come and repeat his statement in the presence of those three constables?—No.

40916. Why was that? As I understand it from this Return, you seem to be quite in accord with the view that the letter of the 19th November started

what I may call a new complaint, and, according to your view, that was the first complaint that was made against Police-constables Soer, Gunn and Powell?—That is so.

40917. That is your view of it?—That is my view of it.

40918. You had not treated the sweeping allegation which had been referred to as the subject of a real complaint, as I understand?—No.

40919. What I want to know is why you did not ask Platt to come before you again, when you were directed to inquire into this new complaint, or what is called the new complaint?—As I said just now, perhaps it would have been better.

40920. It seems to me that, as you say, when you saw Platt before, you really did not know to what constables this allegation applied, it would have been almost a matter of course for you to ask Platt to come forward and tell you what constables he said he had bribed?—I asked him when he was at my office.

40921. He had not told you?—He had not told me then.

40922. No, but he never seems to have had an opportunity of telling you, and yet you say you made inquiry?—After the 19th, on the receipt of the letter.

40923. I know, but then the inquiry consisted in simply asking Soer, Powell, and Gunn to make reports?—That is so.

40924. The only thing that you knew then, so far as Platt was concerned, was what was contained in his letter, which was sent to you?—That is so.

40925. There is something I should like to ask you on the entries about Deed. The entry in the return about Deed is: "Police-constable 180, Deed," then follows the date, and so on, which I need not trouble you with, and then it says the complainant "alleges the constable made a bet with him while on duty." That is a statement of Platt's complaint. Do you follow me?—That is so.

40926. Is that an accurate statement of his complaint?—I do not know what is put in that book; I did not compile the book. I have not seen the book.

40927. As a matter of fact, however, you are perfectly clear that he did allege that he had paid 5s. to Deed?—Yes, and Deed denied it, and also having the drink.

40928. And as I understand it, you also knew that Deed was one of the constables whom Platt said he had bribed. I do not know whether that is so?—I do not know quite about that, no more than the 5s.

40929. I thought you had admitted to my honorable and learned colleague that you knew that these four men, Deed, Soer, Powell, and Gunn, were men whom Platt alleged he had bribed. Do you really mean to say that on October 20th you did not know that Platt was attacking these four constables?—He was attacking three.

40930. October 20th I am putting to you?—No, I had no knowledge.

40931. And no knowledge of the fact that Platt alleged that he had bribed Deed systematically?—No.

40932. Had Deed admitted to you that he had gone and found Platt, and made a bet with him for somebody else?—Yes.

40933. Did it not strike you as rather suspicious that he knew where to find Platt, and that he knew that Platt was a bookmaker?—No, because he was implicated in his arrest, you will find, two or three times.

40934. You had no suspicion at all that Deed and Platt might be in collusion, the one with the other?—I had not.

40935. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I was just looking at your other report, on the 13th December, 1903. There you say: "I have seen the P.C.'s mentioned, and closely interrogated them, and I do not believe Platt's complaint." When did the interrogation take place?—I could not tell you. I presume it would be at the time of the second complaint—on the letter of complaint of the 19th.

40936. At the present moment you have told us all you did was to get reports from them?—I saw them.

40937. That was the time when you first interrogated them about it?—That was the time.

40938. There is one thing I want to understand. This letter of the 19th November. The letter by Platt was sent to the Commissioner of Police. Was that letter sent down to you?—Yes.

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40939. With what kind of covering note?—With a docket.

40940. What does that say?—There would probably be the Superintendent's report. Outside there would be the name and address of the complainant, and it would state shortly the fact of the allegation against the police.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Have you that, Mr. Muir?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) We are just looking for it.

40941. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) With instructions to report?—Yes, for inquiry and report.

40942. Would there be instructions to inquire?—I have no doubt.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That would be between the 20th and the 23rd. We have not got it.

40943. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Then as to these other letters that followed on that. Do they also come down to you in the same way?—They may not do. I would not say about the others—most likely.

40944. Would you consider entirely at your own discretion as to what method of inquiry you would hold in a case like this?—Yes.

40945. The head office simply sends an intimation to you, and you do what you think is right?—Yes.

40946. Have you ever known of any cases where suspicion has been cast upon the police?—Not to my knowledge.

40947. Then the word "Inquiry" only means that it is to be at the Superintendent's discretion?—Yes.

40948. In your experience, have you had more formal inquiries of complaints against the police?—Not in this form—not in bribery.

40949. I suppose there must have been occasions in which an inquiry has been conducted by your superior officers?—I do not know of any; there may have been, but I do not know personally.

40950. You have not come across it?—Not to my knowledge.

40951. How long have you been in that division?—A little over five years.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) *This* is the docket. The green ink is that which relates to this particular matter. (*The document was handed to the Commissioners.*)

40952. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) "Mr. A. Platt states that P.C.'s 204, 203, and 209 L were also in the habit of receiving a weekly wage from him, and it has come to his knowledge that these officers have not been punished. Minutes. Refer to Superintendent for inquiry and report.—C. L. Bathurst, chief clerk. Report submitted through Chief-Constable.—H. Noviss, Superintendent." That is your notification, that you have done what you were instructed?—Yes.

40953. And that report submitted is what we have before us?—Yes.

40954. Why do you say, "through Chief Constable"?—We always send it to the Chief Constable.

40955. Is that a matter of form?—All complaints go in that form. I should send the papers to him before they go to the Commissioner.

40956. So that he might have an opportunity of considering it?—Yes. He is the officer between the Superintendent and the Commissioner.

40957. What are the initials, "W. E. G."?—Major Gilbert, Chief Constable.

40958. "I beg perusal of this report. I do not believe the assertions of Platt, and am of opinion that these accusations are made out of spite. The three constables (referred to) have clean defaulter sheets, and have done excellent service.—W. E. G." That is Major Gilbert's version of what you had stated, because it is practically the same?—Yes.

40959. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is that sent to the Commissioner?—Yes.

40960. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) "Superintendent L. Please speak 25th inst. 24/11/03.—F. W." Who is that?—Major Wodehouse, the Assistant Commissioner.

40961. What is Superintendent L?—That is the Superintendent of the L Division.

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40962. That is an intimation for you to come and speak to him, which you did?—Yes.

40963. "Acting-Superintendent seen. No further action. 25/11/03.—F. W."

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That does appear at the end of his report of the 23rd November, 1903.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) He saw you.

(*Chairman.*) That is endorsed on the letter of the 23rd November, as I understand.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is written at the bottom of the letter.

40964. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Major Wodehouse saw the Acting-Superintendent. Who was that?—Chief Inspector McIntyre, I think, at that time. I should probably be away on leave.

40965. It states that you had personal knowledge of it?—The Chief Inspector might have had just as much knowledge of it.

40966. When did you speak to Major Wodehouse?—I did not speak to him.

40967. You were summoned to speak to him on the 24th November, and Chief Inspector McIntyre took your place?—I may have been away for a few days.

(40968. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Your letter is dated 23rd November?—I went away on the following morning.

40969. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) The Acting Superintendent knew nothing about this case?—Yes, he did.

40970. Who was it?—Superintendent McIntyre.

40971. What did he know about it?—I could not tell you. He would be there, and he would see all the papers in the case.

40972. But you held the inquiry?—I did not hold the inquiry. I did hold an inquiry certainly. The statement was made in the presence of the Sub-divisional Inspector. Then the papers came to me, and, of course, I knew what Platt had said to him, from what he told me on the 19th, and on the 20th.

40973. You were told to interrogate the constables?—Yes. I may have given some directions, but I cannot tell you now.

40974. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I wish you would give us your attention particularly to a matter which is, to my mind, still left in some confusion. What we are desirous of knowing is exactly what took place upon Platt's complaint being made, and what steps you took?—On his written complaint?

40975. No. Do keep in your mind what we want to know is not so much on his written complaint, but what took place after the 19th and 20th October, 1903, when he made the statement that he was paying £3 10s. a week to the police. What did you do in consequence of that statement?—I told Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer to go out in plain clothes and keep observation on betting men, and also on the men who were employed on betting.

40976. That, of course, would include these four men; they would be four of the men who were out on this work?—There may have been two of them. I do not think you will find that Powell went out after August, and I do not think you will find that Gunn went out after August. I am not quite sure about Gunn after that time.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Only Soer was out.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Soer certainly was out, but I am not sure about the others, for the moment.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The others were not out.

40977. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) How often did Inspector Spencer go out to watch?—I should think two or three times a week.

40978. Did he make reports to you?—Only verbal reports.

40979. Did you make any entry of what he reported?—No.

40980. No note, or anything of that kind?—No.

40981. From what you have told us now, which we did not know before, you thought it sufficiently important to send the Inspector out to keep a watch, and to see whether it was true or not?—I did.

40982. Between October and the 19th November that, I understand, is what was done?—Yes.

40983. Was it the practice to change the men at all?—Not much.

40984. How often?—At that time there were very few changes, as you will find by the Return.

40985. So I gathered from what we have seen?—I think there were less changes there than there were at the other stations.

40986. There seem to have been comparatively few changes during the year of the men who were engaged on this particular work?—That is so.

40987. Do you approve of that system?—No.

40988. The proper thing would be to change them a good deal, would it not?—Yes.

40989. You change them now?—Yes.

40990-9. How often do you change them now?—We never keep a man out more than a fortnight.

41000. Since when has that change come about?—It might be eighteen months or two years—I cannot be quite sure on that point.

41001. Was it about the same time that you changed the system by sending a sergeant out with a constable?—No.

41002. Do I understand you to say that the same system was allowed to continue during 1904?—No. They were out for a longer period, but there were some changes.

41003. Do you mean in 1904?—Yes. The changes were more frequent.

41004. And in 1905?—Yes.

41005. In 1905 how often were they changed?—I should think in about a fortnight or three weeks, roughly speaking.

41006. Is that usual in that division, or is it a novelty?—No. It was a system of my own. I found I had great difficulty in contending with bookmakers, because the men were so well known, and there were so many touts about during the last two years; I found it absolutely necessary, and that it could not be suppressed unless we made frequent changes.

41007. When did you find that out?—It has been growing gradually during the last four or five years, and more particularly during the last two years. It is nothing unusual for a man to have four or five touts.

41008. Therefore they would know who the men are, and what their disguises are?—Yes.

41009. Had you never done that before? Had you never at any of the divisions at which you had been stationed changed your men more frequently than they were changed in the L Division when you came?—No, there was no necessity in the last few years gone by, because the touts were not in vogue then.

41010. Have they only come up during the last few years?—Yes, particularly during the last four years.

41011. When you were in the R Division you used to employ a sergeant and a policeman?—Yes.

41012. Did you always employ the same men?—No.

41013. You changed them, of course?—Yes.

41014. Pretty frequently?—Yes.

41015. You came at the beginning of 1902, I think?—Yes.

41016. Did you find the system in vogue then of sending the same men out?—Yes.

41017. And you continued it?—Yes.

41018. Did it occur to you as an unsatisfactory system?—It did afterwards.

41019. Apparently, from your experience, the suggestion which has been made that it is necessary to do this in order to catch the men—that is to say, to keep the same men on in order to catch the bookmakers—has no real force?—No, it has not.

41020. Neither had it then if the scout system, as we know, was then in vogue?—Yes, but not to the extent it is at the present day—or I do not say at the present day, but to the extent it was last year. Different neighbourhoods, different systems.

41021. Yes, but I am speaking of the L Division, in this particular neighbourhood, and of the men who were employed there. I had in my mind, and Mr. Dickinson calls my attention to, what Inspector Spencer said about it, which perhaps you do not agree with, that the fact that they ought to have knowledge of the bookmakers does not necessitate your always

employing the same men?—No, it does not, but we have to employ men who have an idea of them.

41022. Of course?—And men who are adapted to it.

41023. Now you are referring to their ability?—Yes.

41024. I quite understand that. But after what you have told us that is what you did between October and November?—Yes.

41025. And, as I understand, you came to the conclusion, from what Inspector Spencer told you, that there was no foundation for these charges which had been made against Soer, Powell, and Gunn?—Yes.

41026. I want to be quite clear about this. I thought we had got it clear at one time. If these statements which Platt was making were true the men to whom you would naturally go to for inquiry would be Soer, Gunn, and Powell?—Certainly.

41027. So that if the statement was made that £3 10s. was being paid a week, and that applied to your division, the proper men for you to inquire of, if you made inquiry at all, would have been these very men?—Yes, one or two of them.

41028. Then comes a letter of the 19th November, and the answer which you make. You called for reports. Those we have got?—Yes.

41029. You called for reports from the three constables involved?—Yes.

41030. Then you make a report on the 23rd November to the Commissioner?—Yes.

41031. And apparently he endorses your view, that is to say, the Assistant Commissioner does?—Yes.

41032. Because I see Major Gilbert's words that Mr. Dickinson read out are really your words. You say on the 23rd November "The complaint is undoubtedly made through spite against the three constables, who have done excellent work in respect to street betting, and have clean records." That is the substance of what Major Gilbert says. Now, before you wrote this letter of the 23rd November had you made any inquiry at all of Soer, Powell, and Gunn?—No, unless I saw them before I made my report—I mean the same day that I made my report.

41033. That is the thing we are trying to get from you?—I am not sure on that point, but I should say yes, to the best of my memory.

41034. I want to know what is meant, and what actually took place. You had the letter sent to you on the 20th November, as we know from what we saw just now. Then you call for reports, and you get reports, which are, I think, dated the 21st November?—Yes.

41035. Then you make a report on the 23rd November?—Yes.

41036. What I want to know, and what we are all anxious to understand from you, is whether before you made the report you had made any personal inquiry of Soer, Powell, or Gunn?—Yes, I must have done on the complaint.

Superintendent H. Novis.

41037. And questioned them?—Yes.

41038. Have you any recollection of it?—Yes, I have a recollection—a good recollection—of speaking to them and pressing them.

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41039. You have a recollection of it now?—Yes.

41040. There is a statement in the letter of the 13th December which you write, in which you say this: "I have seen the P.C.'s mentioned, and closely interrogated them"?—They would be the three men mentioned, Powell, Soer, and Gunn.

41041. To what date are you referring?—I should see them on the first complaint—first on the letter, but probably I did not state it in my first report, and I embodied it in the second report.

41042. You say you "closely interrogated them"; you mean you had closely interrogated them before you sent in your report of the 23rd November?—Yes.

41043. You did not see them again. You did not hold any inquiry after that?—No, not after that.

41044. Is Soer still engaged on this duty?—No.

41045. Has he been engaged at all since?—Yes.

41046. Did you continue to employ him on this duty after that report was made?—I could not tell you that off-hand, but he has been employed since; I could not say for how long.

41047. Did you continue to employ him, or did you cease employing him for a time after this complaint was made?—That would be about the end of the season, November, when we should cease sending anyone out.

41048. There is a report of yours of the 9th June, 1905, in which you say that you "have not used him" (Soer) "for this duty since the former complaint until this occasion." If that is correct he was not on that duty during 1904 at all, and only at this particular period in June, 1905?—It may be so; I cannot say when he was employed; I know he has been employed.

41049. I see in this report made then you say: "He has my confidence and that of his officers. Police are changed weekly for this duty, and P.S. and P.C. work together." Observe what you say there. That is in June, 1905?—Yes.

41050. Is that done now?—Fortnightly, I think it is now for last year, I should say. At that time it was weekly.

41051. As I understand Soer had been the most active officer you had in arresting bookmakers?—Yes. I would not say the most active officer in that division. He has been one of the most active officers.

41052. Do you think there has been anybody who has been more successful?—I should think there have been others quite as successful; but not at Kennington Road Station. I am dealing with the division.

41053. Quite right?—I am only dealing with Kennington Road Station.

Inspector JAMES DALE, sworn.

41054. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Are you now an Inspector?—Yes.

41055. In which division?—The N Division.

41056. On the 13th October, 1903, were you station sergeant at the Kennington Road Police Station in the L Division?—Yes.

41057. Do you remember Mr. Platt, in the name of Smith, being brought into the station charged with street betting?—Yes.

41058. The officers who brought him in were Police-constables Deed and Soer?—Yes.

41059. Did you see anything of any payment or any motion suggesting payment being made by Platt to those officers?—No.

41060. Or to either of them?—No.

41061. In the charge room?—No, nor anywhere.

41062. We are dealing with the charge room only?—Yes.

41063. When the officers brought the accused in where would you be?—I should be in the office.

41064. Would you then come out and take the charge?—I should come out and investigate the charge and place it on the sheet.

41065. And when you had done that?—I should enter it in the charge book, and send the prisoner into court, providing the court was sitting, which it was on this day.

Inspector J. Dale.

41066. And all the time that Platt was in the charge room would you be in the charge room?—All the time till he went away.

41067. You saw nothing of this suggested payment?—Nothing whatever.

41068. Did Platt make any complaint as to his arrest?—None whatever.

41069. (*Mr. Platt.*) When you would be taking the charge one officer would be relating the facts of the charge to you?—Before I took it.

41070. When you are entering it up into the book one officer is giving you the information as to that charge?—No, he is not. I am reading it off the charge sheet.

41071. Who enters it into the charge sheet?—I do.

41072. How can you read it off the charge sheet if it has not been told you?—It is entered on the charge sheet, and you simply copy it from the charge sheet into the charge book. No one is needed to read it off the charge sheet.

Inspector J. Dale.

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41073. (*Chairman.*) No, but what Mr. Platt is asking you is whether one of the constables speaks to you?—When they bring a prisoner in of course you investigate the charge, and you hear all the facts before you enter it on the charge sheet.

41074. Then the constables do speak to you?—Oh yes.

41075. What Mr. Platt is suggesting to you is that one of the constables also is the constable charging, and that he gives you the particulars?—Yes.

41076. Is that so?—That is so.

41077. You do not enter the names of the two constables making the charge?—No. One prefers the charge and the other is a witness.

(*Chairman.*) That is exactly what Mr. Platt is asking you.

41078. (*Mr. Platt.*) So it is possible when that constable was relating the facts of the charge to you that your back was turned to me?—No, my back was not turned to you. I was looking at you.

41079. Where was I sitting?—You were not sitting. You were standing in front of the desk.

41080. Was I not sitting behind you?—No, you were not.

41081. Not when you entered that charge up?—No.

41082. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You made a report on the 23rd November, did you not?—Yes.

41083. In which you begin, "Referring to the allegation made by A. Platt, bookmaker, of 7, Bird Street, Lambeth, of having given 10s. to two police-constables in the charge room at this station on the 13th October last I beg to report," and so forth. What was the allegation you were then referring to. You drew up the report on the 23rd November. Where did you see the allegation to which you refer?—I did not see the allegation. I was simply directed to make out a report with reference to the allegation.

41084. What did you know about the allegation?—From my superior officers.

41085. What did your superior officers tell you?—I was told that an allegation had been made by a Mr. Platt that 10s. had been given by him to some officers while the charge was being taken on the 13th October.

41086. Was that Superintendent Noviss or Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer who told you that?—I could not say where it emanated from, but I was directed to make out the report, and I made it out.

41087. You did not see this letter of Mr. Platt's of the 19th November?—No.

41088. You were simply told verbally that he had made this allegation?—Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) This allegation is not in the letter.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) It is not only not in the letter, but it is nowhere.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, it is in Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer's report, but this officer had not seen Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer's report. The allegation is merely referred to in Sub-divisional Inspector Spencer's report as being an allegation which was made a month before verbally.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, Sir, but this officer is asked to report upon that allegation. It is the same day.

(*Witness.*) I think this was about a month after I took the charge.

41089. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) They did not tell you when he made that allegation?—No.

JOHN FORBES, sworn.

J. Forbes.

41090. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I think that in the year 1903 you were carrying on a street betting business?—Yes.

41091. You were carrying it on under the name of John Forbes?—Yes, that is so.

41092. Was Platt in your employment?—He was at that time.

41093. Do you remember when you first commenced to employ him?—It would be about May or June, 1903.

41094. And at the time you commenced to employ him, what was he doing, do you know?—He was not doing anything at all at the time. He had a cab licence at Waterloo, and used to drive a cab there, but only periodically.

41095. How came you to be introduced to him?—Through another bookmaker.

41096. What were the terms upon which you at first engaged him?—I believe he had 50s. a week to start with.

41097. And where was it that he betted?—At Waterloo, near the public-house called the Hero.

41098. Do you know the name of the street?—I cannot call to mind the name of the street.

41099. Was it Robert Street?—Yes, that would be it.

41100. Mepham Street and Robert Street?—It was the first turning to the left by the Hero of Waterloo, the passage leading to the station.

41101. That is Robert Street?—Yes, that is it.

41102. How long did you continue to employ him?—Only for about three or four months.

41103. At the time you commenced to employ him had he any means of his own?—None whatever that I know of.

41104. And did you pay him anything more than the weekly wage?—Only 50s. a week; that is all.

41105. How often would you see him—every day?—Every day; I used to go there to take the papers from him after he collected them.

41106. Did you take the money from him that he received as well as the papers?—No, we used to settle the same evening—or we should have done.

41107. After you had employed him some little time were his wages increased?—Yes, I think he had £3 afterwards.

41108. During the time that you employed him, did you ever authorise him to pay any moneys to the police, or did you ever give him any money to pay to the police?—No, none whatever. He simply had his wages and no other money.

41109. Did he ever suggest to you that he had paid any money to the police?—He has remarked on a few occasions that he had had to give them money.

41110. Did he ever produce any document showing that he had paid anything?—I never saw any.

41111. You have said that you saw him during the day to take papers from him that he received. What time in the day would that be?—A few minutes before the first race. It would vary according to the time the racing started.

41112. What is the object of taking the papers from him at that time?—To see that I had them in time.

41113. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Before the races are run?—Before the races are run.

41114. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) And then you say that later on you were in the habit of settling up with him?—I used to meet him in the Strand at night for him to pay out.

41115. Did you find that he was regular and punctual in his settling up in the evening?—No, he did not settle up very punctually at all.

41116. Did he account to you for all the money he had received?—No. The papers were made out and the winnings or losings were made out, and I should have to receive whatever was won on the day, and pay out if there had been a loss.

41117. Do you say that you received from him all the moneys you ought to have received?—No, I did not receive it on several occasions.

41118. Did he give any explanation of why you did not receive the full amount?—No. He had several cock and bull stories at the time, but the tale was generally different. He made out that he had not got it, or was short, and could not account for the loss, and all that.

41119. Was it at the same time he was giving you these accounts that he made reference to paying moneys to the police?—That I could not say. That would pass in the usual way of conversation.

41120. Did you eventually part company with him?—I did after three or four months.

41121. And why was that?—Because he was repeatedly short in the takings, and because he monopolised the connection to himself after awhile and refused to give me the papers.

41122. He would not give you the papers, and he was repeatedly short in his takings?—Quite so.

41123. Do you know the amount he owed you at the time you parted company?—Not exactly, but I should say about £20 or £30.

41124. How long had that been accumulating?—During the time he had been working for me, this three or four months.

41125. Had he ever been able to give any satisfactory explanation with regard to that money?—None whatever.

41126. From your dealings with him during this time did you form any opinion as to whether he was a man whose word could be relied upon?——

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) We cannot have that.

41127. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Very well, Sir. I think you did go to the police station and make a complaint about it?—After he left me.

41128. With reference to this money?—Because he had not paid me what was due to me, and he was betting there for himself.

41129. He suggests that during that time he was working for you he was paying the police at least a sum of £3 a week?—That would be impossible, because he did not receive that in wages.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) £3 10s.

41130. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I was not sure whether he actually put it at £3 10s. I think his wages never exceeded £3, and he began with £2 10s.?—Yes.

41131. I think on one occasion you yourself were arrested when you were taking slips from him in the street?—Quite so.

41132. We know the date of that. That was the 9th July, 1903?—Yes, it would be about that time.

41133. How long prior to that had you been employing him?—About a couple of months or so.

41134. And for how long after that date did you continue to employ him?—I think he left me in the early part of August. It is several years ago, and I am rather uncertain as to the dates.

41135. What happened to Platt himself when you were arrested?—He got away somehow or other.

41136. During the time that you were employing him, was any tout employed?—Yes, he had a tout at the corner of the street where he betted.

41137. (*Mr. Platt.*) Will you look at that card. (*Handing card to Witness.*) Is that one of your cards?—Yes, it was.

41138. Would that be your correct name?—No. My proper name is not Forbes, but that is the name I have always done betting under.

41139. The same as I have been betting in the name of Smith and have been Platt still. You bet in the name of Forbes and your name is Walters?—Quite so.

41140. Previous to my working for you where were you betting?—At Hornsey.

41141. What amount of fines and summonses had been served on you previous to your engaging me?—I could not tell you, but a good many.

41142. Why? Because you did not pay the police?—Because I betted in High Street, Hornsey, contrary to the rules.

41143. Nowhere else. Since you left Hornsey what division were you betting in when you had summonses previous to meeting me?—At New Cross.

41144. How much in fines did you pay there on summonses yourself?—Do you mean at New Cross, or in all?

41145. At New Cross?—The best part of £100.

41146. Because you gave the police nothing, that is why. You did not give me enough to give them?—You were paid a fair wage.

41147. Why did you engage me to work for you?—Because I thought you could take a fairish amount of money there.

41148. Because you thought I could handle the police?—No, not at all. You were well known in the neighbourhood.

41149. Do you not think it was because you thought I could handle the police?—No, I do not. You did not seem to handle them very well. You kept being fined.

41150. Four times. I did not pay so much in fines as you did. You paid more in three months in fines than I did in six?—I was in a different division.

41151. Any division you have betted in you have always paid more fines than ever I have, because, of course, you never knew how to drop your character?—That is out of the question.

41152. With regard to our disagreement over money matters, was it not because I always asked you to give me more money?—You wanted more money, because you were taking more money.

41153. And you turned round and told me if I was worth £4 or £5 a week, which I asked for, what was your position as employer, and what were you worth?—Quite so.

41154. I increased my takings after I had been with you a month by 100 per cent. Did I, or did I not?—Most probably you did.

41155. You know I did?—I could not swear to the exact figures.

41156. You know I did?—I say you increased them.

41157. When I increased my takings by 100 per cent., and asked you for more money, what did you do?—Paid it to you.

41158. Did you pay?—Yes.

41159. That has always been my disagreement with you. Did you not go and meet a man who brought me £30, £40, and £50 a day, half-way before he could come to me?—He came to me because he preferred to.

41160. Did you do that?—I did not do that.

41161. You know you did it?—I know I did not.

41162. You went away and owed him £90.

41163. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Why did he come to you?—Because he preferred to do business with me direct instead of through an agent.

(*Chairman.*) What was this customer's name.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Henderson, or Anderson, I would not be sure which, but I can produce the witness.

41164. (*Chairman.*) Anderson, or Henderson came to you. Why do you say he came to you?—Because, I presume, he preferred to do business with me direct instead of through an agent.

41165. (*Mr. Platt.*) You never met him and gave him half a quid, instead of giving me a £2 a week more. You would sooner give him half a sovereign than give me £2?—I do not know what you mean. Are you referring to Anderson?

41166. You know who I am referring to—the man who gave you £30 or £40?—This is four years ago, is it not?

41167. Was that the cause of our disagreement, because you took that man away, and your answer to me was: "You are not taking the money you have been in the habit of taking, and therefore I cannot raise your wages"?—No, the cause of our disagreement was because if ever I won £5 or £6, you had never got it to settle with at night.

41168. When you had occasion to go to Kennington Road Police Station, what amount did you say I kept back from you?—I could not say now, it is so long back.

41169. Try and think?—I have had no reason to remember it.

41170. £20 or £30. You must have told Mr. Muir, because Mr. Muir stated here in open court it was £50?—I did not know he did.

41171. He stated it here?—I cannot remember now.

41172. But you know?—I don't know.

41173. How much would you think I kept back from you?—I say about £20 or £30.

41174. You say?—Yes.

41175. Are you sure?—I cannot be sure. It is nearly four years ago, and I have had no occasion to remember these things.

41176. Would you say it was £20?—Yes.

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41177. You would say it was?—Yes.

41178. You are positive it was £20?—That is what you were owing me at the finish—£20 to £30.

41179. Look at that paper. (*Handing paper to witness.*) Is that your handwriting?—It is the handwriting of a clerk of mine. It is not mine.

41180. You have the total facts there?—How do you mean? That is a slip you had to pay out.

41181. So if you said I went away and kept £20 of your money, those figures would refute that fact?—Not at all, because you owed money from previous bets when you had not settled.

41182. You say you went to Kennington Road Police Station, and you said that I kept £20 back?—I don't follow you.

41183. Does that paper prove I kept £20 back?—When I went to Kennington Road Police Station I made a complaint that you were owing this money.

41184. Mr. Muir puts it in another way, and says I swindled you. You would not go to the police station saying I was owing you money, but you would take me up to the County Court?—But I did go to the police station, and as I say, roughly, it was £20.

41185. You gave an officer who is in Court money to apprehend me that day?—This is only one day's winnings.

41186. This is the day you are fixing on which you go to the police station, and say I owe you these moneys?—I could not swear this was the day I went to the police station.

41187. That is the day?—I don't know whether it is the day or not.

41188. You don't know, or you won't know. If you look down that card you may tell the Commissioners the names of those men who betted for you?—Perhaps the Commissioners would like to see the card.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I think we have seen it.

41189. (*Mr. Platt.*) Will you prove that those men were betting for you at Hornsey, who you have got on that card?—Yes, they were for several years.

41190. At that date that you employed me?—Yes, certainly they were.

41191. Under "Alf, Waterloo," and "George." Would you tell the Commissioners who the initial "G" was. What was he?—I could not tell you. I took him on simply on your recommendation.

41192. You knew what he was?—I did not know what he was.

41193. Was he not a pensioned police inspector?—I don't know that he was.

41194. You knew he was?—He would not tell me what he was.

41195. You knew what he was before you engaged him?—I did not know what he was.

41196. Was he ever apprehended?—I don't think so.

41197. You never paid a fine for him?—No.

41198. Why?—I don't know why.

41199. (*Chairman.*) Who was "G"?—An agent who I used to employ.

41200. (*Mr. Platt.*) Since you discontinued business relations with me you have betted at St. Pancras?—No, I have not betted there at all. The last place I betted at was New Cross.

41201. You have not betted at St. Pancras?—No.

41202. You did not buy a paper shop that had a connection, for the purpose of betting?—No.

41203. You did not give £200 for the business there?—No, I did not.

41204. Are you betting in it at the present time?—I am not.

41205. Why did you buy the business?—Because I have finished with betting.

41206. Was it because there was a good connection attached to that shop for betting purposes?—Certainly not. There was no betting at all when I went there.

41207. Was there a post office attached to it then?—No.

41208. No robbery there?—No.

41209. Have you been fined in St. Pancras for betting since?—Never.

41210. You have never taken any papers for betting purposes in Judd Street, St. Pancras?—No.

41211. Are you still a member of the Great Northern Club?—No, I am not.

41212. Why?—Because I don't go up there. I am still a member.

41213. Why are you not a member? Do you owe moneys there?—No, I do not.

41214. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not quite follow your answer. First you say you are a member, and then you say you are not a member. Which is it? Are you a member of the Great Northern Club?—I have not been up there for twelve months now, and I doubt whether my membership still lasts or not.

41215. You were a member, but you have not resigned?—Yes. I have had other business to take my attention, and I cannot spare the time to go there, because I stop at the shop.

41216. (*Mr. Platt.*) The cause of our disagreement at Waterloo was because you took from me this man who used to bring to me from £30 to £40 and £50 a day. Did you go away owing him money?—One man I did.

41217. £90?—No, not half that sum.

41218. You admit you went away owing money?—I owed that man some money.

41219. Supposing I were to tell you I could call witnesses in this Court to say what you owe them since you were at Waterloo, is that possible?—You can only call one man who I owed money to.

41220. Would you name him?—Girber.

41221. All the time that I was betting for you did you have anyone ask you for moneys that I never paid? Punters, do you mean?

41222. Yes?—Yes, on one or two occasions.

41223. Tell me when?—At the time you were betting for me.

41224. What time? Would you say the commencement?—After you had been at it a few weeks.

41225. What do you call a few weeks?—Say six weeks or two months.

41226. Would you say two months?—Yes, about that time. Say two months.

41227. It is quite possible that what P.C. Soer says, that he was stopped and told after I had been there a matter of five or six weeks that I earned 26s., would not be to your knowledge. People knew you were my employer. I introduced you to each and every man I betted with, did I not?—Yes, and when you did not settle with them they came to me.

41228. When I did not settle. You are a right sort of "finger" to pay?—That is outside the question.

41229. It is the fact that after you took this man away the cause of our disagreement was practically that you took a man away from me who was bringing me half as much money as I had been in the habit of taking, and you go away owing him money?—You quoted to me one name just now—Anderson. This is not Anderson, this is Girber.

41230. You know who the man was betting for?—No, I do not.

41231. You tried to take him away from the man himself. That man was getting a living off the other man, and bringing it to me, and then you wanted to go behind that man and take him away from him?—No, the man came to me.

41232. Who introduced you to him?—He came down to see me.

41233. Who took his first bet?—He was betting with you first of all.

41234. You cut the ground from under my feet?—No, I did not do so.

41235. Then you grumble about money being kept back—money which I kept back in lieu of wages that you had never given to me?—No. You had an agreed wage, and you had it every week.

41236. You say I had an agreed wage?—Yes, you agreed to work for 50s. a week, and you had the money.

41237. Did I have 50s. a week?—Yes.

41238. Are you sure?—Quite sure.

41239. One of the causes of our disagreement was

that after giving these officers the money I say I did, I still went down?—Down where?

41240. Down the "Nick"—down to the police station. Was that one of the causes of our disagreement, that after giving these people the money I did, I went down once a month, and you could not understand that?—I do not quite follow you.

41241. After my giving the money to these men that I did?—Why should you give it to them?

41242. Have you not given any of them money?—I have not given them any.

41243. Not the day they apprehended me, when you stood on the corner with your bike when they came to me, and you wanted me to be taken just after 12 o'clock, when you knew that was my busy time, from 12 to quarter past 2, so that you could nip in on the pitch to take the money?—I was never down there till 2 o'clock.

41244. What time were you in the police station when you made your report?—You had left me then; that was months after.

41245. What time was it when you were in the police station? Do you say you were never there after 12 o'clock?—I could not say now. It is four years ago.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Would the report show that, Sir?

(*Chairman.*) We have no such report.

41246. (*Mr. Platt.*) He went there and complained about me withholding his money. I just wanted to know the time?—I was never in the neighbourhood till 2 o'clock.

41247. You were there in the neighbourhood then, and at other times you were in the neighbourhood. Was not the cause of our disagreement because you never gave me a sufficiency of money to pay myself?—But you did have sufficiency of money; I considered 50s. a fair wage.

41248. I never received 50s. a week?—You had it.

41249. The only money I had from you was £2. I have detained moneys?—You have had as much as £3 apart from what you stuck to when you were short and did not pay out.

41250. You admit you went away owing moneys?—That is another matter altogether.

41251. You went away owing moneys?—You have said that twice.

41252. You admit you have been fined in other divisions more money than you have been fined in the L Division?—I have only been in two.

41253. In the two divisions you have betted in—Hornsey and New Cross?—Yes.

41254. You have paid more money in fines than I have during the time I was betting at Waterloo?—In some districts they give you summonses, and in other districts they take you to the station.

41255. In 1903 was not every division in London worked on that principle—they summoned men instead of apprehending them in the streets?—Not at all.

41256. Were you arrested personally in the streets in 1903?—Yes.

41257. What date?—I could not tell you the date now.

41258. How many summonses did you have served on you in 1903?—I do not know.

41259. You did not pay on any summonses in 1903?—That I cannot say.

41260. Did you pay on any summonses at New Cross?—Certainly I did.

41261. That was in 1903?—I could not tell you.

41262. Just before you engaged me?—While I was engaged at New Cross I did pay on summonses.

41263. I never paid on any summonses?—You were in another division.

41264. Were not every police division using all the exertions they could to summon men at that time?—No.

41265. Where was the biggest fine paid on summonses in the year 1903?—That I cannot tell you.

41266. That was the special year, the special time of these summonses?—I could not tell you.

41267. A witness in court paid the highest fine of any street bookmaker. I believe he had 38 summonses, although I would not be positive of the number. In this year it was a specialty of these officers to summon you in preference to apprehending you. I believe you will find in the records of all the divisions that the L Division was the most slack on that particular point. Do you owe any moneys now?—I do not see what that has to do with the matter at all.

(*Mr. Platt.*) He is a man of my own profession; he has been betting on his card since 1895, and I want to show as to what Mr. Muir was trying to insinuate as regards my character in the matter of owing money, how it is possible you can be owing money.

(*Chairman.*) The allegation was not simply of owing money, but that you had been embezzling money or swindling, which is the word you yourself used. That was the suggestion against you.

(*Mr. Platt.*) The man has been in business as many years as myself. Mr. Muir said I was apprehended as Smith, when my name was Platt.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He has admitted he owed money. What you are asking is how much.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I do not ask him any further questions.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Mr. Platt said that I said in open court the complaint was as to £50. I have been looking to see whether I made any such statement, and I cannot find anything in the shorthand notes as to the amount at all. My cross-examination was founded upon a statement of Soer's, in which the amount is said to be £30, and that is the amount I intended to put. If I put £50 I was wrong.

41268. (*Chairman.*) Had you known Platt, or Smith, for a long time before you engaged him in 1903?—No, only a few weeks.

41269. Where did you make his acquaintance?—Another bookmaker introduced me to him.

41270. Where was that?—At the back of the Gaiety Theatre that was.

41271. Did you engage him at the first interview, or did you see him several times afterwards?—I saw him once or twice, and then afterwards he agreed to start betting for me.

41272. Had you given up betting in the Greenwich Division, or in the Hornsey Division then?—I am not certain whether the New Cross Division was before that or after that. I think it was before that, and I had given it up. It is some four or five years ago now.

41273. When you met Platt behind the Gaiety Theatre you were out of business, so to speak?—Yes. I had one or two men betting for me, but I was not in the business myself.

41274. Why had you given up the business yourself actively?—I found the fines so excessive that it was not worth the candle. I paid so much in fines at Highgate that I turned it up.

41275. There was not a sufficient margin of profit to justify your going on?—Quite so.

41276. Why did you think somebody whom you might employ would do better than you yourself had been doing?—They were in other divisions where the summoning was not carried on to such an extent as it was at Hornsey. I mean in some divisions you might get two summonses, in some divisions one, and in another division you might get six, perhaps.

41277. Still that does not quite answer my question, because, after all, if you found in the L Division the police were more "slack," to use the term that Mr. Platt used himself, you could have gone and done the betting work yourself in the L Division?—I was unknown in the neighbourhood, and Platt, I believe knew a large number of people round there at the station.

41278. Was that the inducement for employing Platt?—Quite so. He had not been there but a little while before he was taking a deal of money, and his connection was very large.

41279. Did you engage him at the first interview?—About the first or second interview.

41280. How many interviews did you have with him before you engaged his services?—I cannot say now, but I should say about a couple.

41281. You have got no diary, or any book by which you can fix the date when he entered your employment?—No. It is four years ago, and I have not had occasion to keep these things.

41282. Did you keep a book then?—Only the man's takings—what he had to pay out, and that.

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41283. You have not got that book?—I have not. I have no books relating to any business.

41284. You say the arrangement was that he was to be paid 50s. a week. On what day was he to be paid the 50s.?—Every Saturday he had his money.

41285. Do you mean you paid him every Saturday?—50s.

41286. Did you take any receipt?—No; it was deducted generally from the winnings, if there were any, or I had to pay him out.

41287. Did you pay him every Saturday until the connection terminated?—Yes; he had it right up to the finish.

41288. As I understand, there was a weekly settlement?—He had 50s. a week every week until he had a rise, and he had £3 then.

41289. As I understand it, on a Saturday, if he owed you money as the result of the week's transactions——?—No, the transactions were settled daily.

41290. Yes, but still you say he owed you money?—He did, because nine days out of ten, or five or six days out of ten, the takings would be short. If he took £20 or £10, and had £5 to pay out, there would be something to come to me, and he would hand me £4 or £5, and he would have a tale for the other, and I should have to wait.

41291. Why did you pay him on the Saturday?—He made out he had nothing to go home with.

41292. Did this kind of conversation take place every Saturday?—We were always at loggerheads on account of his not having settled.

41293. You kept him on your employment for four months. I should like to know what you mean by being "short" in his takings. This is a slip made out by one of your clerks, I think?—Yes.

41294. On the back of it I see: "Take £20 13s. 6d. —pay £5 8s. 8d." On turning over I find that the £5 8s. 8d. is made up for Wednesday, the 15th July, and the slip contains the names of a number of persons, or signs by which the customer is known, and the amount that has to be paid to him?—Yes.

41295. They total up £5 8s. 8d.?—Yes.

41296. I understand what you mean by being "short" is that you did not get the £20 13s. 6d. from him?—No—the balance of £15 odd. When I met him in the evening he should have given me the £15 odd, or whatever it was, to pay out with.

41297. I understood the system was that you took the slips away from him?—That was before the racing, then I took them home and made them up. Then in the evening he gave me the money. I kept the papers, and he would have to give me the balance.

41298. £15 4s. 10d.?—Yes.

41299. Do you say he was almost invariably short?—Yes. If he had to give me £15 he would probably give me £10 ,and say: "I will give you the balance in the morning." When the morning came I did not get it.

41300. You mean if on July 15th he only gave you £10 there was £5 short?—I could not tell you that on that day.

41301. You went on still employing him?—I did do so. He made out that he had not got the money for it.

41302. The figures are not agreed on that date?—They are agreed on paper; a lot of people who were betting had not settled with him till the following day.

41303. Then in fact he had not taken £20 13s. 6d.?—He had taken it on paper, but he had not taken the money for it. He would say: "Brown owes me £3, and Smith owes me £3, I must give you that when I get it off them. I have not seen them to-day."

41304. Is your suggestion that Brown and Smith had paid Platt the money with the slips?—They may have paid him or they may not, but there was always some excuse of that sort put up when the settlement was not forthcoming.

41305. It is not an uncommon practice to bet on the nod, we have been told?—Yes, it is a common practice.

41306. In that case there is no money actually passing at the moment, I understand?—Not between those identical punters.

41307. So that it may be perfectly true that the system under which the business was to your knowledge carried out, was that Platt might have received slips for £20 13s. 6d. in the sense that that was the sum that the moneys mentioned in all the paper slips which you received came to, but that, in fact, he had not had the £20 13s. 6d.?—That was the excuse to me.

41308. You say it was his excuse, but it might be a very proper statement of fact, according to the system which you knew he was carrying on?—Yes. It is quite possible that the people he did business with would meet him on the following morning and give him the money; and I know prety well the bulk of the punters he had there who were betting on the nod, and I knew full well they were men who would eventually pay; if they did not give it to him then, they would in the course of a day or so.

41309. I am putting a specific point. Supposing on this very day in July he said, "Here are £10; the balance is really £15 4s. 10d., but in fact, 'Alf, £3 2s. 6d.,' never paid me up the money; I took the slip, but I did not take the money," that, according to your system of business, was quite a right and proper way to do it?—Yes, but I always found out in the course of a day or two that these punters had paid him, and yet I could not get the money from him; he drew it later and kept it.

41310. That is, he had cheated you?—Quite so.

41311. Made a false statement to you?—Yes.

41312. And yet you paid him 50s. on the following Saturday?—As these accounts went on, sometimes he would pay some of them, and if it was £5 he might reduce it to £3.

41313. Although you found out he had been telling lies to you, you would still pay him £2 10s. on the Saturday?—Yes; I put up with that.

41314. Notwithstanding the short takings?—The business was still showing a profit, and I thought that was one side of the question.

41315. You actually raised his wages to £3, although you knew he was continually making these lying excuses?—It went on until he got to owing me about £20 or £30, and I stood it no longer then.

41316. You say you stood it no longer. You have said you were making a profit out of it, and were content. If we are to believe your story, you had got a servant whom you knew to be cheating you?—There is always a certain amount of that to contend with.

41317. While you were quite content he should cheat you you paid him his wages in full so long as there was a profit?—As to the wages, in nine cases out of ten, it was a case of Hobson's choice—the wages were stopped.

41318. I asked you about the wages specially, and you told me you paid him 50s. every Saturday?—On a Saturday I paid him in that manner. If he had £5 10s. to give me, he would hand me £3 and keep the balance.

41319. On Saturdays you invariably gave him £2 10s.?—In that manner, yes.

41320. Did he at any time allege that he had made payments to the police?—He never said anything to me about it. I was only with him a few minutes each day to take the papers, and at night. He had the business entirely to himself.

41321. Did you keep no book at all in which you entered the transactions with him?—No.—Everything was settled daily, and I used to keep the papers, and the paying-out slips, and the matter was done with. I kept no books whatever. What few books I did keep have been disposed of long ago; it is four years nearly.

41322. You had a clerk?—I had him to do the papers—to work out the betting slips; there are a great many of them each day.

41323. What are these figures in pencil?—They are mine.

41324. I understand that at no time did Platt allege that he had made payments to the police, or deduct sums of money, which were otherwise due to you, on account of bribes to the police?—No, he never deducted any moneys for the police.

41325. Did you think he was more fortunate than other people in regard to his evading arrest or summons?—I did not think he was. He was only there three or four months. He was summoned on one or two occasions.

41326. Summoned?—Charged.

41327. I do not think he was summoned at all. He

was arrested four times up to October, but I think he was only arrested once when betting for you?—I thought he had been arrested more than once in the three or four months.

41328. So he was; he was arrested four times?—During the time he was working for me?

41329. You said he ceased to be your servant in August?—But I thought during the time he was betting for me he was arrested on more than one occasion.

41330. (*Mr. Rufus. Isaacs.*) He was arrested on the 29th May, twice in August, and on the 13th October?—Then it would be about twice during my employ.

41331. (*Chairman.*) Did it not strike you that he was more fortunate than you had been?—Not particularly. He was arrested twice in three or four months.

41332. Supposing he was still your servant when he was arrested on the 1st August, and he had paid £10 in fines, did he debit you with the fines?—Yes, I paid those.

41333. At any rate, then, he had been in your employment for nearly three months, had he not?—Not in May.

41334. In May, June, July, and August. It was in May, I think, you engaged him, you said?—He was arrested once in May.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The amount of the fine on the first occasion was £1.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) And £5 on the occasion in August.

41335. (*Chairman.*) You paid the fines?—Yes, quite so.

41336. I thought you suggested that you employed him because you thought he might be more fortunate?—No, I employed him because I thought——

41337. He had a large range of customers?—Yes. He had a cab at Waterloo for some while, I believe, and, of course, he knew a great many people there.

41338. For the few months you carried on business through his agency was it a profitable business?—Quite so.

41339. And the business you carried on at New Cross had not been profitable, I understand, owing to these fines?—Yes, because out there, when we were fined they fined you £5 or £10 at a time, and if you had four or five summones, it would come to £40 or £50 in fines, whereas in other divisions you might get one or two summonses.

41340. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You told the Chairman just now that Platt never said anything to you about payments to the police, and that he never deducted any moneys for the police. You told us that twice?—Yes.

41341. Is that true?—Quite true.

41342. Do you know that you said, when you were giving evidence in answer to Mr. Bankes, that he had told you on a few occasions, and then you said on one or two occasions he had to give the police money?—He never said anything to me about giving the police money.

41343. But you said it to-day?—I did not know I had said it.

41344. You have sworn it before us?—That he had given money to the police? He never asked me to give money to the police.

41345. You are on oath giving evidence to us, and in answer to Mr. Bankes you said: "He remarked"—I think it was—"on a few occasions he had had to give them money," and as I was not quite sure of the words used, I asked you to repeat them, and you repeated them by saying: "He remarked on one or two occasions he had given them money"?—He complained to that effect, yes.

41346. Then what did you mean by telling the Chairman just now that he never said anything to you about payments to the police?—He had never had any money from me for that purpose.

41347. You said to the Chairman he never said anything to you about payments to the police?—He told me he had had to give the police money, but he had never had any money from me for them.

41348. Then why did you tell the Chairman just now that he never said anything to you about payments to the police?—I was confused in the matter. It is difficult to remember all this. It is four years ago.

41349. Now which of the statements is true?—It is impossible for me to remember so far back, is it not?

41350. Is it true what you swore in answer to Mr. Eldon Bankes, that he had told you on one or two occasions that he had had to give the police money?—He used to make those remarks to me.

41351. How often did he make them?—I cannot say now.

41352. On several occasions?—On one or two occasions, yes. You are asking me to remember a conversation four years ago.

41353. I am only asking you to remember what you have sworn to-day before us a few minutes ago, before you made the contradictory statement. Who asked you to give evidence here?—The police.

41354. When?—Right back—about October last.

41355. Did you ask Platt how much he had had to give the police?—No, I did not.

41356. Do you mean to say, when he was accounting to you that he had had to give money to the police on one or two occasionss, or on several occasions that you never asked him how much?—I might have turned round and remarked that his wages would have to pay all expenses, or words to that effect, but I do not know what I said to him now; in fact, I cannot call to mind his passing any remark. He used to complain on one or two occasions of having given the police money, and that is all I can remember.

41357. Just think a moment. Stand up and pull yourself together. Just think what you said. Are you suggesting you told him that if he had had to give the police money on one or two occasions for carrying on your business, he was to deduct it out of his wages. Do you suggest that you ever told him that?—I paid no more money beyond the 50s.

41358. But he gave you less money out of the takings because he deducted it for the police, did he not?—I do not know that he deducted it for that purpose.

41359. Did he not tell you so on some occasions?—He did not give that as his reason for being short.

41360. Did he not tell you on some occasions that he had had to give money, and that accounted for his being short as to part of his takings?—He told me that he had had to give the police money, but he did not say that was why he was short.

41361. But it would follow, would it not?—Not necessarily. That is all according to what he gave them.

41362. The amount that he gave them he would be short in his takings, would he not?—Unless he paid it out of his pocket.

41363. Do you think he did that? Did you ever expect he was going to pay the police out of his £2 10s. a week to carry on the business of bookmaking for you?—I did not know he would have to pay the police.

41364. But he told you he had; and after all, you are not a novice in bookmaking. You have told us yourself you were, I think, fined £100 in one year. All we want you to tell us is the truth about this matter?—I cannot tell you more than I have.

41365. Just follow this: Platt is carrying on business for you at 50s. a week, taking money for you, and accounting to you, or supposed to, every day for the balance of the takings. If he is short in those takings, as shown by the papers, he has to explain to you why he is short. That is your sytem of business every day?—Quite so.

41366. Sometimes he told you a story, as I understand you, about Mr. A or Mr. B, who had made a bet on the nod, owing him £2 or £3?—Yes.

41367. Sometimes he told you he was unfortunate, and that he could not pay to-day, but he would be able to do it to-morrow?—Yes.

41368. And sometimes, he told you he had given money to the police?—Yes.

41369. Now, I want to know, when he told you sometimes that he had given money to the police, and that was why he was short in the takings, did you never ask him how much he was short?—No, it was a matter I left to him; I would not give him any money.

41370. That is what I rather thought?—I agreed to pay his fines while he was engaged betting for me, and that is why I would not give him any money to

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pay the police. I do not pay bribes myself and pay fines as well.

41371. If he was paying the police at the time that would be with the idea of avoiding paying fine money?—But I had to pay the fine money for him.

41372. That is because, apparently, the system did not work completely, if what he says is true?—I take it he should not give money to the police when he got fined.

41373. That is the conclusion you came to?—Yes.

41374. Why did you come to that conclusion?—I do not know why I came to that conclusion, but I did not think he was giving the police money or they would not fine him.

41375. Is that your experience?—I have never parted with any money to the police myself, because I would sooner pay the fine.

41376. Why did you come to that conclusion that if he was being fined he was not paying money to the police. Did you have any conversation with him about it?—No, I did not.

41377. Then it was a view that you arrived at by yourself. Is that right?—Yes.

41378. You came to the conclusion, when you found he was arrested on one or two occasions at most during your employment, that that was because he had not at this time been giving money to the police. That is what you said, is it not?—Yes.

41379. That is what you thought. Can you give any other explanation? This is your own statement?—I really did not think but very little about it. I left him betting there for me, and whatever transactions he had with the police I knew nothing of at all, and did not countenance in any way.

41380. I understand that?—I agreed to pay his fines, which I did, and I let the matter end at that.

41381. And if you thought he was paying the police to avoid being fined, that would be to your interest?—Yes.

41382. You would not have to pay the fine. That is right, is it not?—If it was workable in that way, but then very often a man might be run in and fined just the same.

41383. That might happen. Have you known that happen?—I have known bookmakers to give the police money on several occasions, but they have been fined just the same, and that is why I would never give them money.

41384. You say you have known bookmakers to give money to the police, but your view is that they have been fined just the same?—Just so.

41385. "Just the same." Do you not think it has made a little difference?—It may have done.

41386. Do you not think it did?—In some instances.

41387. I suppose that was why you came to the conclusion that, when Platt was fined this once or twice, that was because he had ceased to pay money to the police?—I did not know that he ever had paid them.

41388. Then why did you tell me just now yourself, that when he was fined once or twice you thought it was because he had not been paying money to the police at the time. Why did you say that?—(*No answer.*)

41389. Can you tell me?—No, I cannot.

41390. Are we to understand you to say that although Platt told you that he was giving money to the police, he never on any occasion told you how much, and you had no notion whether it was a shilling, a sovereign, or five shillings?—I cannot remember any amount he mentioned at the time, or whether he mentioned any amount.

41391. He may have done?—He may have done.

41392. I suppose as long as you did not think it was an extravagant amount, you had to submit to it?—I do not know that he ever stopped any money for that reason.

41393. You have told us several times that he did?—He did not stop any money for police fines.

41394. But you have told us several times that he did?—I do not think I told you that he stopped moneys from me to give to the police.

41395. Yes, you did. Let me read to you first of all what you said, which I have read to you already, in answer to Mr. Bankes—it is not quite that—and I will call your attention to a question that I put to you afterwards. "He remarked on a few, or on one or two occasions, he had had to give them money"?—He complained to me of having to do it.

41396. I asked you before, when he was accounting to you for the takings and had to give a balance to you, whether he did not account for it in several ways, and, amongst others, whether he had not had to give money to the police, and you said yes?—Those were his complaints, but I take it he did not stop any money for that purpose. The shortages would be what he had not received from the punters. That was the principal reason of the shortage.

41397. He was short in his takings at the time. Sometimes, I understand you, he explained that he was short because punters who had betted on the nod had not paid up?—Yes.

41398. Sometimes he had some other story that he was unfortunate, and he would not be able to pay till to-morrow or the next day, or something of that kind?—Yes.

41399. I put to you before, and sometimes he explained, or complained, if you like, that he had had to give money to the police?—He made that complaint, yes.

41400. As an excuse for not giving to you the full amount of the takings?—Quite so.

41401. That is what I call deducting money on his statement?—Yes, but it was not given from me to him to give to the police.

41402. Nobody has suggested that it was?—Quite so.

41403. I have not suggested to you that you put a sovereign into his hand to go and give it to the police?—No.

41404. What I was suggesting to you was that supposing he had to give you £5 on balance on the day, but said (never mind whether it was true) to you that he could only give you £3, for example, because, amongst other things, he had had to give the police money?—Yes, he would make that remark on one or two occasions.

41405. Then did you ask him how much he was deducting for what he had had to give to the police?—No, I made no remark whatever.

41406. Were you not curious to know how much it was?—I was paying all I expected to pay. I paid him the agreed weekly wage, and I paid his fines, and any other money he wanted had to come out of that. That was his trouble, and not mine. He was on the pitch and not me. I was taking responsibility as regards the business.

41407. And as regards fines?—Yes, and his interviews with the police and all that was his own affair.

41408. Supposing he gave a policeman half a sovereign?—I should say "That is your own trouble."

41409. Supposing the effect of that was to save your paying a fine of £5?—I do not think it would.

41410. Did you say he would have to pay the money just the same whether he was paying it to the police or not?—Any money he gave to the police he did unbeknown to me. He had the pitch there all day.

41411. Then according to you you never had any information of what the amount was?—No.

41412. That was left to him?—Yes. He had a weekly wage. It is not like a man who is paid on commission, or given expenses money, or anything of that.

41413. You have never known him talk of money when he had deducted any for the police?—He never deducted any for the police.

41414. He said he had?—Unless he considered the sum of £20 or £30 that he was short was police money.

41415. You have told me several times that he told you he had deducted money for the police. That is what he said?—Yes, but you cannot arrive at it. It was £20 or £30 short at the finish. You cannot arrive at the exact amount. It might be from half a dozen various reasons that the £20 or £30 which was short was made up.

41416. What I was putting to you was that that was one of the reasons that he gave you, and you agreed. Now I want to know whether at any time you ever asked him to pay that money which he said he had deducted for the police, or kept back, because he had paid it to the police?—I asked him to pay me, but I never got it. I got bits at times, you know.

41417. There was always a balance outstanding?—Quite so.

41418. As I understand what you have told us, you went and informed against him to the police?—Yes. That was after he had finished betting for me.

41419. When he was betting for himself?—Yes. He took the pitch on his own when he left me.

41420. Were you angry with him because he owed you money?—Yes, because he had taken the connection from me.

41421. So you went and told the police so that they could go and arrest him?—Yes.

41422. When was that, do you remember?—That would be about August, I should think.

41423. Was he arrested in consequence?—That I could not say. The police probably could tell you.

41424. Did you not keep an eye on him?—No, I live so far away from there. I went over to Kennington and informed them he was betting there.

41425. Apparently you knew he was going on betting and getting the benefit of the connection?—He did not stop there very long.

41426. Do you mean to say you do not know whether he was arrested in consequence of what you said?—I do not know.

41427. Whom did you see?—I saw the Station Inspector at Kennington Lane, I believe it was, I went to. I had gone to all the bother and expense of keeping the connection there after paying what I considered a fair wage week after week, and then being £20 or £30 short he turns round.

41428. I am not discussing the ethics of street bookmakers, but what I do want to know is this: When you had given this information to the police, I understand you to say, you never knew whether he had been arrested or not. Is that right?—No, I did not know.

41429. You had engaged him (Platt) because of his connection that he had in this district?—The connection he might get. He had not a connection at the time because he was doing nothing. I engaged him really on the recommendation of another bookmaker, who thought, knowing so many people in the neighbourhood, he would take a deal of money.

41430. Do you mean to say he never had a pitch there before?—Not that I know of; he was doing nothing when I first took him on.

41431. After seeing him once or twice you engaged him?—Yes; I arranged for him to start.

41432. How was it you came over to this part of the world to bet?—That was the part where he lived and where the connection was to be.

41433. By this time you had been summoned and fined rather heavily?—In other divisions.

41434. So you came to a division where you thought you would be a little safer?—No, I did not know what division it was. I happened to be talking to this other bookmaker one day, and he introduced Platt to me. I did not know whether he was going to Waterloo or Clapham.

41435. You did not know where he was going to bet?—No.

41436. Or what division he would be in?—No. The other bookmaker thought he could take money there, and I said, "You can bet there for me if you like, and I will find the money."

41437. I only want to know about this person "G," the last one mentioned on the card?—He was apparently known in the neighbourhood under that *nom de plume*.

41438. "G"?—Yes. He is really a friend of Platt's.

41439. Did you know what his occupation was?—He was doing nothing. When he came to me he had no occupation.

41440. Did you know what he had been?—No.

41441. Did you know whether he had ever been in the police force?—Certainly not.

41442. Either before or since?—I have heard since that he was. I have just heard from Platt.

41443. Is that the first time you have heard it?—To-day is the first time I have heard that he was a police officer, or had been. Platt introduced him to me, and said, "He can do a good bit of business; will you give him a start?" He was only with me a few weeks.

41444. How came it that you were arrested on the 9th July?—I was in the act of taking the papers from Platt, and a detective walked up and asked me for my name and address.

41445. Do you mean you were not betting yourself?—No, I was simply taking the papers off Platt, and they charged me with using the street for the purpose of betting.

41446. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I suppose on this slip of paper the £5 8s. 8d. are the expenses which had been incurred by Platt?—No, that is the total of the different people who had to receive money back.

41447. You had to pay out this money?—Yes.

41448. "Alf" had £3 2s. 6d. That was payable to Platt himself?—No, not necessarily; it might have been a punter under the name of "Alf."

41449. I put it to you, was it so?—I should say not. In a bag full of papers one takes on a pitch in a day there might be a dozen papers with "Alf" on them.

41450. Your agent was known as "Alf"?—Yes.

41451. This was your agent's paper?—That is a paying-out slip; the names down there are people who have to receive.

41452. The papers showed that out of the takings £20 13s. 6d., £5 2s. 8d. would be left with him?—Yes.

41453. To pay out?—Yes.

41454. All these were punters, the first being "Alf, £3 2s. 6d." You say that "Alf" is not Platt?—I could not say, but I should say it was a punter, and not him.

41455. He was a punter who would have £3 2s. 6d.?—Yes. A lot of them have a lot more than that at times. A man would usually have 2s. 6d. or 3s. on but this man might have had a sovereign, or it might be long odds.

41456. Do you mean you never allowed your agent "Alf" money out of the takings?—No. The only money I allowed out of the takings were his wages and what he had for himself. I should think that "Alf, £3 2s. 6d." belonged to a punter.

41457. When you went to Kennington Lane Police Station, what did you say to the Inspector?—I complained that Platt was owing me £20 or £30, and was betting up this street, wherever it was—I forget the name of the street now—and that several punters he had not paid.

41458. What redress did you think you would get from the police?—I thought they would stop him from betting there. I did not think he was entitled to the pitch, after the manner he had treated me.

41459. Do you mean to say you thought the police would stop him from betting on a pitch because he had disagreed with you?—No, but if they knew he was betting there they could go and catch him; he had no money or anything.

41460. What did they say to you?—They took particulars, and said they would see into the matter, I believe. I cannot tell you what particulars they took.

41461. Have you been arrested?—Yes, I have been, when I was arrested for having taken the papers.

41462. How did the police come and ask you to give evidence in this case?—I believe Platt posed as being the master-man, the bookmaker, and they sought me out to prove that he was simply an agent working for me.

41463. Who was the policeman who came to you?—I think that gentleman *there*, in the first row. I do not know his name.

41464. Did you know him at all?—I could not remember him. Police-constable Soer also came and saw me, and asked me to come.

41465. Did you know Police-constable Soer?—I remembered him through being over there.

41466. How did he know you?—He knew me by going over each day to take the papers.

41467. He had arrested you once?—Yes.

41468. Were you acquainted with him?—I was acquainted with him the day he arrested me, but I could not remember him before.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think it might save trouble if I

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say I am responsible for the Witness being brought here. I saw the statement of this man's arrest, and of his complaint to the police, and I instructed that he should be summoned.

41469. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Quite so. I want to know what acquaintance you had with Soer at that time?—I only knew him as a constable.

41470. Had you acquaintance with Deed?—No, I did not know Deed.

41471. Did you know Powell?—No, the only person I remembered out there was Soer, and he was the one who called upon me and asked me to come here.

41472. Had you met him often?—No, I have not seen him since; it is three or four years ago.

41473. When you were there?—No, only once when he came to ask me to come as a witness here. I recognised him as the constable who arrested me there.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

Friday, 12th April 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).

RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Esq., K.C., M.P.

WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).

CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).

J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).

J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant Secretary*).

(*Platt's case continued.*)

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I propose, now, Sir, to call two officers, Sergeant Hancox and Sergeant Bex, of the V Division, who were mentioned by Platt as persons to whom he had paid bribes.

Sergeant CHARLEY HANCOX, sworn.

Sergeant C. Hancox.

41474. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Are you now a Detective-sergeant of the E Division?—I am.

41475. Were you formerly stationed at Tooting?—I was.

41476. That is in the V Division?—Yes.

41477. Were you there during the years 1895 and 1896?—Yes, and in 1902.

41478. Did you first go there in 1895?—Yes, twelve years ago this month.

41479. April, 1895—That is so, as a C.I.D. officer.

41480. At that time what rank did you hold—Detective-constable.

41481. When were you promoted to be sergeant?—1902.

41482. So that in this period, 1895 and 1896, you were a detective-constable in the V Division—Yes.

41483. At that time had you to do with the suppression of street bookmaking—In connection with other business. I was not specially told off.

41484. But you had to do with that?—That is so.

41485. Were you specially appointed for that purpose?—No, I went into the C.I.D.

41486. That was merely a branch of your work?—Yes.

41487. (*Chairman.*) That means, I suppose, that you were primarily responsible to Scotland Yard and not to the Superintendent of the Tooting Division?—I was of course under the Superintendent of the Division, but I was responsible to the C.I.D. or the Assistant Commissioner. All our work is supervised by the Superintendent of the Division.

41488. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I am afraid I did not make my question quite clear. What I was asking you was whether your work in suppressing street bookmakers was merely a branch of your other work—That is so, as opportunity arose.

41489. Did you know Platt at all during that time?—I have never seen the man in my life to the best of my recollection.

41490. Have you ever been in his company at all, as far as you know?—No.

41491. Have you ever received any money in the way of a bribe from him or any other man in connection with your police duties?—No.

(*Chairman.*) Can you give me the reference to the statement made by Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It begins at page 716, question 31,331 of the Thirty-second Day.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask the witness any question, Mr. Platt?

41492. (*Mr. Platt.*) If you please, Sir. You say you have never seen me before?—No.

41493. You have never been in the Wheatsheaf?—I have been in the Wheatsheaf.

41494. Or the Old King's Head, or the Castle, or the Fountain?—I have been in all those places you mention on business.

41495. Have you ever drunk with me in the Fountain?—Never. I have never seen you.

41496. In the company of the proprietor?—Never.

41497. I believe he was the nephew of the proprietor. The same people owned the Red Lion, in Parliament Street?—That I know nothing about.

41498. You never had any cause to have a dispute over anything with the proprietor?—No.

41499. You have never drunk in any other bookmaker's company?—No. You refer to me?

41500. Yes?—No.

41501. You have never drunk in any other bookmaker's company?—No.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I should like to have this officer's record, Sir.

(*Chairman.*) No, I do not think that is necessary.

(*Witness.*) After 23 years' service it is rather unfair to produce a man's record at the request of Mr. Platt, when the accusation made against me is 12 years ago. I am perfectly willing that it should be shown to him by your direction, Sir, but personally I object.

(*Chairman.*) It is not a question for you. It is a question addressed to us. You mean the defaulters' sheet, Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Chairman.*) It may of course be a perfectly clean one.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) The Commission will look at it, but I

do not think it is necessary for your purpose that you should have it.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I thought it was a little to my interest for it to be produced.

(*Chairman.*) I will look at the sheet. (*After examining the document.*) There is nothing in it that would throw any light on the case whatever, or attacking the credibility of the witness with regard to this matter.

41502. (*Mr. Platt.*) Has any officer whom you have done duty with at Bow Street within this past two years been presented with a testimonial by bookmakers of the E Division?—Not to my knowledge. I have done no duty. I have worked by myself for the past three years.

41503. No officer that you know, who lived with you, who you were in company with in the morning or at night?—To my knowledge no presentation has been made by bookmakers to any officers that I know.

41504. (*Chairman.*) Do you know a public-house called the Fountain?—I do.

41505. Did your duty take you to the Fountain at all?—It has on many occasions.

41506. Why on many occasions?—In the course of my inquiries when I was making inquiries into a case of crime and persons suspected of committing it.

41507. Not simply in regard to bookmaking?—No. Always in cases of crime.

41508. Was this public-house then a resort of bookmakers, so far as you know?—Not to my knowledge. If it had been I should have taken other steps.

41509. It appears to have been, however, a place where you went on more than one occasion in the pursuit of your business?—That is so.

41510. Were your visits casual visits, or did you go there because you thought you might find certain people who were wanted there?—They were casual visits in this respect, that after a crime had been committed and if I heard they were anywhere on the ground that I was responsible for as a C.I.D. officer I should go where I thought those persons frequented.

41511. And you had reason for thinking that some of those people might be at this public-house from time to time?—That is so. As a matter of fact, I have arrested three or four persons outside and on one occasion one inside. The district was then all market gardens, and as it began to be developed and built upon we got a lot of strange people in the neighbourhood, and building material and different things were continually being stolen, and that would take me down that neighbourhood after the crime had been committed.

41512. You were in plain clothes for that work?—Yes, a C.I.D. officer.

41513. But very often disguised more or less, because it would not answer your purpose to be known?—No. I might arrest a man to-day and in three months' time after he came out of prison I might want the same man again, and I should have to adopt some system to try and arrest him.

41514. And it would be part of your business to enter into conversation with people and make yourself pleasant, it may be?—That would be so if I had any suspicion that they were concerned in the offence that had been committed.

41515. Possibly if a man offered you a drink you would take the drink?—Not if he was a stranger to me. I should not drink with anyone.

41516. It might be very necessary in order to cement a useful acquaintance?—It is not judicious.

41517. I quite see the danger of a misconstruction being put upon your action, but still I put it to you that it is quite possible that you, in the strict performance of your duty, an adroit performance, let me put it, might take a drink from somebody?—Not as a stranger. If I had occasion to make inquiries I should certainly adopt certain methods under different conditions, and then if I met a man once in the course of my business and asked him to have a drink (it is done every day), probably if he was to return the compliment another time and I thought I could gain some further information that would bear out what you say, Sir.

41518. Your superiors would not think of reflecting on you, because you are obviously a trusted officer, otherwise you would not be sent on this business at all?—That is so, Sir.

41519. The reason I am asking that question is that Mr. Platt suggests that on one occasion, I think it was in 1896, he stood a drink to you, and left the change on the counter for you to pick up?—That is a thing I should not do.

41520. There is not a word of truth in that?—Not a word. It is absolutely a falsehood.

41521. I will just put it to you, although after what you have said it is almost unnecessary, but it is better to put it to you categorically, did you ever, being in company with Mr. Platt, see him change a sovereign, call for some drinks, and leave you to pick up the change?—No, Sir.

41522. He suggests it was at this "Fountain" public-house, Tooting?—No, Sir; it is a falsehood.

41523. It is a long time back. He suggests it was the larger part of a sovereign, between 10s. and 15s.?—Yes, I heard him say that.

41524. You deny that any such transaction took place?—I do, emphatically.

41525. You remember that he did recognise you in court?—It was the first time I had seen the man, to the best of my recollection, in my life that morning.

41526. He also suggests that you and he were drinking in the same saloon bar a matter of five or six months ago, that was from the time he was giving evidence?—Not the saloon bar. I think, if you remember, he said, when Mr. Muir asked him the question why he knew me, that he had seen me in a saloon bar—not drinking with him.

41527. Mr. Muir's question was, "When did you last see Hancox?" and Platt replied, "He was drinking with me in the same saloon bar that I was in, a matter of five or six months ago"?—I understood that I was in there, but not in his company.

41528. You know nothing of it?—No, Sir David; nothing whatever.

41529. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When did you go to this particular district?—April, I believe, 1895. I had been at Wandsworth previously to that, and I was shifted to what we call in our Service Wandsworth Common—that is the station—which takes one side of Tooting.

41530. When did you leave it?—January, 1902, when I was promoted to sergeant, and then I went to Bow Street.

41531. During the whole of those seven years were you doing the same work?—C.I.D. work.

41532. And always in the same part of the district?—Yes.

41533. You were not changed?—No. Probably, Sir, you are well acquainted with the district, and you will understand it if I say that the district I was responsible for starts just at the bridge by the prison on to the middle of Wandsworth Common, and we go down past the cemetery right the way to the Wandle at Merton and back to the corner of Balham Hill, and one side of Battersea Rise, and round to the prison again.

41534. That is Division V.?—Yes, the Wandsworth Common section, for which I was responsible.

41535. At that time were you specially charged with discovering betting?—Not specially charged. If I knew there was a bookmaker about we used to arrest him if we saw him committing any offence, and I did arrest a good many.

41536. I do not quite understand what your position there was. You are a C.I.D. officer?—Yes.

41537. Employed directly by Scotland Yard?—Yes, that is so, in a division.

41538. But allocated to a division?—Yes, the V. Division.

41539. How many men of the same description are there in that division?—I think there are nineteen, speaking without the book. There has been an augmentation since I left, but Superintendent Froest would be able to tell you that.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Superintendent Froest says twelve or fourteen.

41540. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I suppose you are always in plain clothes?—Always. When you go to the C.I.D. you hand your uniform in to the stores.

Sergeant C. Huncox.

12 April 1907.

41541. You act under the superintendents?—All our work is supervised by the superintendent of the division, and then it is passed on to the Assistant Commissioner of the C.I.D. at Scotland Yard.

41542. Does this discovery of bookmakers and betting form a small or important part of your work?—A small portion, in my opinion, as a C.I.D. officer. It would be in the general duties of the men of the division.

41543. About how many arrests would you have made in the course of a year at that time?—I could not say from memory. Tooting was a very quiet place at that time.

41544. Shall I say a dozen or 50, or 100, or what?—At that time Tooting was a very small place, and to the best of my recollection I think there was only one bookmaker or two at the outside who were about in 1895.

41545. Did you make any arrests?—I did.

41546. I suppose it was your business to know the bookmakers by sight?—If I knew there was a bookmaker about I never lost the opportunity of arresting him on each and every occasion that I caught him committing the offence.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) I suppose we can know how many bookmakers were arrested by this officer during that time?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Superintendent Froest doubts whether he can go back as far as that.

41547. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do I understand from you that you would not therefore have had more than two or three bookmakers?—Twelve years ago, as far as I can remember, there was only one, or at the outside, two bookmakers anywhere in the district where I was stationed. It is twelve years ago, a long time, and I have been at Bow Street six years now.

41548. In what part of the district did the bookmakers carry on their work?—All over the place. The man I am thinking of used to walk about. As Mr. Platt says, he had no "pitch." He used to walk about all over the place, and it was very difficult to detect him.

41549. You say, "Mr. Platt says he had no pitch"?—Mr. Platt described where a bookmaker stands as a "pitch."

41550. You said just now, "he had no pitch"?—As Mr. Platt said—"no pitch." The word is new to me. I never heard of a man having a pitch; I only heard Mr. Platt say it here or in the next court. I did not know what he designated as a pitch.

41551. Do you mean to say you, a detective officer, do not know that bookmakers work by having certain pitches?—I know they work in certain streets, but the name is new to me as a pitch. I have been away racing a lot, and when bookmakers go inside a ring I have heard them say, "that is my pitch, and that is my pitch," but as regards the men in the street taking up the pitch, it would convert a street into really a racecourse, which is a thing I never heard.

41552. Surely it is essential for street betting that the clients should know approximately where they can find their bookmakers?—Yes, the clients would know, but it does not say that I should know, or any other police officer should know.

41553. If your business is to stop bookmakers, it seems to me it would be your business to find out where the customary places of resort of the bookmakers were?—That is how I effected the arrests by finding out where they were, and then, if I caught them committing an offence I would arrest them.

41554. Then you do find out the streets?—But not the name "pitch." I never heard it given that name before.

41555. You do find out the particular streets they were frequenting for the purpose of business?—Yes.

41556. Some streets are useless to them?—That I do not know.

41557. I will assume that some streets would be useless to them?—That I could not say.

41558. What were the streets you found out that they were in the habit of using?—I could not tell you from memory, but it was the main roads principally.

41559. You were there seven years, and your business was to stop bookmaking. Do you mean to say you cannot tell me the streets they were in the habit of using?—Balham High Road—there was a bookmaker there; it got rather rife towards the end of 1900 and 1901, and in Balham High Road and Upper Tooting Road—that is the main road that comes from London to Portsmouth.

41560. It was in those roads that they worked?—Yes, and that is where I did arrest them—in the main roads principally.

41561. Where is the Wheatsheaf public-house?—In the main road.

41562. Which main road?—The Upper Tooting Road. It is the corner of Trinity Road and Upper Tooting Road as you go across to Tooting Bec Road to go to Streatham.

41563. Was it near the place of resort of these bookmakers?—I arrested one or two there I believe from memory.

41564. Where is the Castle?—In the main road on the right-hand side as you go down towards Epsom on the main road.

41565. Where is the Fountain?—In Garrett Lane; that is a by-turning—at least it is not a by-turning now because it has been widened, and the County Council trams are running down there, and it is very busy, and the waste land is built on. There is no comparison between the road now and in 1895. It was very quiet then. Tooting was a country village then, and very quiet.

41566. But what was the place where the betting took place?—Within my knowledge I never arrested a man anywhere near the Fountain until 1901, I think.

41567. Then your answer to me is that the men who used to frequent this part were in Balham High Road?—The Balham High Road and the Upper Tooting Road.

41568. That is about a mile away from the Fountain?—A mile and a quarter.

41569. Where is the Red Lion?—That I do not know. Mr. Platt has mentioned the Red Lion, but I do not know it.

41570. You do not know it at all?—No.

Sergeant SIDNEY BEX, sworn.

Sergeant S. Bex.

41570*. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You now hold the rank of sergeant in the C.I.D.?—Yes.

41571. To what station are you attached?—New Scotland Yard.

41572. I think in the year 1895 you were transferred to Tooting?—Yes.

41573. From what division were you transferred?—The C Division.

41574. What is that?—Vine Street.

41575. Do you remember the date of your transfer from Vine Street to Tooting?—I think it was some time in March.

41576. What rank did you then hold?—Police-constable.

41577. How long did you remain in the Tooting Division?—About 18 months.

41578. And then were you transferred to Croydon?—Yes, on promotion.

41579. At the time of your transfer to Tooting were you a complete stranger there?—Yes.

41580. Were you employed on any special class of work in consequence?—Yes, in keeping observation inside betting houses and a night club—an alleged gambling club.

41581. When you say keeping observation inside betting houses, what do you mean by betting houses?—Complaints had been received respecting alleged betting in a public-house, and I had to go there and keep observation.

41582. Were you occupied on that duty for some considerable time?—Yes.

41583. Did that ultimately result in your being able

to give information which resulted in the successful prosecution of that house?—Yes.

41584. What was the name of the house?—The Engineer.

41585. What road was that situated in?—Dorset Road, Clapham.

41586. In addition to that were you employed on any special duty in connection with a case which required investigation at the instance of the Belfast police?—Yes, that was a long firm fraud.

41587. Were you engaged on that for some time?—Yes, several weeks. A matter of six weeks or more.

41588. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When?—That was during the time I was employed at Tooting.

41589. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You were there 18 months altogether?—Yes.

41590. You say you were five or six weeks over this long firm case?—Yes.

41591. How long were you over the Engineer beer-house case?—Nearly two months.

41592. Then you mentioned also to the Commissioners that you were employed to watch some alleged gaming clubs?—Yes, at nights, at Brixton.

41593. Were you engaged in that work for some time?—Yes.

41594. How long, about?—Three weeks to a month, I should think.

41595. Were you also employed to keep observation on other places and other special addresses?—Yes, where complaints had been received.

41596. You were selected to keep observation because you were a stranger there?—Yes.

41597. And were you mainly occupied on those particular duties during the time you were there?—Yes.

41598. Before you went to Tooting did you know the man Platt?—No.

41599. Did you ever see him, to your knowledge, while you were at Tooting?—No.

41600. Were you aware that he was carrying on betting at Tooting while you were there?—No.

41601. Have you ever made Platt's acquaintance since you left Tooting?—No.

41602. Have you ever spoken to him in your life, so far as you know, or he to you?—No.

41603. Until you saw him giving evidence before the Commission did you know the man by sight?—No.

41604. Have you ever received any money from him?—No, never.

41605. He has said that he bribed you five or six times, about half a sovereign at a time, and that extended over a period of a few months, and that he made payments to you in the Old Castle public-house and in the King's Head or King's Arms. Is there a word of truth in any of those statements?—No.

41606. Do you know the Old Castle public-house?—Yes.

41607. Where is that?—In the High Street, Tooting.

41608. Have you ever been into it to your knowledge?—Yes, on two occasions, when I had an inquiry to make of the proprietor or part proprietor. He had a grocer's shop on my side of the road in the Tooting Division, and I had a case of embezzlement with him there, and I had to see him to arrange about attending the police court.

41609. You remember going there on two occasions, and you remember the business about which you went?—Yes.

41610. Have you ever been there except on those two occasions to see the proprietor with reference to the case of embezzlement?—No.

41611. Now with regard to the King's Head or the King's Arms?—I have never been inside the house.

41612. Is there such a house at Tooting?—Yes.

41613. Where is it situated?—That is in the V Division, Wandsworth.

41614. (*Chairman.*) What is its true name?—I could not say.

41615. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is either one or the other?—Yes. I think it is the King's Head, but I would not be sure.

41616. There is a house, the King's something there?—Yes.

41617. In what part of Tooting?—That is on the W Division, going out into the main road.

41618. Have you ever been in that house in your life?—No.

41619. (*Mr. Platt.*) You have told the Commission you went into the Old Castle to see the proprietor, Mr. Hawkins?—Yes, but I did not mention any name.

41620. You have told the Commission that the proprietor of the Old Castle kept the grocer's shop?—Yes.

41621. What name was over the shop?—Hawkins, I believe.

41622. What business was Mr. Hawkins—was he a publican or a grocer?—I think he had an interest in the public-house as well as keeping the grocer's shop.

41623. He had the public-house under management?—I could not say.

41624. If you wanted to see Mr. Hawkins on police business you would go to his grocer's shop where he served behind his counter?—I had been there to see him, and I had to go to the Castle to see him because he was down there.

41625. Did you ever know Mr. Hawkins to serve behind the bar at the Castle?—I could not say.

41626. Last January twelvemonth—I believe it was the week of the Election—had you occasion for any police duty to take you towards King's Cross?—I could not say offhand. I should say no, not last January twelvemonth.

41627. Did we play billiards in the Clock House?—Certainly not.

41628. You never went in the Rowton House?—No.

41629. (*Chairman.*) I suppose it is possible you may have been in King's Cross somewhere in January, 1906?—Yes.

41630. Can you state positively whether you were there or not there?—I could not. I am all over London.

41631. You are positive you did not play billiards with Mr. Platt?—Quite so.

41632. According to your story you had never seen him before, if you saw him then?—No.

41633. But you have no recollection at all of playing billiards there?—No, and I am not a billiard player.

41634. And I understand that until Mr. Platt gave evidence before the Commission you have never seen him?—No.

41635. Did you, in fact, arrest anybody for book-making during the few months you were in Tooting?—Not in Tooting district. I was taken away from Tooting district to other parts of the W Division.

41636. You did make some arrests for street betting?—I did.

41637. Do you remember the names of the men who you arrested?—I could not say; it is so long ago. I think one was named Coe, but I cannot say any other name.

41638. Was one named Smith?—No. He was right away from Tooting altogether. He was at Clapham.

41639. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you know the Clock House at King's Cross?—I would not be positive. I believe it is on the corner of Rosebery Avenue and the post office.

41640. Have you been there?—I could not say.

41641. What is it?—It is a public-house.

41642. You cannot say whether you have ever been there?—No, I could not. I might have been in it when I have been in that district.

41643. What took you into that district?—I may have had an inquiry at Rowton House in respect of somebody living there.

41644. Rowton House?—Yes, that is a common lodging-house.

41645. You have been to Rowton House?—Yes.

41646. Can you say for certain you were not there in January twelvemonth?—I would not say I was not there in January. I might have been, but I have no recollection of being there twelve months ago last January.

Sergeant S. Box.

12 April 1907.

41647. Surely you can recollect whether or not you went on business into Rowton House?—I could not—not twelve months ago. I have had so many inquiries since.

41648. Surely you can remember whether you have ever been there?—I have been there to make inquiries.

41649. How often?—During the last five years do you mean or during the whole of my service?

41650. During the last two years?—I think I have been there two or three times. That would cover the period of three years.

41651. Are you carrying on your work in that district?—No.

41652. You are now at Bow Street?—I am at New Scotland Yard.

41653. Does your duty take you all over London?—Yes.

41654. I think you give the same answer—you cannot say for certain that you have never been in the Clock House?—No. I believe I have been in there.

41655. When was that?—I could not say.

41656. Was it within the last eighteen months?—It might have been.

41657. Cannot you give us any more satisfactory answer than that? Surely you must remember to a certain extent? Your answer "I might have been" means you have some recollection of being there?—I was following a suspected housebreaker, and he was living at Rowton House, and I may have gone into the Clock House to get some refreshments.

41658. But did you?—I believe I did.

41659. When did this case of the burglar come on?—He went away to Germany, and, of course, we ceased our observations when he left the country.

41660. When did he leave the country?—That would be about two years ago.

41661. Can you tell me at all accurately when it was?—I am afraid I cannot.

41662. Was it the beginning of last year?—I think it was longer ago than that.

41663. Platt recognised you in Court the other day?—Yes.

41664. When you were at Tooting, if I understand you rightly, you were not very much concerned with the betting fraternity?—No, not in that district. I was away from that district. The Tooting Sub-division was practically all fields, and there were no bookmakers there on the Tooting section, and that is why I was taken away to other parts of the division, and also being a stranger.

41665. Therefore the bookmakers would not have much to do with you?—Not in that district.

41666. Did you lie in wait for bookmakers at all at that time when you were in Tooting to try and catch them?—There were no bookmakers on the Tooting section.

41667. There were none?—No, it was practically all fields. It has been built upon now.

41668. You mean to say when Platt says he was making books in 1895 and 1896 that that is not true, and that he was not doing that?—Not on the Tooting section.

41669. You think he was not doing it at Tooting?—I am sure he was not.

41670. How can you be sure?—It was practically all fields, and if he had been making a book there I should have known.

41671. The last witness Hancox told us that the Balham High Road was a place where the betting fraternity resorted for the purpose of bookmaking?—That is on the V Division and not on the W Division. The division is divided by the main road, and I was on the Tooting side, and Sergeant Hancox was on the V Division side, or the Wandsworth side.

41672. Do I understand that you had no responsibility for the bookmakers in Balham High Road at all?—Not unless they come on the Tooting section.

41673. Is not half the road in the Tooting section?—Yes.

41674. Then you would have been responsible for them?—If they had come on my side of the road or the Tooting section.

41675. Do you mean to say that you still think that Platt was not carrying on bookmaking in the Balham High Road?—I would not say that—not on the Tooting section.

41676. He told us he was there in 1895?—He has mentioned all places in the Wandsworth Division and not in the W Division.

41677. He has told us he was there in 1895 and 1896, and you have told us you were there in 1895 and 1896?—Yes.

41678. And he clearly recognised you in Court?—Yes.

41679. Can you give me any reason in your own mind which enabled him to recognise you?—I could not say at all. He may have made it his business to try and find out who was there and find me out. I cannot give any other reason.

41680. What were the instructions that were given to the C.I.D. men at that time as regards street betting?—The instructions were laid down in the General Orders. There were no instructions laid down in particular, only the Acts of Parliament. That is what we were guided by.

41681. But we have heard that there has been a change in the system, and the discovery of street betting is now in the hands of the ordinary police, and not in the hands of the C.I.D. That is true, is it not?—That is so.

41682. When was that change made?—That I could not say.

41683. But I suppose it was a change that affected you?—Eight or nine years, I should think.

41684. You have nothing to do with it now?—No, not for the last ten years.

41685. What orders were withdrawn from you?—There were no orders withdrawn. I simply took up all cases of crime. I never troubled about the bookmakers, because there were uniform men out in plain clothes for that purpose.

41686. But there must have been some intimation from Scotland Yard to you intimating to you that you were no longer to concern yourself with street betting?—Simply I was not told off to do any of that sort of work by the local Inspector. If there were cases coming in then we had to investigate them and take them up.

41687. You were simply not made use of for that purpose, but were made use of for other purposes?—That is so.

41688. When you were engaged in that work, can you tell me at all what number of arrests you used to make in the year? Was it half a dozen, or 20 or 30, or more?—I could not say; it is so long ago.

41689. You can give us some idea as to what extent that work was part of your duties?—I practically did all the inside work in public-houses and in effecting raids on betting houses and clubs. As regards street bookmakers, I could not say how many I have arrested in my time.

41690. Surely you can give me some idea. Were you arresting them at the rate of 20 or 30 a year, or simply just occasionally?—Just occasionally, because I was engaged in other duties. My time would not allow me to arrest bookmakers. I had more important inquiries to conduct.

41691. (*Chairman.*) Can you tell me when you first went to the Tooting Division?—In March, 1895, and I left in October, 1896.

41692. That is about eighteen months?—Yes.

41693. During all that time you did plain clothes work?—Yes.

41694. As an officer of the C.I.D.?—Yes.

41695. I understand you to say that you never saw Platt during that time or talked to him?—No.

41696. And had never seen or talked to him till you saw him here or in the adjoining Court?—That is so.

41697. I suppose that in the discharge of your duty it is your object to conceal the fact that you are an officer, is it not?—Yes.

41698. You would not tell casual people in the tramcar, or in a public-house, or at a railway station, your occupation if you got into conversation with them?—Oh, no, Sir.

41699. Did you generally walk about undisguised in plain clothes something like you are wearing to-day?—

Yes, unless I was going into a public-house, and then I should disguise myself.

41700. It would be therefore rather difficult for a man to be quite certain about your identity or your name, would it not?—Yes, that would be so.

41701. Did you, in going about your business, often give wrong names—I am not suggesting it was wrong of you to do it, but names other than your own?—No, I have never had occasion to.

41702. Supposing I had seen you walking about Tooting, would it have been easy for me to find out who you were?—I daresay you would easily find out amongst the tradespeople; being a small village, everybody would know the local officer there. It would be an easy matter.

41703. They would know the local detective officer?—Yes.

41704. How do you mean?—In the course of making inquiries there you would get known in a small place like Tooting was then. It would be an easy matter for anyone to ascertain the name of the local detective.

41705. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) What was the population of Tooting at that time?—I could not say, but it was very small.

41706. 5,000, or something like that?—I do not think so many as that.

41707. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean it would be quite easy for people who were in the habit of betting and going into public-houses, and who did not live there, to know your name and occupation?—They could easily find out. I was the only officer stationed there, and they had only to watch the police station, which is situated in a very quiet road.

41708. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Did you live at the police station?—No, I did not live at the police station.

41709. (*Chairman.*) Did you live at Tooting?—Yes.

41710. Why did they want the services of a detective at Tooting?—Housebreaking.

41711. It is usual to have a detective officer, even in the case of a comparatively small suburban village?—Oh, yes.

41712. The reason that I am asking you these questions is that Mr. Platt, when we asked him to write down the names of the officers he said he had bribed at Tooting, at once wrote down your name and Sergeant Hancox's name?—Yes.

41713. Does it not strike you as rather odd, if you had never spoken to him or had never been in his company, that he should have been able, after that distance of time, to write down your names?—I should think, considering the business he carried on down there, it would be his first business to try and find out who the detective officers were. That is the only reason I could give.

41714. You think that a bookmaker going to carry on his occupation there would inquire of his friends and the people round there who were the police officers in the habit of dealing with that class of case?—Yes.

41715. That is your suggestion?—Yes, I think that would be it, and he has also been friendly along with another officer who might have given him my name and pointed me out here in Court.

41716. Who is the other officer do you think?—An ex-officer.

41717. Have you any particular officer in your mind?—Yes.

41718. What is his name?—Mr. McCarthy.

41719. Where was McCarthy engaged in 1895-96?—I could not say. I am speaking of since the Commission has been on.

41720. Yes, but I understand you to suggest to me that when Platt first went to do this business at Tooting he might have made inquiries of somebody as to who were the detective officers there?—Not of McCarthy.

41721. Is your suggestion that McCarthy may have suggested to Platt that you were at Tooting? Is that the suggestion you are making?—He might have given him my name.

41722. I know he might have given it, but is that a suggestion for which there is any foundation in any fact that you can state?—No, I cannot speak with any authority on that.

41723. You see what is in my mind, do not you, about this?—Yes.

41724. It is rather odd that you being a detective at Tooting for eighteen months in 1895-96, never having seen as far as you know, and certainly never having spoken to Platt, that twelve years afterwards he should have known you were there as an officer of the C.I.D. Your explanation is that Platt made it his business in 1895-96 to find out who were the detectives?—Yes.

41725. And that he recollected your name?—Yes, in the districts where he has frequented.

41726. That is the only explanation you can give?—That is the only suggestion I can make.

41727. He recognised you in Court?—Yes.

41728. How do you account for that?—I cannot say.

41729. He not only recognised you in Court, but he also said that the officer he referred to had been transferred to Scotland Yard. He said "One of the officers whose names I write down"—one was yourself and the other Sergeant Hancox—"was transferred to Bow Street and the other to Scotland Yard." He seems to have followed your career accurately?—Yes, I did not go direct to Scotland Yard. I went to Croydon, and then I went to the D Division.

41730. He does not say that. He says "At the present time one is at Scotland Yard"—that is yourself—"and the other is at Bow Street"?—Transfers like that often come out in the local papers and in the daily papers, and I think it came out in the local papers when I was transferred.

41731. But you were not transferred straight to Scotland Yard?—No, it came out in the local papers.

41732. The Tooting papers?—Yes.

41733. Where were you transferred to first from Tooting?—To Croydon, on promotion.

41734. That I can understand appearing in the local papers, but you mean that it appeared in the Croydon papers?—Yes.

41735. You never had come in contact with Platt in a hostile sense either?—Never.

41736. You deny you had come in contact with him in any friendly way, and you never came across him in a professional manner?—No.

41737. Then why do you suggest he should be so interested in you as to follow your career as described in the local papers?—I could not say at all.

41738. As I understand it the boundary between these two divisions, the Tooting and the Balham divisions—W and V—is the centre-line of the high road?—That is so.

41739. Was that the case in 1895-6?—Yes.

41740. And the Tooting side is not the side which had public-houses in it?—There was one on the Tooting side.

41741. Which was that public-house?—I could not tell you the sign of it.

41742. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) The Wheatsheaf is on that side, is it not?—No, on the other side.

41743. (*Chairman.*) The Wheatsheaf appears to be on the Balham side?—On the Wandsworth side.

41744. Wandsworth was not your side?—No.

41745. Can you tell me the name of the public-house on your side of the road?—No, I forget it.

41746. Was that a house frequented by betting men?—No, Sir, it was a very respectable house kept by a very respectable landlord. It was a very quiet house.

41747. Whereabouts is that? How far from the King's Arms or Kings' Head?—It is in High Street, about a quarter of a mile, I should think, from the King's Head.

41748. I understand that the King's Cross case that took you there several times was not last year but three years ago?—About two years ago, I think.

41749. Did you go to the Clock House in connection with that case?—Yes, I believe I had some luncheon there on two or three occasions.

41750. Luncheon?—Yes, I had some refreshment.

41751. It is quite possible that Platt may have seen you there?—I do not think so.

41752. Why? If you were lunching there he might

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have seen you?—Yes, but we were in a private bar, and no one else came in while we were there.

41753. Before you leave the box I will ask you the general question over again: Have you anything to add by way of explaining how Platt knows so much about you, seeing you were simply a detective officer and not a man going round regular beats in uniform day after day for 18 months?—I have just on 20 years' service, and my name has appeared in the papers on many occasions.

41754. Do not misunderstand my question. You are a detective officer, and you see why I attach some importance to it. It seems to me to have been your duty to have remained as much unknown as possible in Tooting. You were there 18 months, and here is a bookmaker who knows 12 years afterwards not only the year you were there but he has followed your career and he mentions that he saw you at King's Cross in a place where he might have seen you?—I am unable to give any explanation why.

41755. You have given some explanation, but I am only asking you for anything further?—I cannot give any further explanation.

41756. It does seem clear that in a place like Tooting if anybody made it his business to see who were C.I.D. men he could easily discover them?—Yes.

41757. You do not like to preserve your incognito to such an extent that tradesmen and residents do not get to know who you are and what your occupation is?—No.

41758. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) How many other C.I.D. men are there in Tooting?—I was the only one there.

41759. I understood in the other divisions there were 14, how is that?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Superintendent Froest told me in the V Division there would be about 14.

41760. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) How is it you were the only one in this division?—I was the only one at the station. Of course, in the division there would be many. I daresay there would be 14 or 15 in the division.

41761. Were you allocated to one station?—Yes.

41762. There is a C.I.D. man allocated to each station?—Yes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) There was then.

(*Chairman.*) That I think we have had.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) I thought it was in each division.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) There are a certain number in the division, and one man at each station.

41763. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) And that C.I.D. man lives near the station?—Yes.

41764. What have you been doing since that period? You went to Croydon in 1896?—Yes.

41765. How long were you there?—Three years.

41766. That brings it to 1899. Then after that?—I was two years in the D Division.

41767. That is 1901? And where after that?—Scotland Yard.

41768. That means work all over London?—Yes.

41769. And for the last eight years you have had nothing to do with betting at all?—No.

41770. You have never come in contact with the betting classes?—No.

41771. (*Chairman.*) Have you at any time heard whether any inquiries were made as to alleged charges of consorting with betting men or taking bribes from betting men against the police at Tooting or elsewhere?—No.

41772. One reason that I ask the question is that a couple of years after you appear to have left Tooting there was a complaint of alleged betting at 51, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting, by William Hubbard, and the note is: "Police stated to take part." You had left then, but did you ever hear of that case?—No, I never heard of it. That was on the Wandsworth side, and not on the Tooting side.

41773. Upper Tooting, Trinity Road?—That would be on the Wandsworth side.

41774. You told us there was no street betting at all at Tooting?—Not on the Tooting section. That was my section.

41775. But the division runs down the centre of the high road?—Yes.

41776. You were on the side on which there was no street betting?—Yes.

41777. You never heard of this case of alleged betting at Upper Tooting. No. I do not think I have been down to Tooting twice since I left. I had not been down there for many years until I went down there some time ago on an inquiry.

41778. Do you mean to tell us that during the whole of the time that you have been in the force as an officer of the C.I.D. you have never heard of any accusation in which it has been stated—falsely it may be—that constables have accepted bribes from street bookmakers?—No.

41779. Is that a matter upon which you might be asked to make inquiry?—No.

41780. Supposing a complaint is made against a police-constable, are you never ordered by the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner to take up the case and keep observation on the police-constable involved?—No.

41781. Who does that kind of work?—An Inspector.

41782. But he has to get assistance, has he not?—Yes.

41783. Have you ever been asked by an Inspector to give assistance in such cases?—No.

41784. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) One question with regard to a general matter. The Chairman put to you a question about inquiries into allegations of bribery against the police. I am not speaking now of the division in which you were concerned, either the C.I.D. in particular or any station to which you were attached, but speaking generally with regard to the police you have had a great many years' service?—Yes, nearly 24 years.

41785. During the whole of that time am I to understand from you that you have never heard any complaint that the police were bribed by bookmakers?—No, only what I read in the newspapers about the case of Deed. That is the only accusation I have heard of.

41786. That was a case in 1903?—Yes.

41787. You never heard of any other case before or since?—No.

41788. Or any complaint being made?—No.

41789. I suppose I must take that to mean that you do not know now that there have been complaints made before or since?—No.

41790. Specific complaints into which inquiry has been made?—No, I do not.

41791. You have not seen the return of the Commissioner of Police?—No.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That was a specially prepared return for this Commission.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes. I thought the witness might have seen it since.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Oh, no, Sir.

41792. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Several constables have given evidence here, but no one seems ever to have heard of these charges that have been made or of the inquiries which were taking place, but we have the return which shows what was actually happening. However, you say you never did hear of it?—No.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) Has that return been made public?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Oh, no.

41793. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is merely confidential for us. (*To the witness.*) Did you never suspect that it did take place?—No.

41794. (*Chairman.*) You brought in the name of one McCarthy. Is he a sergeant or Superintendent?—Ex-Inspector McCarthy.

41795. He was in the force, and is now no longer in the force?—That is so.

41796. Has he been about this court at all?—Yes.

41797. Have you noticed him in conversation with Platt?—I have seen them go away together.

41798. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) With ex-Inspector McCarthy?—Yes.

41799. While this Commission has been sitting?—Yes.

41800. (*Chairman.*) Then Inspector McCarthy would know all about you and Sergeant Hancox?—Yes.

41801. So he would be able to give any information if Platt asked for any information? If Platt asked for

any information about you, ex-Inspector McCarthy would be able to give it?—Yes.

41802. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) How often did you see McCarthy with Platt?—On one occasion.

41803. Do you remember when?—Yes, he was sitting behind him yesterday.

41804. Is that the first time?—I saw them go away the other day—yesterday, I think it was.

41805. Is McCarthy in court now?—Yes.

41806. Where is he?—He is sitting over there (*pointing to ex-Inspector McCarthy, who stood forward*).

41807. Is that ex-Inspector McCarthy?—Yes.

41808. Is yesterday the first time you saw him with Platt?—Yes, but I know he has been at the Commission before.

41809. How do you know that?—I have seen him here.

41810. You mean you have seen him here, but not in conversation with Platt?—No.

41811. Have you seen him often?—No.

41812. How often have you been in attendance here?—Three or four or five days at different times.

41813. Only in connection with this particular case?—Yes.

41814. You only attended when this case has been on?—That is all.

41815. Have you seen him on each one of those occasions?—No, I do not think on every occasion.

41816. (*Chairman.*) You told us that your transfers or removals were chronicled in the local papers. Was that a mere supposition on your part, or do you know that in fact your movements were mentioned in the Tooting or Croydon papers?—They were mentioned.

41817. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Was the time that you were identified in this court the first time that you were here?—No. I had been here twice before then.

41818. The day that you were identified was Thursday, the 31st January, I think?—I think I had been once before then.

41819. Why had you been here before?—I was told to come over.

41820. You were not in court in October?—No.

41821. When you were in court on those two brief occasions did you see McCarthy there then?—I have seen him when I have been going by the court on other inquiries.

41822. Was he in court when you were identified?—I could not say.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Mr. Muir, could you tell me on what date you first knew the three names that were written down, and which were handed to you? I ask you because I remember their being handed to you and not Mr. Bankes, that is my recollection?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think I can find it upon the shorthand note; I saw it this morning.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I can fix a date showing you had them at that time. The first note I think that we have in the shorthand note is on he 32nd day, which begins: "You handed in a list to the Commission on the 18th October; will you look at that list?" And then you handed the list to the witness.

(*Chairman.*) You cross-examined Mr. Platt on the list.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I asked that we should be supplied with the names, and I think the Secretary gave them to Mr. Muskett.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) My recollection is you asked for it, and I think we said we would consider it, and we did consider it, and we gave the names, but it was the date that we gave them that I was rather anxious to get. However, we shall be able to ascertain that a little later.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I believe it was the day after the list was produced.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) No, I think it was very much later.

(*Chairman.*) You had the names of the constables mentioned in the L Division.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) These were the only ones that were written down as far as my recollection goes. I asked that we might be supplied with them—I remember that—and you said you would consider it, and I was afterwards told that Mr. Leslie, the Secretary, supplied them, but the date we got them I cannot say. We had the names in the L Division.

(*Chairman.*) The L Division you had got. There were three names written down in respect of the G Division and two in respect of the W Division.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I will try and find that out.

41823. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) (*To the Witness.*) You say you were here before the 31st January. We met on the 31st January and that was the day that you were recognised here?—Yes. I had been here once before.

41824. Was that the day before that or some time before that?—Some time before that I came over.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We must have had the names before that or else we should not have told him to come.

41825. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Quite so. I suppose before that you had been asked about whether you knew anything about Platt?—I was called on for a report, and my report will show it.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) If you can give us that report that might supply us with the date.

41826. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The report does not help us because that was much later; that was in February. (*To the Witness.*) Do you remember how many days it was before the 31st January when you first attended? Do you remember the day when you were identified?—I think it was the second day that I had been over here. I have not come over here on this case, but only to bring a message over.

41827. You had not been asked to attend before that day?—No.

41828. You had merely come to bring a message?—Yes. That was my first, what I may call official attendance.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) My belief is that I saw this document that Mr. Leslie showed me on the 30th January, and it was put to the witness Platt on the 31st.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is my notion of it. It was shown about the day before you resumed your cross-examination.

(*Mr. Leslie.*) That is also my recollection.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I remember a question being asked of us by Mr. Leslie as to whether he was to show it.

41829. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When was the first time that you knew you were implicated in this business?—When I was sent for on the 31st January.

41830. Before the 31st January you did not know that you had been mentioned at all?—No.

41831. Amongst the bookmakers in Tooting did you ever hear of a man named Davis?—No.

41832. Have you ever sent in any reports to Scotland Yard about betting in Tooting at all?—No.

41833. During the time you were engaged in that work?—No.

41834. You never did?—No.

41835. And any information they had about betting in Tooting was not through you?—No.

41836. (*Chairman.*) Have you ever had any occasion to work in conjunction with ex-Inspector McCarthy?—No, never.

41837. Did you know him personally?—No.

41838. You mean by that that you do not know him to talk to?—I do not believe I have ever exchanged words with ex-Inspector McCarthy.

41839. (*Mr. Platt.*) May I ask this officer another question?

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

41840. (*Mr. Platt.*) The public-house that you have told the Commission was on your side of the road—how far from the Castle would it be?—About 200 yards.

41841. Would it not be almost opposite?—No.

41842. Would it not be a matter of 30 or 40 yards?—No, I should think anything from 150 to 200 yards.

41843. Would you know the sign of the pub. if I were to tell you?—No, I do not think I should

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41844. Do you know that the proprietor was a quiet man?—Yes.

41845. No betting men congregate there?—No; he was a very careful and very strict man.

41846. They congregated at the Castle?—I do not know that they did.

41847. Do you know the Angel?—I could not say.

41848. I mean opposite the Castle?—It is about 150 to 200 yards, I should think.

41849. Would it be as far to the pub. which was being pulled down at this time—would it be as far as that from the Castle? Would that about represent the distance to the Castle?—I should say it would be from 150 to 200 yards.

(*Mr. Platt.*) One of the reasons why I am so able to tell these detective officers as to the time such a long time back is that I know almost up to the present time they have been in bookmakers' company that I have been with, and they have lost sight of me, and they did not recognise me.

(*Chairman.*) You must not give further evidence now.

(*Mr. Platt.*) That is one of the reasons why I am able to identify them.

(*Chairman.*) You have put to the witness that he was in your company playing billiards, and he denied it. Is there any other recent occasion on which you say you had been in the company of the witness?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Not since I was playing billiards.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I was not here when that question was put, but do you suggest when you were playing billiards with him anybody else was present?

(*Mr. Platt.*) It was in Election week in 1906, and that is why I can fix January. I was doing some canvassing on behalf of the National Sporting League. It was during that week (I could not fix what day) that I met this officer.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes, but what I want to know is, because I did not hear the question put, whether you had suggested that anybody else was present?

41850. (*Chairman.*) When you were playing billiards?—No.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) I should like to know the date of the investigation that this witness has mentioned. He said that about two years ago he was engaged on a burglary case at Rowton House.

41851. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I understood him to say he was following a suspected burglary?—That is so.

41852. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I suppose there would be some record of the date?—Yes, there would be some record of it.

41853. (*Chairman.*) Can the exact date be fixed when you were following a suspected burglar?—Yes.

41854. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Would there always be a record made if you followed a suspected burglar?—Yes.

P.C. Henry Cass, 430 G, sworn.

P.C. H. Cass.

41855. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You are a police-constable, 430, of the G Division?—Yes.

41856. You have been in the Force for how long now?—For 13½ years.

41857. Always in the G Division?—Always in the G Division.

41858. Are you well acquainted with the bookmakers in that division?—Yes, fairly well.

41859. During the year 1906 did you do some duty in connection with street betting?—Yes, I believe I did. I would not be quite sure.

41860. I have the dates. I do not suppose you can remember the dates?—I cannot remember any of the dates.

41861. If necessary we can produce the return. From the 11th June till the 8th July—would that be about right?—I believe so; I would not be quite sure.

41862. And from the 1st October till the 28th October, 1906?—Yes, I think that would be about it.

41863. In the same year were you on duty at the police court?—Yes.

41864. From the 15th January till the 19th May?—Yes.

41865. That would be every day?—Every day in charge of the front entrance to the police court.

41866. So you would not do any street duty at all?—No, no street duty at all.

41867. Were you also engaged at the police court as warrant officer from the 23rd July till the 4th August, and from the 9th till the 18th August?—Yes.

41868. And from the 20th till the 29th August?—Yes.

41869. And from the 3rd till the 8th September?—Yes.

41870. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Will William and Robert Fisher stand forward, please? (*William and Robert Fisher came forward.*)

41871. Do you know those two men?—I do.

41871.* As street bookmakers?—As street bookmakers.

41872. One is called Robert and the other is called William. Do you know which is which?—I do not.

41873. You know them both as street bookmakers?—I know them both.

41874. Sergeant Barton is an officer in your Division?—Yes, he is a warrant officer now.

41875. Did you with Sergeant Barton keep observation on those two men?—We did.

41876. And were summonses taken out against them in November, 1903, at Clerkenwell Police Court for street betting?—Yes.

41877. Upon those summonses were they in January, 1904, convicted and fined?—I think so.

41878. Do you remember what the fine was?—I do not remember what the fine was.

41879. Was street betting then carried on in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury Street, Suffolk Street, and Schoolhouse Yard?—Yes.

41880. Were they arrested?—They were arrested on the last day. We kept observation on them both for a week.

41881. You arrested them without a warrant?—Yes, on the Friday I believe it was.

41882. Since 1903 and 1904 have you had anything at all to do with those two men?—Never.

41883. Have you seen them?—I have seen them.

41884. Have you kept observation upon them?—I have kept observation casually—not stood still.

41885. (*Chairman.*) In uniform?—No, in plain clothes.

41886. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Have you seen them at the police court when they have been arrested by other officers?—I have seen them at the police court when they have been arrested by other officers.

41887. Have you ever spoken to them at all since 1903 and 1904?—No.

41888. Do you know Platt at all?—No.

41889. Have you ever received any money whatever from the Fishers?—Never—not one penny.

41890. Do you know where the Fishers have carried on their business since 1904?—They have been standing in Sutton Street.

41891. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Where is that?—Clerkenwell.

41892. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That is a different place to what they were betting in in 1903?—Yes.

41893. Just look at that list will you, please? (*Handing.*) That is a list of men you have arrested in connection with street bookmaking?—Yes.

41894. The total amount the Revenue has gained by it has been totalled up, but the men have not £305 is the total amount of the fines. That was in 1905 down to October, 1906. I see in addition to that there was a man summoned on your information. It is suggested that you are in the pay of bookmakers not to arrest them?—Never.

41895. Do you know any officer in your Division who has arrested more men that you have?—I do not.

41896. That is your defaulter's sheet, so called, and it contains continuous promotion in pay and some commendations and awards, but nothing else. (*The defaulter sheet was handed to the witness.*) That is your sheet, is it?—Yes.

41897. You have also got a photograph, have you not?—Yes.

41898. Will you hand it in?—Yes. (*Handing.*) This is only one of the disguises. We varied it in several ways—sometimes with a silk hat and frock coat.

41899. (*Chairman.*) That seems to be rather noticeable. You are not the railway porter there, I take it?—No.

41900. You appear in that instance to have actually shaven yourself?—Yes, we had to do so, and to disguise ourselves in many ways.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask this witness any question, Mr. Platt?

41901. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes. Mr. Muir told the Commission that you are a very smart officer in this particular business?—I might be.

41902. Can you tell us for how long a period you were out on this duty in 1903?—One week, I believe.

41903. Only one week?—I believe so; I would not be sure.

41904. Was that the week you helped to summon the Fishers?—That was.

41905. That year was noted for the number of summonses that were issued against bookmakers in the different divisions?—I could not say.

41906. The police had always arrested them up to then?—On some occasions.

41907. Had any bookmakers been summoned previous to 1903 for frequenting the streets?—Yes, I believe they had.

41908. For frequenting the streets?—Yes, I believe so.

41909. Can you account for the number of summonses that were served on those men that week?—No, I cannot.

41910. You could not give any explanation why they had never been summoned before?—No.

41911. Nor since?—No.

41912. Can you give any explanation why they kept arresting as they did until 1906?—I cannot.

41913. How many bookmakers would there be in this particular neighbourhood where the Fishers bet?—I could not say for certainty.

41914. You have got a list of some of the arrests you made. In the immediate neighbourhood where these Fishers bet there are several bookmakers?—There are several bookmakers.

41915. Do you mind giving me how many times they were arrested? You know this district well. Tell me how many arrests you made nearest where the Fishers stand?—Barili, in St. John Street, Aylesbury Street, and others.

41916. In the immediate neighbourhood, within 100 yards of where they were betting?—Yes.

41917. They would be apprehended, and not the Fishers?—Yes.

41918. You have got the names of the men there, and they have been arrested, but not the Fishers?—The Fishers have been arrested, but not by me.

41919. Could you tell from memory or from that list how often they were arrested in 1903?—No, I could not.

41920. (*Chairman.*) I think you said Sergeant Barton and you had arrested the Fishers?—In 1903, but this list is only the apprehensions which I have done myself—not with the other officers I have had out with me.

41921. In 1905 and 1906?—Yes.

41922. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The Fishers do not appear in that list?—No. They have been arrested by other officers, and not by me.

41923. (*Chairman.*) Were you engaged on this work in plain clothes throughout the whole of 1906?—We used to go out for a month at a time.

41924. Every alternative month?—No, I would go out probably one month, and perhaps two or three months would pass before I should be called out again; other men would go out.

41925. And that was the case in 1905 as well?—Yes.

41926. As I understand it, the practice in that division is not for two police-constables in plain clothes to go out, but a sergeant and a constable?—No, two constables would be appointed to go out for the month.

41927. That means that you go out for four hours in plain clothes and then go out in uniform?—No, we finish our duty in that way; we go out for bookmakers in the daytime and for rowdyism in the evening.

41928. In plain clothes?—In plain clothes.

41929. Has that been the system in your division since you have joined the division?—The rowdyism came about some few years back, but I could not say how long ago. There was so much rowdyism in Clerkenwell that they had two plain clothes men out to suppress it.

41930. They go on patrol?—They patrol the neighbourhood.

41931. The two men who go out in that way are not limited to particular beats?—No.

41932. Are there only two plain clothes men in the whole of the Clerkenwell Division for that special work?—There would be two from our station and probably two from another station of the G Division.

41933. In 1905 and 1906 the same men did the bookmaking special work by day and they did the rowdyism special work by night?—Yes, they would go out in the evening.

41934. When you went out, as you say, in 1906, and left your station in plain clothes in order to observe bookmakers, what was the course you generally adopted?—I might go across to the station dressed up smartly, and as soon as I left the station I would slip back home and put a rough disguise on—rough clothing, cord trousers, or a silk handkerchief round my neck—in that manner.

41935. Did you get to know the pitches of the principal bookmakers in that part?—Yes, fairly well.

41936. And you knew the system under which they carried on their work?—Yes.

41937. Did you get to know the Fishers in that way?—The first time I knew of the Fishers was when I was authorised to go with Sergeant Barton in 1903.

41938. We have heard that, and they were successfully prosecuted in January, 1904. Have you seen the Fishers about at all subsequently to that date?—I have seen them.

41939. You have kept observation upon them?—Yes.

41940. Did you know that they were carrying on this work of street bookmaking either on their own account or as agents for somebody else?—I was under the impression they were carrying on the business, but I never saw them do it—not to enable me to arrest them.

41941. Did you see them at all in 1906?—I saw them at the police court.

41942. Were the Fishers during these years, 1904, 1905, and 1906, carrying on their business, do you think, in your division?—I believe they were.

41943. And they were doing that in 1905 and 1906?—Yes.

41944. You did make a good many arrests in those two years?—Yes.

41945. How was it that you did not come to arrest the Fishers?—Because they stood in a very peculiar place to get at them, and I was so well known to them, and they had some very very smart touts; some used to ride bicycles, and there was a large block of buildings close to where they stood.

41946. Did you see Platt at all?—Never. I never saw him before in my life until I saw him here at the Commission.

41947. You have seen him, of course, to-day, and on other days?—When I saw him down here was the first time I ever saw him in my life.

41948. Do you mean to say you never recognised him as a man you had seen at Clerkenwell?—Never.

41949. Did you ever converse with the Fishers, and talk with them at all in 1905 and 1906?—Never—never spoke to them.

41950. Where was the place they generally took their stand? Where was their pitch?—At the corner of Sutton Street and Bury Street, I believe.

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41951. Which was the nearest public-house?—The Sutton Arms, I think it was.

41952. Why was there any special difficulty about catching them there?—They were difficult to catch.

41953. Why?—Because there were several turnings, and also a block of buildings where they could slip into very sharp, and having so many sharp touts as there were, they caught sight of us before we could get anywhere near them.

41954. Even when you were disguised in a silk hat and frock coat?—Yes. I think I am known about the division almost better than any other man.

41955. If that is the case, if you are so well-known, how have you been able to make so many arrests—I mean you are particularly well known to Fisher and his touts?—Yes, ever since 1903.

41956. But not to the other street bookmakers?—Not so well, because sometimes there bookmakers did not stand in such peculiar places to get at them.

41957. But I understand from you that the Fishers knew you much better than any other bookmakers knew you, and they knew you so well that they and the touts could penetrate through any disguises you might adopt?—They did.

41958. How was that?—I could not say.

41959. You have told us you never spoke to them. You never had anything to do with them, except when you arrested them with Sergeant Barton in 1904?—Yes.

41960. Why should they be able to catch sight of you so much more readily than anybody else?—I could not say that.

41961. Does it not strike you as rather odd that that should be so?—I do not know.

41962. Did you ever arrest any other man twice over?—Yes.

41963. Then I suppose you were able to take him in?—Yes.

41964. You had one disguise on one occasion and another disguise on another occasion?—Yes.

41965. Then the mere fact that you arrested Fishers once three years ago is hardly a sufficient reason for their being so specially adroit in penetrating your disguises. What is the explanation?—I could not say. I have tried on several occasions to arrest the Fishers, but I could never get near them myself, but I have had a comrade who has been out along with me, and I have sent him round, and he has done it.

41966. Who is he?—I could not say for certainty, because I have had different men out with me different months; when I have been out I have had different constables along with me.

41967. Platt says that the Fishers were left alone because they paid you moneys with which they debited him. Is there anything in that?—That is a falsehood.

41968. But it does seem that they were able, without interference from you, to carry on the business for some, I think, three months as agents for Platt. How do you account for that?—I do not know; I cannot say. I could never get near the Fishers.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You remember the actual dates when he was on duty in 1906; he gave you those.

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) From the 11th June till the 8th July, and from the 1st October to the 28th October.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Platt had to give up bookmaking at the end of July, so that the second period would not affect it.

(*Chairman.*) That is true. You are quite right.

41969. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) How many men were engaged on this work, attempting to prevent street bookmaking in your division at this time, do you know?—There would be two of us out.

41970. Only two?—Two. I would not be quite certain.

41971. You do not mean only two in your division?—No, two from our station.

41972. My question was from the division?—Probably there would be four out; there would be two from one station, and two from another.

41973. Is Clerkenwell a place where there is a good deal of street betting?—Not on our division, there is not such a great many bookmakers in our sub-division.

41974. Where is your sub-division?—Clerkenwell—King's Cross.

41975. From where to where?—Our division separates through St. John Street—it is straight away from the Angel on the right-hand side of St. John Street, down to the Meat Market.

41976. The Fishers were very well known to you apparently at the end of 1903 and the beginning of 1904?—Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Can you tell me, Mr. Bankes, how many times the Fishers were summoned or arrested after that one you have told us of on the 1st January, 1904? It would be convenient if we knew that.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Robert Fisher was convicted on the 28th November, 1903, on 1st January, 1904, and on 6th October, 1906. William Fisher (he is called William Joseph Fisher) was convicted on 1st January, 1904, and he does not appear to have been convicted afterwards. Thomas Fisher was convicted——

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) We have heard nothing about Thomas Fisher, have we?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, you have not. He was a brother. I can give you his convictions. There were four brothers.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I want to be clear about this. According to the evidence there are two, Robert and William, who were said to act for Platt.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is it alleged that Thomas was acting for Platt.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I do not think he was.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Then it would not help us very much.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, except that I believe Thomas Fisher was betting in the immediate neighbourhood.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Give it to us if you think it will help us.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Thomas Fisher was convicted on 26th May, 1903, on 13th August 1903, on 9th September, 1903, on 17th October, 1903, on 1st January, 1904, on 27th September, 1904, on 15th June, 1905, and on 28th July, 1905. Harry Fisher was convicted on 1st January, 1904. They all seem to have been convicted on 1st January, 1904.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) They were all betting apparently in Clerkenwell, because all four men were caught on that occasion.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

41977. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Now I want to deal with the two who were betting for Platt; that is, William and Robert Fisher. As I understand you, they were very well known?—Yes.

41978. And we know apparently they were very adroit persons in evading arrest?—They were.

41979. And as I follow what you said, you knew from this arrest and conviction on the 1st January, and during 1905 and 1906, that they were carrying on their occupation of bookmaking in Clerkenwell?—Yes.

41980. And you knew their pitch?—I knew where they used to stand.

41981. I understood you to say that after their conviction on the 1st January, 1904, their pitch was in Sutton Street, Clerkenwell?—In the neighbourhood of Sutton Street.

41982. Can you give us any explanation of why it was if they were such well-known betting men, and their pitch was so well known, that during the whole of the time from the 1st January, 1904, up to the end of the time that they were working for Platt, there was neither arrest nor summons?—I could not say that, because I was not out all the time. I was only out occasionally.

41983. That is quite right, but at the same time you would know, I suppose, what was going on as regards the street bookmakers near your station?—Certainly not.

41984. Do you mean you would not know anything at all about it?—No, because there might be two constables from another station, and if they arrested them I should not hear anything at all about it, because they would be charged at another station.

41985. That is not answering the question I was

putting to you, which was confined to your station. I quite understand that you would not know what was happening at another station, and that is why I asked you about your station. I am only asking you about what happened in your own station?—I should not know that always.

41986. Did you make any report to your superior officers that here there were men defying the law whom you could not arrest?—No.

41987. This apparently, according to you, went on, to your knowledge, for two years and a half and more. You see what I am putting to you. Do you understand me?—Yes, I think I do.

41988. I am calling your attention to the fact that from the 1st January, 1904, until the 6th October, 1906, which is three months or so after they had ceased to have any connection with Platt, betting for him, they are never arrested?—I can only answer for myself.

41989. You can only answer for why you did not do it?—That is quite right.

41990. But I am trying to get at the explanation of it. Does it not seem odd to you that here in that division you have got well-known men betting at a well-known pitch, and that they continue to bet to your knowledge for two years and a half and more, and are never either arrested or summoned. Is not that odd?—It seems so.

41991. It seems a very ineffective police check, does it not?—It does seem so.

41992. Did you ever make a report to any of your superiors that you knew that this state of things was going on?—No.

41993. Did you not think it your duty?—Each time that I went round there I honestly say that I never saw the Fishers doing anything—not for me to report them or to arrest them.

41994. Did you see the individuals?—Not every time I went round.

41995. But you used to go round by Sutton Street?—Yes.

41996. And you saw them there?—Occasionally.

41997. They knew you very well?—Yes.

41998. When they saw you they were not betting?—No.

41999. When you had gone you knew they were?—We used to double back sometimes, but I could never honestly see them.

42000. That came to this, did it not, according to your view: as they knew you when they saw you (and they always seem to have seen you in time) they were not betting?—No.

42001. But you knew what they were there for?—We could guess what they were there for.

42002. Did it never occur to you to lay any trap for them?—We have laid traps for them.

42003. What sort of a trap?—Going round in vans occasionally.

42004. In what?—Getting into a railway van sometimes, and going into the street, and trying to arrest them in that way.

42005. Tell me how often you had done that during these two years and a half?—Perhaps on three or four occasions.

42006. Have you any special recollection of its being done?—I have not.

42007. I do not want you to guess at it. I want you to tell me what you really recollect?—I cannot recollect any time.

42008. You cannot recollect any time that you went in a van?—No.

42009. That disposes of the van. Can you tell me any other trap that you laid?—No, I could not say anything else particularly myself.

42010. You were very well known to them you have told us. Why did you not lay any special traps for these men, who always seemed to know when you were coming, and always stopped betting when you were there? Did you exercise your mind at all as to how you could manage to arrest these men who were to your knowledge defying the law?—I tried. All I know is I have tried to catch these men.

42011. I should like to understand what you mean by that. You say you tried—that is to say, you tried by the well-known routine methods?—Yes.

42012. That was your trial?—Yes.

42013. These people, according to your view, were far too smart to be caught by methods of that kind?—They were always too smart for me.

42014. That is what I understand you to say, and therefore you were unable to catch them by any of those methods?—Yes.

42015. But you knew that this betting was going on at this particular pitch?—I knew it was going on.

42016. If that is the case, and if you could not think of any scheme which was simple enough to catch one of the Fishers, why did you not ask one of your superior officers?—I have not arrested them myself, but when I found I could not arrest them during the time I have been out I have got the other constable who has been round with me to do it, or to go round and try, and I believe there is a constable that I have had out along with me who has arrested the Fishers. I will not be quite sure.

42017. I do not think you follow the dates I have put to you. It is because of those dates that I am putting these questions to you. You see, from the 1st January, 1904 (I am not speaking of the arrests you made, because you did not arrest them till after that date), until the end of July, 1906, which is the date we are more particularly concerned with, neither of the two Fishers, Robert or William, is ever arrested, although, according to your story, both of them are betting at a pitch which is well known, and both of them are carrying on this unlawful business for two years and a half to the knowledge of the police—that is to say, they carry on the business, you know they are carrying it on, and nothing is done apparently to prevent it except this routine method, which you knew was quite ineffectual. That is right, is it not? Correct that if it is wrong. That is how I understand your evidence. (*No answer.*)

42018. Is not that right?—Yes.

42019. Can you account for that?—No, I cannot account for it.

42020. When you look back upon it now, does it not strike you as a very odd thing? You were there to prevent these occurrences, to prevent street betting, and if you could not succeed yourself was it not your duty to mention it to a superior officer?—I have done that, and other men have been out.

42021. I thought you told me a little while ago that you had not mentioned it to a superior officer?—Not made a report of it.

42022. You draw that distinction. Tell me the superior officer you mentioned it to?—I believe it would be the Sub-divisional Inspector.

42023. Do not guess. You say you believe it would be. You are giving evidence on oath. If you do not recollect, say that you do not recollect; if you do recollect, say that you recollect that it was so and so; but do not try to guess at it? Who was it?—I cannot recollect honestly who it was.

42024. You cannot recollect who it was. Can you recollect when it was?—No, I cannot.

42025. Can you recollect whether anyone else was there?—No.

42026. Can you recollect what was said?—I believe the words I said were the Fishers were very smart, or too smart, or something to that effect. I will not be certain of the words.

42027. Where did you say that?—I believe it has been said in the police station.

42028. I am asking you about the superior officer?—I will not be sure.

42029. You will not be sure that you ever said anything about it to your superior officer?—I would not swear to who the superior officer was.

42030. Will you be sure that you ever said a word about it to a superior officer?—Yes.

42031. If you say you are sure you must know. Who was the superior officer to whom you said something about it?—I cannot say.

42032. How can you be sure if you recollect nothing at all about the officer? Who was the officer to whom you would make this statement?—It would be to the Sub-divisional Inspector.

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42033. Who would that be?—Mr. Briggs.

42034. During the whole of the time?—Yes.

42035. Can you recollect ever saying one word to him about it?—No, I cannot say that I do.

42036. Do you recollect his ever asking you a question about the Fishers?—No.

42037. Does it not occur to you now that if this was going on to your knowledge, as you have told us, it was your duty to have mentioned it to your superior officer?—Probably I ought to have done so if I did not.

42038. Who would tell you to go out on this plain clothes duty? Would it be Subdivisional Inspector Briggs?—Yes.

42039. You went out during 1904, 1905, and 1906. Those are the dates we have had?

(*Mr Rufus Isaacs.*) I am not sure, Mr. Bankes, whether we had any dates in 1904 when this witness went out.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have not got those.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You gave us 1905 and 1906.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes. I have not got the dates for 1904. We have the actual details of the duty for 1906, and we gave the average arrests for 1905 and 1906.

42040. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is right. With whom did you go out on this duty during that time? Who was your mate?—The different constables.

42041. Yes?—I could not say for certain now who the different constables were. I know the constables' numbers, but I could not say which month the constables were out along with me.

42042. Some of the people whom you arrested were pretty hardened offenders, were they not? I suggest that because I see that some of them were arrested several times during these years 1905 and 1906. For example, I find a name here "Christopher Briggs." He was arrested in April, 1905, and he was arrested also in May, 1905. Did you know him at all before?—Before when?

42043. Before you arrested him? Did you know him as a bookmaker before you arrested him, or did you merely find him bookmaking?—I found him bookmaking.

42044. You did not know him before?—No. That man used to stand very openly on the public path—right openly in the main thoroughfare.

42045. Often?—Yes.

42046. He was not afraid?—He was not.

42047. He does not seem to have been caught very often?—I think I caught him very often.

42048. You caught him twice in 1905 and 1906. Apparently he used to do it without any attempt to evade the police; he used to stand in the open street and take slips. I think I am right—I only find he was arrested twice, on the dates I gave you just now?—Yes, but he has been arrested more times than that by other constables.

42049. That is quite right. These are only the arrests by you. He may have been arrested more often by others?—He has been arrested a number of times, I know, by other constables that I have had along with me.

42050. Were you in court when Platt was asked to pick you out?—Yes.

42051. It does strike you, looking back at it, does it not, that the Fishers seem to have had rather a remarkable immunity from either summons or arrest?—They were very fortunate undoubtedly, and they were very smart.

42052. I am not quite sure that I understand in what this smartness consists. What was that smartness?—They were very smart themselves, and they had some very smart touts.

42053. What was that smartness? You do not mean in their dress? What do you mean by saying they were very smart?—With regard to detecting anybody coming along. If a person came along and they thought he was a constable they were out of the way quick.

42054. I thought special means were taken so that they should not know that the person who was coming was a constable?—I have seen on several occasions a private individual going along, and they thought he was a constable, and they have slipped away quick.

42055. And then they would come back again?—Yes, after some considerable time probably—I could not say.

42056. One of the reasons, if I understood you correctly, why they seem to have been able to defy the law and the police for two years and a half, according to you, was that there was some particular spot which they chose which was particularly favourable to their getting away?—That was so.

42057. That is right?—Yes.

42058. Did it never occur to the police under these circumstances that it might be a spot where it would be very desirable to have someone constantly there?—Undoubtedly if they did they would be discovered.

42059. They would not have been able to go on for two years and a half bookmaking in the streets because there was this special place which was so favourable to them?—Not at that particular spot.

42060. They would have had to find another spot which would not be so favourable. I rather understood you to say one of the reasons why you could not arrest them was because they had been fortunate enough to find this most favourable spot. Is not that right?—Yes, they had a very peculiar spot there to get at them.

42061. You might have stopped that very peculiar spot, might you not?—If we had stopped them they would have gone elsewhere.

42062. But if they had gone elsewhere the spot might not have been so favourable to them?—At that place where they are it is very difficult to get at them.

42063. Why?—There are so many turnings, and so many streets and courts, at that particular place.

42064. Does not that seem to be all the more reason why you should have somebody at that particular place? Let me put it to you in this way. Supposing I wanted to stop street bookmaking, and I knew that a man had a particularly favourable pitch, and that he was betting there, and that he could always manage to get away from there if I came upon him unawares, if I stationed myself there do you think that would have the effect of preventing his betting in that particular place?—Yes; but, on the other hand, if we did that we should be allowing the other bookmakers to carry on their business about the neighbourhood—we should be stopping one man and allowing perhaps 12 or 15 other bookmakers to do their business.

42065. That is your reason for not doing it, is it?—If we could not arrest these men we used to slip round to other places and try to arrest them. We had the division to work.

42066. How many men do you think there were betting in the street in this division and defying the law to your knowledge? You have told us of the two Fishers. How many others?—In the G Division altogether?

42067. In any division. You were not engaged in the whole of the G Division, were you?—Yes, we used to go round the whole of the division from King's Cross to Shoreditch; it is a very large district.

42068. How many of them were there who had this complete immunity?—I could not say for certain, but I should think without exaggerating there were 50 to 60—undoubtedly there were.

42069. Who went on in this way to your knowledge?—Bookmakers. I did not know them all.

42070. You are not really attending to the question I am putting to you. What I want to know is how many there were who were in the same position as the Fishers as regards yourself. You knew the Fishers?—Yes.

42071. You knew their pitch?—Yes.

42072. And you knew they were betting in the streets and breaking the law?—Yes.

42073. What I want to know is how many more there were whom you knew who were breaking the law to your knowledge, and whom you could not arrest during these two years and a half—I mean breaking the law in this way by street-betting?—There was one bookmaker there, but I do not think that ever I caught him—he was standing but a very short distance from Fisher.

42074. You might have killed two birds with one stone if you had been stationed there?—He was in another street; I am not going to say that he was in

the same street; there would be a block or two of houses to separate them.

42075. This man you are speaking of has not been summoned at all, has he?—He has been arrested by other constables, and he has also been summoned.

42076. I am not sure now that you are answering the question I am putting to you. I am dealing with the case of men who to your knowledge had been betting, and were betting in the street on a pitch which you knew for a period of something like two years and a half. What I want to know is, was there anybody else who occupied such a favourable position in the streets bookmaking?—I do not know that; I could not say that.

42077. To your knowledge?—Not to my knowledge.

42078. So that it does come to this, if that is the case, that the Fishers were the only people who to your knowledge were carrying on this street bookmaking at a pitch which you knew, and for a long period, without being either summoned or arrested? Is that right?—Yes. *P.C. H. Cass.* 12 April 1907.

42079. And the only reason you can suggest for that is that they had this specially favourable position?—Yes.

42080. And during the whole of this time, although you knew it was going on, I understand, it never seems to have occurred to you, or to anybody else, to dislodge them from this favourable position?—I cannot answer for what others have done, but I can only speak for myself, and for what I have done. Other constables have been out, and what they have done I cannot answer for.

42081. Quite right. We know the fact from the Return that they were not arrested or summoned for two years and nine months?—I could not say whether they had been arrested by others or not.

Sergeant SIDNEY BEX, recalled.

42082. (*Chairman.*) Have you got that information now?—Yes.

42083. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Can you tell us exactly when it was?—In November, 1905. For seven days I was following this burglar and safe-blower. *Sergeant S. Bex.*

42084. (*Chairman.*) 1905?—Yes.

42085. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What evidence have you got of that? What have you looked up?—There is the report. (*Handing document to the Commissioners.*)

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) These are the witness' books and the books of the officer who accompanied him at the same time. He was making inquiries in company with another officer, and the note books of both officers are here (*producing books*).

(*The Witness.*) I was observing this man for six days continuous observation, and then he went away to Germany.

42086. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) It was on that occasion that you say you think you lunched at the Clock House?—That is the only place where we can get anything in the vicinity, and Rowton House is quite opposite.

42087. You have not been there since?—No.

42088. That you are sure of?—Positive.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I was fixing it by the Election time. I started myself in Islington in November, and I was rather fixing January, as I was more positive in my own mind of the date of the Election. During that time I would be canvassing the district, and I should be there from November to the 14th January, which was polling day in West Islington, and I was there from November up to and including that date.

(*Chairman.*) Then I understand your suggestion is that this meeting may have taken place in November?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You mean you may have been canvassing in November.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I was canvassing in November.

(*Chairman.*) You put to this witness, I think, that you had met him and played billiards with him.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) During the General Election?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) The General Election was in January?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) But you say this meeting when you played billiards may have taken place in November?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

42089. (*Chairman.*) (*To the Witness.*) Is that so?—No, because I was on observation following this man, and the diary will show that.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I understand from you, Mr. Platt, that if it took place in November, you say you were canvassing?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Are you sure of that?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In November?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes. Perhaps in that particular month I might have been doing some business for the Tariff Reform—open-air meetings in the immediate neighbourhood.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The Sporting League it was last time?

(*Mr. Platt.*) And the Sporting League, too, I did some business for.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The last statement on this was that you mere canvassing for the Sporting League in January?

(*Mr. Platt.*) I was connected with both of them.

P.C. HENRY CASS, 430 G, recalled.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Have you the defaulters' sheet of this witness? *P.C. H. Cass.*

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, Sir. (*Handing in same.*)

42090. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) According to this there is nothing against you at all?—None.

42091. You seem to have received an advance of pay from 1894 every year till 1901. Has your pay been advanced since that?—Not after the eight years when I completed my eight years' service and I was a first-class constable.

42092. When you get to 33s. 6d. that is the maximum?—Yes.

42093. That you got to in 1901, and that you have held ever since?—Yes.

42094. There are various notes of commendation of your services by the Commissioner, and you have been rewarded for promptitude and courage twice in stopping runaway horses, and on the 30th January, 1904, you were commended by the Commissioner for activity in the discharge of your duty in the case of betting in the street?—Yes.

42095. I understand you never remember seeing Platt at all?—I never saw Platt before in my life till I saw him here in Court.

42096. It is only right to you to say that Platt does not say he ever gave you money, but all he says is that Fisher told him he had given you money?—I never received a penny.

42097. That is the evidence as it stands before us?—Yes, Sir.

42098. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do I understand from what you have told Mr. Rufus Isaacs that these Fishers were carrying on their street betting in Sutton Street for a couple of years?—I would not say whether they were for two years or not. I would not swear to that.

42099. It was more than a year; it was from 1904 to 1906?—I would not answer for that, because I was practically in the streets but very little one year. I

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was down at the police court. I could not answer for whether they were then or not.

42100. When you were in the streets, did you see them?—Yes, the latter part of the time when I was out in the streets I saw them.

42101. You saw them in Sutton Street?—The corner of Sutton Street and Bury Street.

42102. What was the particular convenience that Sutton Street possessed for the bookmakers?—There is a large block of buildings there where they could run into.

42103. What kind of buildings?—Private dwellings.

42104. Tenement dwellings?—Tenement dwellings.

42105. Did they always stand close to those buildings?—Pretty close there.

42106. When you came round the corner, were you in the habit of seeing them run into the buildings?—I have seen them run into the buildings.

42107. Is that near the Sutton Arms?—Pretty close to the Sutton Arms.

42108. Is there any convenience for the bookmakers to be near the Sutton Arms?—There is a court that leads round the back of a brewery out to another street.

42109. Do you know that telegrams are sent to the Sutton Arms for the bookmakers?—I do not know that.

42110. You know we have seen the telegram that was sent to these bookmakers?—I do not know that. I never knew it.

42111. You have no idea that that process is carried on?—No.

42112. What do you require to see in order to arrest these men?—You must see two other persons with the bookmaker at the same time.

42113. And what else?—You must see him receiving slips and money.

42114. And provided you can give evidence to that extent, you can secure a conviction?—Yes.

42115. You always go about on that business in plain clothes?—Yes.

42116. What would prevent you going into one of these houses and watching?—Which houses?

42117. The houses as I understand from you that they stand in front of—these model dwellings. It would be very convenient for them to run out of the street into these places. Is there anything to prevent you going into these houses and watching?—Undoubtedly. The people inside would not allow us in.

42118. I suppose it is common knowledge to the people inside those houses that betting is going on in this street day after day?—Undoubtedly.

42119. And it is common knowledge to yourself, too. You have practically told us that?—Oh, yes.

42120. Have you ever had any conversation with your superior officers as to planning a raid upon these people?—In some instances we have had a van out when there have been five or six or seven of us out.

42121. I think you told us about a van, but you were not able to give particulars of it?—That was only on my own special occasion when we have been out, when probably we might give the van driver a drink for letting us ride on the back of his van, or for getting inside his van, but when we have engaged a van for four or six of us, it has been paid for by the police. When we are sent out, we are sent out to arrest these bookmakers as far as we possibly can, and we, to the best of our ability, do so.

42122. Of course the Fishers you knew well, and you knew their address?—No, I did not know their address.

42123. They had been convicted?—They had been convicted.

42124. Why do not you ever try to proceed against them by summons? You do summons some of them?—Some of them have been summoned.

42125. Why could you not proceed against the Fishers by summons?—I have never seen them, or seen anything to justify me in doing so.

42126. I thought you said just now you have seen them run away when you came round?—I have seen them run away, but of course they would run away from me any time, whether they were doing anything or not; they would always run.

42127. In your division, do the police-constables go on this work two and two?—No, we would both be sent out, and probably I would go to one district and my colleague would go to another district. Not on very many occasions did we work side by side.

42128. Have they ever had the system that we have heard of in another division, of a sergeant and a constable going together often?—Not many times in our division. We have when we have had a van out which has been hired. The sergeant has then been with us.

42129. That is some particular attempt to catch the bookmakers?—Yes.

42130. But in the ordinary way you go alone?—Yes.

42131. Do you have to give any report about your day's work?—No.

42132. I suppose you would be allowed to go in plain clothes anywhere you liked?—Anywhere you liked on the division.

42133. When you are out on this work, are you engaged day by day on the same business?—Yes.

42134. Always on the same business?—Yes.

42135. Who else was engaged on that same business as well as yourself?—I have had different constables out with me each time I have been out.

42136. They only went occasionally?—No, there has been two of us out for the month.

42137. Who is the other one?—Sometimes I have had P.C. 348 G (Cole), and sometimes I have been out with 194 G (Gardener), and I have been out with 225 G (Newsted), and 220 G, I think.

42138. What is his name?—Wakefield.

42139. Both of you in plain clothes?—Yes. This is 194 with me in the photograph.

42140. After a day of that work, do you give a report to your superior officers about it?—We give no report. We hand in a weekly return to our Sub-divisional Inspector at the end of every week of what we have done during the week.

42141. What does that weekly return state?—It just states the number of arrests and the men's names. I have got one old return here that I handed in at the end of the week. (*Handing document to the Commissioners.*)

24142. "Return of persons apprehended by P.C. 194 Gardener and P.C. 430 Cass, specially employed *re* street ruffianism, etc." Then you give no report?—We give no report; we only give a return in that manner at the end of the week.

24143. I see on the 22nd you seem to have apprehended five, and three were for gambling. When you use the word "gambling," does that mean betting?—No, that is gambling with cards.

24144. On the 23rd you apprehended three for gambling, and on the 25th one for betting, and on the 26th you seem to have arrested seven, most of them women. There are some cases of betting and insulting and indecent behaviour and soliciting. Then on the 27th one, and on the 28th seven. Then you do not report to your officers what you have been doing in the day and where you have been to?—No.

42145. You take your own course and go exactly where you like?—Yes.

42146. In the expectation of catching somebody at something?—Yes.

42147. You never report that you have seen suspicious circumstances and suspicious meetings and gatherings in the streets?—No.

42148. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did the Fishers have many scouts?—They did.

42149. Smart scouts?—They did.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) And he says some were on bicycles.

42150. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes. How often were the men changed who were out on this duty?—I might be sent out this month, and there would be two more selected for the next month, and two more for the next month, and probably I might go on for two or three months before I would be called again.

42151. Then when you are called you would only be on that duty for about a month?—A month at a time.

42152. Has there been any change in the system during the last few years?—No, I do not think so, only just of late they have had a van out and the serjeant has been out with five or six men.

Sergeant JAMES LAING, sworn.

42153. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Are you attached to the G Division of the Metropolitan Force?—Yes.

42154. Are you a sergeant in the C.I.D.?—Yes.

42155. How many years have you been in the Force?—Sixteen years and eleven months to-day.

42156. I think you have been a detective-sergeant for seven years?—Since August, 1899.

42157. And the whole of your time have you been attached to the G Division?—Yes.

42158. I think your record is quite clean?—You have the sheet before you, Sir.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes, I think it is annexed to the one that I was dealing with just now.

42159. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) During the years 1905 and 1906 did you have anything to do with keeping observation upon street bookmakers as a part of your general duty?—Generally we always do; if we are out and about in the streets and see a bookmaker commit himself we would arrest him, but I was not specially employed, with the exception of one or two occasions for one day.

42160. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is it only one day that you were engaged specially on this duty?—Only on one or two occasions. For one day in 1906.

42161. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) What duty were you engaged upon on that particular day in 1906?—That was sometime in November, 1906, in consequence of complaints reaching the Commissioner as to street bookmakers in the neighbourhood of Hoxton and St. Luke's. I was sent out with several other officers to try and effect some arrests.

42162. How did you go out?—I went out with other officers in charge of a van.

42163. Was a van hired, and did you go out in the van for the purpose of trying to make arrests in that way?—That is so.

42164. With that single exception were you specially employed in connection with bookmakers during the year 1906?—That was the only occasion.

42165. Do you know William and Robert Fisher?—I do.

42166. How long have you know them?—I got to know them first through their being prosecuted at the end of 1903, when summonses were taken out against them.

42167. They were taken out in November, and they were convicted in January, 1904?—That was the occasion when I got to hear of them first. I heard of them in the course of my business in the Division.

42168. Have you ever spoken to them?—No, I never spoke to either of them; in fact, I have only spoken to one of them, and that was Robert, on the 20th October, I think it was, last year.

42169. That is since this Commission began to sit?—Yes.

42170. Until that occasion had you ever spoken to either of the Fishers?—Neither of them.

42171. Had you ever kept any special observation upon either of them?—No.

42172. Had you ever seen either of them actually engaged in betting?—No, or else I should have done my best to arrest them. I knew they were bookmakers, and I have seen them at different times in various streets in Clerkenwell as I have been going about my other inquiries.

42173. But have you ever seen them actually engaged in betting?—No.

42174. Have you ever seen Platt at all to your knowledge before the Commission sat?—Not to my knowledge until I saw him in the witness-box in the other Court here about two months ago.

42175. Had you any knowledge that the Fishers were betting for Platt?—Not the slightest.

42176. Is it true that the Fishers have ever given you money?—It is untrue.

42177. You were in Court on one occasion when Platt was asked if he could identify you?—I was.

42178. I think he failed to do so, did he not? He did not pick you out?—He picked out another man.

42179. He picked out somebody else as being you?—Yes.

42180. I have no doubt the incident is fresh in the recollection of the Commissioners with regard to the two men standing up. Have you received anything from either of the Fishers or from Platt either directly or indirectly?—Neither directly or indirectly.

42181. You mentioned that since the Commission has been sitting one of the Fishers did speak to you?—Yes.

42182. When was that?—I think it was on the 20th October. I think after Platt had given his evidence before the Commission to the effect that he had handed in some names of detective officers who had been bribed in Clerkenwell.

42183. (*Chairman.*) Was it Robert Fisher who spoke to you?—Yes, Robert.

42184. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Where was that?—That was on the City Road bridge.

42185. Were any other officers with you?—Yes, Sergeant Wright and Sergeant Leach.

42186. Were you on duty then or not?—Yes, we were on duty.

42187. What did Fisher come and say?—Sergeant Leach told me that he had received a message that Fisher wanted to see either him or Sergeant Wright on the City Road bridge at 12 o'clock. It was just before that that he told me, and I went there, I think. When we met him he said "I want to see about that evidence that that Platt has given at the Royal Commission; it is all a lot of falsehoods about him having bribed the police in Clerkenwell," and as to the names he handed up, he said, he thought it might be possible that the two names he handed up might be Sergeants Wright and Leach, because one day while he (Platt) was with Fisher in Sutton Street, Wright and Leach passed through the street, when one of the touts ran up to them—that is, ran up to Platt and Fisher—and said, "Look out, there is Wright and Leach." He thought that was the possible way that he might have got hold of some names.

42188. Did he say nothing else?—He also said that as regards the money that Platt said he had been paying to the police in Clerkenwell that that money he was keeping for himself, and saying that he was giving out to the police, and at the same time he was doing the man who was employing him, and was accounting for the money by saying he had paid it away to the police.

42189. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is what Fisher told you?—That is what Fisher told me.

42190. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did he say that he (Fisher) was keeping or that Platt was keeping?—That Platt was.

42191. Just say it again, because I do not think you have made plain what you meant?—He said that this money that Platt said he was paying away to the police, that Platt was keeping that money himself from the person who was financing him and accounting for the money, or the deficiency, it might be, to his employer by saying he paid the money away to the police.

42191*. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Did he say who the employer was?—I think he used the words "the man who was financing him."

42192. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Did he use the word "employer"?—No, I think it was "the man who was financing him."

42193. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Did he say anything else, or is that all?—I cannot remember that he said anything else.

42194. Then what did you do upon that, or what was done?—I went and reported it to my Inspector—Inspector Kidd.

42195. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Was that in writing or verbally?—Verbally. I believe he submitted a report in writing.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Have you that report?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have not seen it, Sir.

(*Report produced and handed to the Commissioners.*)

42196. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Is that the only occasion

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on which you have spoken to either of the Fishers?—That is so.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask any questions, Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. Platt.*) No, Sir.

42197. (*Chairman.*) Were you in court before us when Mr. Platt gave his evidence in October?—No; the first time I was in court was this year after you resumed.

42198. January 31st?—I do not know the date.

42199. Or Wednesday, the 30th January?—The first time I was here was the day upon which the identification took place.

42200. That is the first time?—I think that was the first time.

42201. That appears to have been on the 30th January, when you and another officer stood up?—He picked out one man first, and then I was requested to stand up.

42202. With regard to this conversation with Robert Fisher, you said something about walking with Sergeant Wright and Sergeant Leach. Where were you walking then?—Sergeant Leach had had a communication from some person to say that Fisher wanted to see him and Sergeant Wright, and they told me that and I went with them.

42203. Where did you go?—To the City Road Bridge.

42204. Then this conversation took place in the open air?—In the open street on the bridge.

42205. Sergeant Leach was present, and Sergeant Wright and yourself?—Yes.

42206. Who else?—And Fisher.

42207. That was all?—Yes, that was all.

42208. Did you put any note in your notebook?—No.

42209. Did Leach?—I do not think so.

42210. Or Wright?—I do not think so.

42211. Then I understand that you all went to the police station?—No, we came from the police station to the City Road Bridge, and after Fisher told us what he had to tell us he went away on his business and we went away on ours.

42212. Did that take you back to the police station?—I cannot say that it did. I may have had some other inquiries and gone somewhere.

42213. Then you were on your ordinary duty?—Yes.

42214. You and the other sergeants were on your ordinary duty?—Yes.

42215. I suppose you had to go and meet the constables on your section?—No, we do not do that.

42216. Does Leach belong to the C.I.D.?—Yes.

42217. And Sergeant Wright?—Yes. We go and look after our own respective inquiries.

42218. Then you three were together at the police station when you heard about this message asking one of you to go and speak to Fisher?—About 9 o'clock in the morning, when we went to the office, we heard of the message. I understood there was some person at the station waiting to see Sergeant Wright or Sergeant Leach. He delivered that message, and the message was that Fisher wanted to see either one of those two on the City Road Bridge at 12 o'clock. They told me, and I made it my business to go with them.

42219. What exactly was the message?—That Fisher wanted to see either Sergeant Leach or Sergeant Wright on the City Road Bridge at 12 o'clock. That was the message as it was told to me.

42220. That Robert Fisher wanted to see you?—I cannot say that the name Robert was given. It was Robert we saw.

42221. You are not sure that the name Robert was given?—No, it was simply "one of the Fishers."

42222. You knew at once what Fishers were meant then?—Yes, I concluded what it referred to and what it meant.

42223. They were known to you all as bookmakers?—Yes, we gained that knowledge being in the division all these years.

42224. And the message was that either Fisher or Robert Fisher, or one of the Fishers, wishes to see either Sergeant Wright or Sergeant Leach?—Yes; and then he explained why it was he wanted to see them, because they passed through there one day while Platt was with Fisher where Fisher bets about Sutton Street.

42225. You are all three sergeants?—Yes; they are third-class sergeants and I am a second-class sergeant.

42226. Did you attach any importance at all to the message?—Yes, I wished to go and see what it was that he wanted to see them about.

42227. Why did you not suggest that Fisher should come to the police station?—Of course the messenger had gone when I was told about it.

42228. To whom was the message spoken?—The message, I believe, was spoken to Sergeant Leach, and he told me then later on.

42229. Then it was Leach at 9 o'clock who told you that somebody had been there?—It was about 9 o'clock when the messenger arrived at the station and saw Sergeant Leach, and then later on Sergeant Leach told me.

42230. And Wright?—And Wright.

42231. Were you all together when Leach mentioned this message?—We would be in the office together doing our work.

42232. Did you not think it was rather an unusual thing for a bookmaker to ask two sergeants to step over at midday and see him on a bridge?—We get that sort of communication to go and see people away from the station. People will not come to the station and see us. We often get very valuable information by going and seeing people away from the station. They will not come near the station.

42233. You thought that Fisher had something valuable to communicate to you?—Certainly, we thought he had something to communicate to us; what it was we did not know.

42234. You all three went?—Yes, I went with them.

42235. Why?—To know what he had got to say.

42236. Did Leach suggest to you any reason why it was important for you all three to go and talk to this bookmaker or one of this family of bookmakers?—We thought it advisable that more than one should be there. We never knew what it might lead to. Only two days before the three of us went together and raided a receiver's place. It often necessitates two or three going together, and sometimes three or four or five or even six if we could have them sometimes.

42237. You did not then think, when you were going to see this man Fisher on that day, that he had any communication to make to you about one of yourselves?—I did not know what he was going to communicate; I had not the least idea. It was not till then that I knew he was in any way connected with Platt. That was when I knew it.

42238. How do you fix the date? You put it, I think, as the 20th October?—It was on a Saturday, I think.

42239. And it was on the 18th that you think Platt gave his evidence before this Commission?—I believe that is so. He referred to that. He said he had also been, before seeing us, to the solicitors and made a statement there.

42240. Who had said that?—Fisher. He told us that also.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Messrs. Wontners, he means.

42241. (*Chairman.*) That was at the interview he told you that?—Yes, he told us before seeing us that he had been to the solicitors and also told them.

42242. You told me before that you did not know in the least why Fisher wanted to see you?—No, we receive all sorts of communications to go and see people.

42243. But Platt's evidence had been published in the newspapers?—Quite so.

42244. Had you read his evidence?—I read the newspapers.

42245. Then you knew he had attacked the police in your division?—Yes, I did. I knew that by reading it in the papers, but I did not know then he was in any way connected with Fisher.

42246. No, but you knew, I gather from what you have said, that you knew the Fishers had something to do with Platt?—Fisher told me then.

42247. Was that the first time you knew that Fisher had any connection with Platt?—Yes. In fact, only that morning my Inspector inquired of me if I knew

at all who this Platt could be referring to and who this Platt was.

42248. Your Inspector that morning had already asked you for information about Platt?—Yes, as to who this Platt was, and I said I did not know who he was; I had not the remotest idea.

42249. And when you heard that a bookmaker wanted to see you at 12 o'clock no suspicion entered your mind?—I did not know what he wished to see them for. I went with the others to see what it was he wished to see about.

42250. When you had this interview with Fisher I think you said you made a report?—I did verbally to my Inspector.

42251. Who is your Inspector?—Inspector Kidd.

42252. Did you all three go back to the Inspector?—No. I believe I went there myself.

42253. At once?—No, I believe it would be later in the evening, because he would not be at his office then until the evening.

42254. You told me that after the interview each of you had gone about his ordinary business or the business of the day?—Yes.

42255. Then you did not go back straight to the police station?—No, I do not think I did, but I am not positively sure about that. Mr. Kidd's office is not at the same station where I am.

42256. Which office is he at?—King's Cross Road. That is the Divisional office. I am attached to the City Road police station.

42257. Why did you go and report to that Inspector?—Because he is the Inspector under whom I work. I am responsible to him. He is the Detective-inspector of the division.

42258. He is not the Station Inspector?—No he is a Detective-inspector under whom we work. We have nothing to do with the uniform branch at all. We work under a Detective-inspector.

42259. You made a verbal report to him that evening?—Yes, I told him exactly what had taken place as between Fisher and us.

42260. Was Leach present when you made the verbal report?—I do not think he was.

42261. Was Wright present?—I do not think he was.

42262. Did you subsequently make a written report?—No, I had made no report at all in the matter.

42263. I understand that you have been acting as detective in the section in which the Sutton Arms is?—I have been in that district all my life.

42264. Do you as a Detective officer have a section or half a division or a whole division as the sphere of your operations?—We are posted to a sub-division, but our inquiries may take us all over the metropolis.

42265. Which sub-division were you posted to?—I am attached to the City Road sub-division.

42266. Is that the division in which the Sutton Arms is?—That includes the division in which the Sutton Arms is.

42267. Then primarily your duty was to act as a Detective officer in that sub-division?—That is so.

42268. And part of your duty would be to keep observation upon street betting?—Not unless we were specially detailed to go and do so. We have plenty to do looking after thieves. There are men put out specially to look after the bookmakers.

42269. But not in the C.I.D. They are plain clothes men, who are simply ordinary police constables?—Yes. Years ago the detective patrol used to do it. I have done it myself years ago—about 1897.

42270. But in 1906 you did not consider it your special duty in any way to keep a lookout upon the bookmaking fraternity?—Not unless specially detailed to do so. On one occasion I was told off to take two or three officers with me, and I went and hired a van, and we got into the van and arrested two or three. That was in the neighbourhood of Hoxton, in St. Luke's, where we had several complaints.

42271. But I suppose in going about your sub-division you get to know a great many people, do you not, by sight, at any rate?—Yes.

42272. You would know most of the bookmakers by sight?—A good many of them. We gain that knowledge by getting about.

42273. Are there a good many bookmakers in that sub-division?—I suppose about a dozen.

42274. You think you know them all by sight?—No, I do not say that I do, but I know a good many of them.

42275. Do you know a dozen by sight?—Yes, I think I could name a dozen.

42276. Have you ever spoken to any of them?—Yes.

42277. I mean when they are not betting or doing anything in particular, but when you have come across them?—Yes, I have spoken to them. I have had occasion to speak to them in connection with other matters.

42278. Have you met any of them in public-houses, for instance?—Yes, I have met them in public-houses.

42279. Did you know the Sutton Arms as a place in which a good many bookmakers or some bookmakers and many betting men went?—I know that the Sutton Arms is close to where the Fishers are, but as to whether there are many bookmakers who go there or not I do not know.

42280. A good many betting men?—That I do not know.

42281. Have you ever been in the Sutton Arms?—Yes, I had an inquiry there about six years ago, and I arrested a man for stealing jewellery there. Since then I have not been in.

42282. Never been in?—No.

42283. Not once?—No.

42284. I understand, however, that you did know the Fishers as bookmakers in the sub-division?—I knew that. I gained that knowledge in the ordinary course by being so long in the division.

42285. You have never been concerned in arresting any of them?—Never.

42286. Did you have a conversation with any one of the Fishers during the year 1906, do you think?—Not till this conversation I have just mentioned.

42287. You know, I suppose, most of the tradespeople in your sub-division?—Very well.

42288. I suppose you also know a good many of the loafers and disorderly people?—A good many of them. I have had a good many of them through my hands.

42289. Do you know anyone who is either a respectable tradesman or carrying on business in some respectable capacity by the same name as yourself in that sub-division?—I believe there is a warehouse in Golden Lane, close by there, by the name of Lang. I do not know of any person named Laing.

42290. How do you spell your name?—Laing. I know of no person in London who spells his name like that. I have never met with one spelt like that.

42291. But there is a Laing?—Yes, I know some people who have a warehouse in Golden Lane of the name of Lang.

42292. What is their business?—I do not know them personally at all, only I have seen the name up on the front of the warehouse.

42293. Do you know anybody else of the name of Lang, or Laing, in that sub-division?—I know a policeman who used to be there—Lang. He is out of the Service now.

42294. Was he in the G Division?—Yes, he was in the G Division.

42295. How did he come to leave the division?—He was dismissed the Service.

42296. How long ago?—Five or six years, I think. He is still about, though; I see him occasionally.

42297. In this very sub-division?—Yes, knocking about the ground.

42298. What is he doing now?—I do not know.

42299. You told me you knew that the Fishers, or some of them, in 1906 in the summer time, were carrying on the business of bookmaking?—Yes, I knew they were arrested. I got to know that.

42300. You have heard now that Platt says he employed them, and that they were working for him?—I know that now.

42301. I should like to call your attention to this book. You will find there an entry, "Lang, 10s."?—Yes.

42302. You have never seen that entry before, of course. We know that?—Never.

42303. Can you give any explanation of why Fisher,

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making up his account with Platt, should enter the name, "Lang, 10s." there?—No, I cannot offer any explanation.

42304. I only thought I ought to ask you the question. You see the difficulty, do you not? There is an undoubted book which was used by the Fishers, and Platt in regard to these transactions, and our attention is called to the fact that there is this entry, "Lang, 10s." in it?—It has got nothing to do with me.

42305. You must understand I am not suggesting that you know anything about that entry of "Lang, 10s." in the entry which is in Fisher's handwriting?—I know nothing at all about it.

42306. There is another entry in Fisher's handwriting, "10s.," and that refers apparently to the same case?—It has nothing to do with me. I know nothing at all about it.

42307. You have been about this division, and you know the business these men were doing. What explanation can you suggest?—I have no explanation to suggest at all. I say it has nothing to do with me at all.

42308. You never received 10s. from the Fishers. You told us you never knew Platt, and never spoke to him. You never received any money from the Fishers at all?—No, certainly not. I never spoke to either of the Fishers until the 20th October, let alone receive money from them.

42309. I suppose there was nothing to prevent the Fishers from knowing you by sight as a detective officer?—No, I am very well known indeed by sight in the neighbourhood.

42310. As I understand it, on days when there is no particular object in view, you go about without being disguised?—I go about just the same as I am now.

42311. So that anybody at the police station can see you coming in and going out of the police station?—Certainly.

42312. It is only when it is necessary, or when you conceive it to be necessary, that you disguise yourself?—That is so.

42313. That does not seem a very effective way, does it, of carrying on business?—You cannot always go about dirty and rough. I have to go and interview all sorts of people.

42314. Yes, but it seems to me anybody might know you, just as you say everybody at Tooting seemed to know Sergeant Bex; he was well known?—We do get known, but we cannot help that; we cannot avoid that.

42315. I am suggesting that it is quite possible for Platt to have known you as Sergeant Laing, or for the Fishers to have known you as Sergeant Laing, without your knowing either of them?—Quite so. Of course, it is possible.

42316. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) They would have their eye on you?—If they like to make it their business to find out, they can easily get to know me.

42317. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I do not quite understand from your evidence how long you have been in the G Division?—I have been in the G Division the whole of my service—16 years and 11 months.

42318. Have you all that time been in that particular district?—Until I was advanced to the Criminal Investigation Department I was stationed at King's Cross Road Police Station, when I was in uniform. Then I was advanced into the Criminal Investigation Department.

42319. When was that?—That was in January, 1897, and I have been in that division ever since.

42320. For ten years you have been in the Criminal Investigation Department?—That is so.

42321. Allocated to this particular division?—To this particular sub-division. I was promoted in August, 1899, to sergeant. Then, of course, my duties were different.

42322. You were promoted in 1899 to detective-sergeant?—Yes.

42323. I suppose in 1906, when these allegations were made against you, if you had come across men betting in the streets, you would have arrested them?—Certainly, if I got close enough to see them committing the offence, unless I was otherwise engaged. Of course, I might be otherwise engaged following some suspected person, or something of that sort, or suspected servants employed by various firms. We get a lot of those cases.

42324. The betting fraternity would look upon you as their enemy?—To a certain degree they would, of course. They know us perfectly well, and they would very soon get out of the way if they saw us; but if I was on something else, I would not hang about to see what I could see; I would go about whatever inquiry I was on.

42325. There would be a reason for their neglecting their business if they saw you, because you would be one of the people who would be as likely as anyone else to haul them up to the police court?—Any policeman can, of course, if he sees them committing the offence.

42326. But you are there really for the purpose of detecting illegal acts?—Yes, but more particularly in crime, at least of recent years. I was employed on that particular work ten years ago, when I joined the department first, and then, as I was promoted, I had other duties to take up.

42327. How many of these persons, if any, did you apprehend, say, last year?—None.

42328. None at all?—None last year.

42329. Did you the year before?—I cannot say I did. I do not believe I did.

42330. Have you had to deal with betting men when they have been apprehended?—No, nothing at all to do with them, only I would know. Being in the police station I have seen these men out on the job bringing them in; I might be in the police station at the time when they were brought in; of course, I would see them, but it was nothing to do with me at all.

42331. You knew the Fishers?—Yes, I knew they were about, because I got to know when they were prosecuted in 1903. That was when I got to know and hear of them. I heard about their being summoned.

42332. You would know them by sight?—I got to know them by sight by seeing them about the streets.

42333. I suppose you had seen them in the streets?—Yes, I had seen them in the streets.

42334. Constantly?—No, I might go months and never see them. I might see them once or twice one week, and I might go months and never see them. It would depend upon whether I was in the particular district in which they were.

42335. Did you know the street they frequented?—Yes.

42336. That was Sutton Street?—Sutton Street, Clerkenwell, yes.

42337. Did you know that they used to resort to Sutton Street particularly?—I knew that when they were arrested and brought in.

42338. In 1903?—No. In 1903 they were not in Sutton Street. I think they were in a street off Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, in another sub-division.

42339. When did you know that they resorted to Sutton Street?—That I cannot say; it may have been some time last year, or it may have been even the year before that; I really did not know where they were.

42340. Last year you were acquainted with the fact that they were carrying on their business in Sutton Street?—I did not know that they were particularly in Sutton Street; I knew that they were about the neighbourhood somewhere, but I did not know where, and I did not make it my business to know.

42341. Why did you not make it your business to know?—I had other duties to perform.

42342. But you are a sergeant? I suppose you are the principal man connected with the detection of crime in that particular district?—Yes.

42343. Then why was it not your business to inform yourself about men who were known by the police to be constantly breaking the law?—Because that was a matter that was in the hands of another officer. The Sub-divisional Inspector had charge of the men who were out specially on it. I was detailed off to make inquiries into burglaries and house-breaking. That is what I was attending to. I would not trouble myself at all about where bookmakers were unless I saw one committing the offence myself, and then, of course, I would act.

42344. I only wanted to know what your position was. You say as far as you were concerned it was not your business?—No.

42345. It was somebody else's business, if it was anybody's business, to see that the Fishers did not go on carrying on their trade?—That is right. The Sub-divisional Inspector had the control of sending out men to detect bookmakers. I was detailed off for other inquiries.

42346. Have you ever done any betting yourself?—No, not recently. I have years ago, but I cannot afford it now.

42347. When you speak of the number of bookmakers in the district, what district do you refer to?—I am referring to the district of St. Luke's; that is the district where I am.

42348. That is part of the division?—That is part of the sub-division.

42349. You have heard that bookmakers in the district, men whom you did not know, have been caught betting?—There may be some I do not know of. New ones spring up now and again. When these men have been out catching bookmakers I have heard of them catching one in some street and I did not know there was one there.

42350. Have you had conversations with other officers of police as to the methods to be adopted to stop this street betting?—No, not recently; I used to take an interest in it when I was employed on it.

42351. There was one instance you told us when you went with other men to arrest them?—Yes, there was one they got to know of.

42352. Was that after some conversation?—That was in consequence of directions from my Inspector. The Superintendent had received complaints of bookmakers in certain districts, and the Superintendent would give orders to the Inspector to send out some of his men to see if they could catch some of them, and I got instructions to take men with me, and I went out with a van.

42353. That was in November last year?—Yes.

42354. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The Commission was sitting then?—Yes.

42355. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I suppose the Inspector would probably consult you about any bookmakers?—He would give me instructions to go and do it, and I should have to apply myself the best way I could, and to adopt whatever means I could. A Detective-Inspector, as a rule, interests himself more in the detection of crime; we consult one another more on that point.

42356. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is your special work confined to this district?—Yes, to take up inquiries in that district.

42357. Are there any others under you?—Yes, there are five.

42358. Ordinary men of the C.I.D.?—Two third-class sergeants, and three C.I.D. Detectives.

42359. They would be the Detectives in that district?—That is so, to take up all matters arising in the district working under the directions of the Detective-Inspector.

42360. Are they employed in this work at all, I mean the work of detecting street betting?—No, unless, as I say ——

42361. Unless told off specially?—Yes, such as on the occasion I have just mentioned.

42362. Otherwise their work, like yours, I suppose, is confined to the detection of crime?—That is so. The police constables assist the sergeants in keeping observation, or following persons, or whatever is required.

42363. The only detectives who would be, I suppose, in the district looking after street betting would be men under you, would they?—If we were specially told off.

42364. Suppose, in fact (I do not say whether it is right or wrong), payments were made to detectives to prevent arrest for street betting, would that be to any other detectives than those that were under you?—There are only the detectives under me who are there; they have the same power to arrest a street bookmaker as I have, or any other policeman.

42365. It is possible that the men who go about in plain clothes might be referred to as detectives?—They might. The public might refer to them as detectives.

42366. There are a number of entries in this book of payment to "Tecs."?—Yes.

42367. There is not much doubt as to what that means?—No.

42368. If it is a correct entry it means payments were made to detectives?—That is no doubt what it means.

42369. If it means payments to detectives, there is not much doubt why the entry was made if it was made in fact?—No.

42370. Have you ever been told to keep an eye upon the officers who were told off on this work to see whether they received bribes?—No, I have never been told to do that.

42371. Have you ever heard that complaints were made that the police were bribed?—Yes, I have heard it; in fact, officers have been dismissed the service for it, I believe.

42372. But it has not come within your working?—I know of no individual case.

42373. You have never been consulted about it?—No.

42374. If there were complaints made it is possible you might have been instructed to keep an eye upon the officers while the police were at work on this duty?—I never have.

42375. What was Lang, the policeman you referred to just now, dismissed for, do you remember?—I believe it was for drunkenness. He used to be Warrant Officer, or Assistant Warrant Officer at Worship Street Police Court. I believe it was drunkenness, but that I could not be certain of.

42376. Was this about five or six years ago?—About that.

42377. You were telling us about this meeting on the bridge. Did Leach give you any indication of why it was you were to go to the bridge?—Simply that he had received a message that Fisher wished to see either him or us.

42378. Then why were you to go too?—I went with him just to see what it was. Only two days before, as I say, we had been together, and we went together; we did not know whether he had any information he wished to give us; we get information from all sources.

42379. Leach and Wright were there?—Yes.

42380. They were both sergeants, were they not?—Yes.

42381. Was not that enough? Did it require three sergeants of the Detective Force to go and meet one man on a bridge at noon?—It was not required, but three of us went.

42382. Why did you go?—Because we did not know what information he was going to give us, or what he was going to tell us.

42383. Three do not go if there is information to be given to you, do you?—Sometimes we do.

42384. If one man wants to see an officer to give him information, and if he wanted to see Leach, and Wright and Leach go, is not that enough?—We often go single-handed.

42385. Would anybody give you instructions to go? Who would determine who should go?—We should use our own discretion.

42386. You could go if you liked?—Yes.

42387. Did you know at this time that Platt had made a charge against you?—Against me individually?

42388. Yes?—No, I did not.

42389. You had no notion of it?—No, I had not.

42390. You had no idea that you were being implicated in any way in this matter?—No, not in the least.

42391. You had no idea that Fisher wanted to see you about this matter of Platt?—When?

42392. When Leach told you that Fisher had said that he wanted to see Wright or Leach at the City Road bridge at noon, and you were to go?—No.

42393. Had you no notion that that had any reference to this Commission?—I had no idea what he wanted to see us for at all, whether it was about the Commission or what it was about. As soon as ever he saw us he said, "I want to see you about the Commission."

42394. I want to get at what you thought at that time. You knew Fisher was a bookmaker?—Yes.

42395. Do you tell us it never entered your mind

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that it might be in reference to the Commission that Fisher wanted to see you?—It did not.

42396. It never occurred to you?—It did not.

42397. Or to Leach?—So far as I know it did not.

42398. Or to Wright?—So far as I know it did not.

42399. Neither of you mentioned it?—No.

42400. You knew Fisher's occupation you have told me?—Yes.

42401. You knew what Platt had said?—Yes, I had seen what I had read in the papers.

42402. And that Platt had handed up names?—Yes, had handed up names; and that is what Fisher said he particularly wanted to see Wright and Leach about.

42403. When did he say that?—He said that when we saw him on the bridge.

42404. Do you mean to say that to you, as a detective of many years standing, it never occurred to you that Fisher, the bookmaker, wanted to see you about this evidence which had been given?—No, it never occurred to me. I had no idea what he wanted to see us about. As I say, we have all sorts of people who leave messages that they want to meet us away from the station. We had no idea what he wanted to see us for till we saw him.

42405. You knew, did you not, that Platt said he had paid moneys to officers of the C.I.D.?—Yes, that appeared in the papers.

42406. And of the G Division?—Yes.

42407. You were an officer of the C.I.D.?—Yes.

42408. And of the G Division?—Yes.

42409. Leach was an officer of the C.I.D.?—Yes.

42410. And of the G Division?—Yes.

42411. And so was Wright?—Yes.

42412. Do you mean to tell us it never occurred to you that Fisher's communication had any reference to what had been said at the Commission?—It did not. I had no idea what he wanted to see us about. It did not occur to me what he wanted to see us about.

42413. You knew three names had been written down?—I did not know what names they were.

42414. You knew some names had been given?—Some names had been handed up.

42415. Could you give us any reason why Leach should have asked you to accompany him?—I do not know that he asked me to accompany him. I went with him.

42416. I do not quite follow. What was first said to you as to your going with Leach?—I was sitting in the office doing my work when Leach came in, and he said he had just seen a chap outside the station who told him that Fisher wanted to see him and Wright on the bridge at 12 o'clock.

42417. He had seen a chap outside the station. Do you know who that was?—No, I did not see him.

42418. He said Fisher had sent him a message that he wanted to see him?—Yes.

42419. Was Wright there?—Yes, very likely he was.

42420. Who else was there?—Practically all the staff was there.

42421. How many would that be?—Six.

42422. You and the other two sergeants, Leach and Wright?—Yes, and probably the three P.C.'s.

42423. All the police-sergeants went?—Yes. After that I went to King's Cross, and then I had occasion to go to the Sessions House, where I met Sergeants Leach and Wright just about 12 o'clock, and I was going towards City Road bridge, and I went that way with them.

42424. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) I thought you went from the station?—No, we did not.

42425. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) When this message was brought in to Leach and he told you this, what happened next?—We went about our business, and I had occasion to go to King's Cross.

42426. But before you went out of the station was anything said as to who was going?—No. Very likely Wright and Leach said they would go, no doubt; but at that time I had no intention of going. I had occasion to go to King's Cross, to the police court there, and from there I went to the Sessions House at Clerkenwell Green, and there I met Sergeants Wright and Leach.

42427. Then do I understand that it was a mere coincidence that you met them?—That I met them at the Sessions House, or very likely I should not have been at the bridge with them, only I was going that way then, and I went that way with them.

42428. Are we to understand that nobody asked you to go?—No.

42429. You volunteered to go?—Yes, going that way.

42430. Where were you going?—I could not say. Perhaps I might have been going ——

42431. Do not tell me where "perhaps" you were going?—I should be going towards the station.

42432. Towards what station?—The City Road Station from the Sessions House.

42433. What were you going to do there?—To see if there were any inquiries to take if I was going to the station. I cannot remember whether I was.

42434. I want you, if you can, to tell me definitely if you were going there, what was taking you there at that time. You had been to the Sessions House?—Yes.

42435. You had been to the police court?—Yes.

42436. In the ordinary course, where would you go from the Sessions House?—It depends on what inquiries I had. I cannot remember what inquiries I had. Very likely I was going back to the police station then to see if any inquiries had come in.

42437. Would you go across the City Road bridge for that?—Yes, that would be on my way.

42438. Then you reported to the Inspector when you returned, did you?—When I saw him in the evening. I had to go to King's Cross in the evening, and I saw him then and told him.

42439. I do not quite see why you should have reported. It was not your business at all?—I was the superior officer.

42440. You mean when the other two were with you you were the superior, and therefore you had to report?—Yes.

42441. Did you know that inquiries were being made at the time about the matter to which Platt had directed attention by his evidence?—What inquiries?

42442. You knew Platt's evidence, if true, implicated several members of the C.I.D. and the police?—Yes.

42443. Did you know that inquiries were being made with reference to Platt, as to whether anything was known as to him?—I was asked if I knew him that morning.

42444. Only that morning?—Yes, my Inspector asked me if I knew him, and I told him I did not.

42445. How long was that before the message came round from Fisher?—It was after the message came round from Fisher. That was after I left the station and went to King's Cross and saw the Inspector.

42446. About what time would it be when this conversation took place about Platt?—With whom?

42447. With your Inspector, when he asked you the question?—That would be about perhaps half-past ten o'clock to eleven.

42448. (*Chairman.*) In the morning?—Yes.

42449. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did he ask you if you knew whether Fisher had acted as his agent?—No, he asked me if I knew who Platt was, and who it was he was acting in conjunction with, or where he had been making a book, or who was making a book for him.

42450. Do you know how it was that he sent for Leach or Wright?—Only what he said.

42451. What you have told us about the reason why he thought so from the name?—Yes.

42452. How long did you say you had been in the Force?—Sixteen years and eleven months.

42453. You have a very fine record, according to the sheet?—Yes; and I have always done my best to maintain it.

42454. As far as I can find, there is nothing at all against you?—No, absolutely nothing.

42455. Your pay was advanced until you got the maximum?—Yes.

42456. And as far as we have had the sheets before us you have by a very long way the largest number of commendations and awards?—About sixty, I think.

42457. Yes; there are certainly many pages of them —both from Judges and the Commissioners?—Yes and Magistrates.

42458. It is a record of which, I think, you are entitled to be proud?—Thank you.

Sergeant J. Laing.
12 April 1907.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

Wednesday, 17th April 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).
J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant Secretary*).

(*Platt's case continued.*)

Detective-Sergeant LEACH, sworn.

42459. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) How long have you been in the police force?—Five years and eleven months.

42460. I have your defaulter sheet before me, and there is nothing at all against you, but you have a large number of rewards and recommendations. Where are you stationed?—At Shepherdess Walk.

42461. Is that the same station as Sergeant Laing?—Yes.

42462. Have you been in the G Division for about three years?—Yes.

42463. And a sergeant for over a year?—Just on two years.

42464. Were you engaged at all in connection with street bookmakers specially?—No, only on one occasion.

42465. When was that?—That was with Sergeant Laing and other officers in November.

42466. Which year?—Last year, 1906.

42467. Have you arrested any bookmakers at all?—One.

42468. Only one?—That is all.

42469. How did you come to arrest him?—I was just walking round, and in the course of my inquiries I came upon him. He was surrounded by two or three other men, and they were handing slips to him, so I arrested him, and took him to the station.

42470. When was that?—That would be about fifteen months ago, I think.

42471. That would be the early part of 1906?—Yes, about that time.

42472. Those are the only two occasions that you have been brought into contact with street bookmakers at all?—To the best of my recollection.

42473. Do you know the brothers Fisher?—I know there are two Fishers.

42474. Have you seen them?—I have seen them.

42475. Did you know what they were?—Yes.

42476. What were they?—Bookmakers.

42477. Street bookmakers?—Yes.

42478. Have you seen them plying their calling?—No, or else I should have arrested them.

42479. Have you ever spoken to either of them?—No—only on one occasion.

42480. When was that?—That was on the 20th October.

42481. Which year?—Last year. I spoke to Robert Fisher.

42482. That was when you were with Sergeant Laing?—Yes.

42483. When he made the appointment to see you or Sergeant Wright?—That is so.

42484. And you kept that appointment?—Yes.

42485. Can you tell us how he would know that you were a sergeant in that division?—I understood, from what he said in the conversation we had with him, that on one occasion, when we were walking down Sutton Street, one of the lookouts ran up and said, "Look out, here is Wright and Leach coming." Then there are many ways in which they might get to know us.

Detective-Sergeant Leach.

42486. That is quite enough for our present purpose. Have you ever received money from either of the Fishers?—Never.

42487. Or from any street bookmaker at all?—Never.

42488. Platt has said that he actually saw you receive 10s. from Robert Fisher?—It is a deliberate falsehood.

42489. Are you the only Leach in the G Division?—Yes.

42490. Are there other Leach's in the police force?—Oh, yes.

42491. Your father is one of them?—Yes.

42492. What is he?—Superintendent at New Scotland Yard.

42493. And there are other Leach's, you say, in the force?—Yes, I think there are about two others. One is a constable and the other is a detective-sergeant.

42494. Where are they stationed?—One is in C Division, but with regard to the constable I am not sure. I think he is in the K Division.

42495. But none others in the G Division of the name of Leach?—No.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask this witness any question, Mr. Platt?

42496. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, Sir. You have never taken money from Robert Fisher in Clerkenwell Road?—Never in my life.

42497. Not outside the jeweller's shop?—What jeweller's shop?

42498. Long, I believe, is the name?—There are so many jewellers' shops in Clerkenwell.

42499. Yes, there are, but this is a particularly noted shop?—I have never taken any money off any bookmaker in my life.

42500. You told us that in company with Wright and Laing you went to the City Road bridge, and met Robert Fisher?—Yes.

42501. Is it not a fact, after you saw my evidence in the papers, that same evening you went to him on his pitch?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) May I interpose, Sir? Really, it is not necessary or proper that a witness before this Commission should be shouted at in that manner.

Detective-Sergeant Leach.

17 April 1907.

(*Chairman.*) Great allowance must be made for a party who is not represented by counsel. Counsel can be calm, but the party whose integrity is at stake must be allowed considerable latitude. Still, Mr. Platt, there is no reason for your shouting at the witness.

42502. (*Mr. Platt.*) I will try and be quiet, Sir. Is it not a fact that you went the same evening as my evidence appeared in the evening papers, and asked Robert Fisher if you were implicated or not?—I did not.

42503. You did not go on that pitch?—No.

42504. (*Chairman.*) You said, I think, that you came into the force about six years ago?—On the 20th May, 1901.

42505. What age were you then?—20.

42506. Mr. Muir has pointed out you have a clean sheet?—Yes.

42507. But, still, your advancement has been very rapid, has it not?—It has.

42508. And I take it, from that, that your superior officers have thought you an officer of merit above the ordinary?—I take it so, Sir.

42509. Where were you on the morning of the 20th October, when you first heard that one of the Fishers wanted to see you or Sergeant Laing?—I was going to the office, and just outside the office a man accosted me and he told me that a man named Fisher wished to see me or Wright at 12 o'clock on the City Road bridge. I said, "Fisher—who do you mean?" and he said, "Fisher, the bookmaker." He then left me and I went into the office. The other officers were there at the time, and mentioned to Wright what had taken place, and subsequently we kept the appointment.

42510. You had not been at the office that morning?—No, this was outside the office.

42511. About what time was it?—This was about 9 o'clock.

42512. Had you actually arrived at the station?—No.

42513. You were walking in the street?—Yes.

42514. Did you know the person who "accosted" you, to use your own word?—I did not know him.

42515. What kind of person was he?—As far as I recollect he was attired as one of the labouring classes—rough.

42516. An adult, and not a child?—Oh, no, an adult.

42517. Had you ever seen the person before?—Never in my life.

42518. I suppose it is not unusual for people to come and address you in that way in the street?—Oh, no, it is quite a usual thing.

42519. Upon police matters?—Yes, they wish to give us information.

42520. You must be pretty well known?—Very well known.

42521. Were you in plain clothes at the time?—I am always in plain clothes.

42522. You belong then to the C.I.D.?—Yes.

42523. How comes it that you are so well known? I daresay you may think it is a very foolish question, but it does strike me as odd that you and Sergeant Laing and others in the C.I. Department should apparently be well known to people who look like street loafers?—I will try and explain. In the course of our duties we may have to deal during the course of the year with perhaps quite 150 to 200 thieves in the matter of arrests—not directly arresting them ourselves, but perhaps our average number of arrests would be fifty, but there are our inquiries in connection with thieves who we should deal with in the ordinary course of business. When we take a thief to the police court we are in the police court, which is open for the public, and there may be at least twenty or thirty of the prisoner's confederates, and they would all have an opportunity of seeing us. Then, again, in the course of our inquiries, as you know, some of these thieves are in gangs of considerable number, and as we walk along the street it is their obligation one to another to point us out. As I walk along the street one would say: "There goes Leech," and that is future knowledge for them.

42524. Quite so. I see that you give an explanation for a good many people getting to know your form and your features, but do you arrest thieves or other persons who commit, or who are supposed to commit, offences against the law in plain clothes very often?—Always in plain clothes. I am permanently in plain clothes.

42525. Do you call in the aid of a constable in uniform?—It greatly depends. As a rule, we generally work two or three together. It depends on what sort of a job we are going on. If I had to arrest a man I might take another officer with me, but always members of the C.I.D. go together. If we were not strong enough, then we should call in the aid of uniform men.

42526. But supposing you thought that I had been guilty of some breach of the law, and you came up dressed as you are, do not you think it would be reasonable for me to say: "I shall not go with you at all"?—Of course, we judge our man.

42527. Have you nothing on your person that you could produce to show to me that you are a constable duly authorised within the meaning of the statute?—Oh, yes; we have our warrant card.

42528. Do you always carry it with you?—Unfortunately, you have caught me at a disadvantage, because I have not got it with me this morning, but I always do carry it.

42529. You always do carry it when you are on duty that might lead you to arrest a person?—Yes; that is our authority.

42530. Am I to understand that you had never seen the person who came up to speak to you at all before?—Never.

42531. Of course if a large number of people get to know you I suppose you also get to know a large number of people?—Unfortunately, I do not know everybody who knows me.

42532. I think that is quite probable.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) This is the form of card, Sir (*handing card to the Chairman*).

42533. (*Chairman.*) Is that one of the cards that you carry?—Yes; I have a similar card to that.

42534. I was rather asking you about that card for this reason, which has some direct bearing upon our Inquiry. I can understand that for the detection and arrest of misdemeanants, like thieves, and so forth, it is very expedient that there should be plain clothes officers exercising the powers of constables, but I understand that you, about fifteen months ago, were walking about, and no doubt quite properly walking about, in the discharge of your duties, and you found a man betting?—I did.

42535. And you arrested him?—I did.

42536. Supposing you saw a man drunk and disorderly, would you arrest him?—I do not think so, unless he assaulted me.

42537. But why not? You are a constable, as I understand, and when you see a man betting you were not out for that particular purpose to keep observation on street bookmakers; but though you were in plain clothes, you arrested him?—Quite so; but I am not instructed to arrest people like that.

42538. Why did you do it?—I arrested a street bookmaker, but my instructions are not to arrest street bookmakers. My instructions are to deal with crime generally, but the more serious crime. With regard to disorder in the streets and disorderly people, we are not supposed to arrest those people, unless, of course, special circumstances arise, such as a man insulting you. A man might assault me, or a man might follow me up, and become abusive, knowing who I am, as does occur.

42539. I suppose the reason for the distinction is this, that if plain-clothes men were, as a rule, instructed to arrest persons who were, or supposed by them to be, drunk and disorderly, that might of itself lead to a breach of the peace, because you would not have a uniform, and there might be a tendency to resist you in the execution of your duty?—That may be so.

42540. Is that the reason of the distinction?—I do not know. I simply have my orders, and I work up to them.

42541. The only evidence, then, of your position as a constable that you can carry with you is the card that has been produced by Mr. Muir, and which I handed to you?—Yes, unless we arrest a man on a warrant; then we have the warrant with us.

42542. It seems to me that if I saw a man dressed as you are with another man by your side, and you were arresting him, that it would rather attract my attention as being a little unusual, and my sympathy might go to the other man, because he might deny that you were a constable. I am on the question of method now?—I quite follow you, Sir.

42543. Then the card is not under the sign manual of anybody. It seems to me to be a lithograph or a reproduced handwriting?—In some cases where we effect arrests you have not got time to show your warrant card. It is a case of touch and go.

42544. I know; but when a man is in uniform everybody looking on, every impartial observer, sees there is a constable, a public officer, arresting a man, and the inclination then of every law-abiding citizen is to be on the side of the constable; but if you see a man in plain clothes arresting another I do not know that then one would take the same view. It would look like an ordinary quarrel between two people?—A constable in uniform cannot watch pickpockets or burglars, or people like that, because immediately a burglar or anyone saw him they would run away.

42545. The distinction appears to be this, that the plain-clothes men deal with more serious crimes?—Yes; that is what we deal with.

42546. Then, according to the view you have formed of your orders, you do not think that when you are in plain clothes you are bound to arrest people who are drunk and disorderly?—I do not.

42547. I only take as an example of a street offence?—Quite so.

42548. I was asking you about the person who accosted you on the way to the station on this 20th October. You went on, I understand, to the station?—Yes; I was practically outside the station, or within a few yards of it.

42549. Did the person who accosted you say he had been to the station?—No.

42550. But it was quite near the station?—Yes.

42551. To whom did you mention the matter when you got to the station?—To Sergeant Wright.

42552. Was Sergeant Laing there then?—Yes.

42553. When you first came in?—Yes, but I spoke to the men across the table, so that all the other officers would hear, and of course we discuss matters openly with one another.

42554. What did you say?—I told Wright that a man had accosted me outside the station, and that he said that Fisher, the bookmaker, wished to see us on the City Road Bridge at 12 o'clock.

42555. Did the name "Fisher" suggest anything to you except that he was a bookmaker?—No, because I did not know who it was. I asked him who it was.

42556. And he said "'A bookmaker"?—Yes; he said "A bookmaker."

42557. And that suggested nothing to your mind?—Nothing whatever.

42558. When you got to the station you did not know in the least what was the purpose of Fisher asking you to keep this appointment?—I had not the slightest idea.

42559. Had you heard nothing about Platt's evidence before this Commission?—Oh, yes; I read it in the evening papers.

42560. Do you mean that when you heard that Fisher, the bookmaker, wished to see you and others that no connection suggested itself to your mind between that and the evidence of Platt?—Nothing whatever.

42561. You had no idea at all what the bookmaker wanted to see you about?—No.

42562. What did Laing or Wright, or either of them, say when you mentioned the matter at the table?—I cannot recollect exactly what took place. We discuss so many matters of a morning—people wanted, and one thing and another, and our own different inquiries.

42563. Was not the evidence of Platt about the G Division mentioned at all on that morning?—I think it was just mentioned, but nobody took much notice of it.

42564. Did not Wright or Laing think that Fisher wanting to see you had something to do with it?—No. I did not. I am speaking for myself.

42565. They did not tell you that they thought so?—No.

42566. I am not quite certain whether you said that you were asked to go to meet Fisher as well as the others?—Yes, he asked for Leach and Wright.

42567. He did not ask Laing to go?—No.

42568. Laing's name was not mentioned by the casual person?—No.

42569. Then I understand you determined to go?—Yes.

42570. Did you go by arrangement with the other two sergeants?—Wright and I agreed to go together.

42571. Did Laing?—No, we met Laing quite casually afterwards at the North London Sessions House, and as he was walking that way home to the station he accompanied us. We never know what these matters may lead to.

42572. Did Laing volunteer to come with you, or did you ask him to come?—No, he simply accompanied us. He was going that way back to the station.

42573. When you got to the bridge you all three stopped and talked to Fisher?—Yes.

42574. What did Fisher say?—I could not recall word for word, but it was to the effect about these allegations made by a man named Platt about bribing the police in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell, and he thought it might possibly refer to either Wright or me, because on one occasion we were walking down Little Sutton Street, where he carries on business, and one of the scouts ran down saying, "Look out, here is Wright and Leach," and that is how Platt might have got hold of the names, and he heard the names had been handed up, and our names might have been included amongst them. He also went on further something about that Platt had been making out that he (Platt) had been paying moneys to the police, and showing names in the book, but of course robbing the man who had been financing him. I cannot exactly recall the words.

42575. You knew, of course, that Platt had been making that allegation?—Only what I read in the papers.

42576. You knew what he was alleging?—I said so previously to you—that I had read the papers, and I knew that allegations had been made.

42577. So when Fisher said that, that was nothing new to you?—Of course not, if I had read it in the papers.

42578. Did you not think it was rather a surprising thing that a bookmaker should take so much interest in you and Wright as to come forward in that way to give information about Platt, who was also a bookmaker?—No, it did not strike me at all that way.

42579. But I suppose you generally find people who come and pick you out in that kind of way have some object in doing it?—Everyone has an object when they pick a person out.

42580. That is a broad, but I have very little doubt, a perfectly true generalisation. Then what was Fisher's object, may I ask?—As far as I can see one object was that he did not wish to see anybody suffer—an innocent person. That is what I think it was.

42581. Fisher's object was purely benevolence?—I should say so.

42582. He was so concerned about the reputation of two sergeants of the Criminal Investigation Department that he felt bound to take action at once against his former employer, Platt?—He told us that before he had seen us he had been to the office of the solicitors to the Royal Commission and made a statement, I did not mention that.

42583. He did say that?—Yes.

42584. To the solicitors to the Royal Commission?—The police solicitors I mean.

42585. This was 12 o'clock on the 20th. Did he tell you that he had then been to Messrs. Wontners, the police solicitors?—Yes.

42586. How long did the meeting at the bridge last?—A matter of about a quarter of an hour, I should think. No longer.

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42587. Did you take down any notes in your note-book of what took place?—No.

42588. Did you take Fisher's address?—No, Sergeant Laing did that. He was the senior officer present. He subsequently saw Local Inspector Kidd on the matter.

42589. Did you make any report to your superior officer with reference to this interview?—No.

42590. Did you not attach much importance to it then?—No—just in the ordinary course of business.

42591. Was it the ordinary course of business? I do not quite follow that. You knew that Platt had been making allegations against officers of the G Division?—He said "The police in Clerkenwell," as far as I remember.

42592. That is the same thing—that he had made allegations against the police in Clerkenwell?—Yes.

42593. And then you find that the local bookmaker Fisher, whom you knew by name, voluntarily comes forward—at least he sends someone to you asking for an interview. Then he tells you "I have sent for you because I recollect that on one occasion somebody went up to Platt and said 'There is Wright and Leach coming'"?—Yes.

42594. Was all that in the ordinary course of business. I should have thought it was quite unusual that a charge of that kind should be made against the police?—What I meant to say was that there was a senior officer present, and in that case I had nothing whatever further to do with it. Sergeant Laing would report the matter and deal with it further. I was his subordinate really.

42595. What was Wright's position?—He is a third-class sergeant, the same as myself.

42596. It is not his duty to make any report?—No.

42597. You have already told Mr. Muir that it is not true that you have received 10s.?—It is not true.

42598. You know nothing, of course, of the entry in this book, but I should like to show it to you. (*Handing book to witness.*) You see an entry there on the upper page?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Is that Exhibit A.P. 6?

(*Chairman.*) It is A.P. 7, I think.

(*The Witness.*) I see a name.

42599. Do you know of anybody else named Leach who might have been a punter of the Fisher's?—I cannot say that I do.

42600. You know of no Leach in Clerkenwell?—There are one or two Leach's, I believe, but I cannot call them to mind.

42601. I daresay there are, but do you know them. Among the class you are brought into contact with is there any person—I will not say thieves, but people who consort with thieves and hangers on in public-houses—is there any man called Leach that you know of?—Yes, there is a Leach that I know. I arrested his wife once for warehouse breaking. His name is spelt the same as my own.

42602. Does he live in Clerkenwell?—Yes.

42603. What part of Clerkenwell?—He was living in Ironmonger's Row, I believe.

42604. Is he often about the street?—I have not seen him lately.

42605. Was he in the summer of last year?—Oh yes, I think he was; about the time I arrested his wife on suspicion of warehouse breaking.

42606. Then you know nothing at all about this entry?—Nothing whatever.

(*Chairman.*) The book that I have shown to the witness is Exhibit A.P. 7.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I have before me the cross-examination with regard to Exhibit A.P. 6, in which the question of spelling arose. It is on page 1,279.

42607. (*Chairman.*) How do you spell your name?—L-e-a-c-h.

42608. Then there is another entry, in which the name is spelt L-e-e-c-h, 10s., and then follows the words, "Police, 4s." Do you know anything about that. (*Handing book to the witness.*) It is not likely that you would?—Nothing whatever.

42609. Do you know anybody who spells his name L-e-e-c-h in Clerkenwell?—I cannot say that I do.

42610. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I want you to tell me a little more in detail what happened when you went to the police station. First of all, what was the time you got there—talking of the 20th October?—It would be a few minutes after 9 o'clock, as near as possible—about 9.

42611. You had seen this man outside?—Yes, outside.

42612. Was he waiting outside?—I take it he must have been.

42613. Had he spoken to anybody in the police station before he spoke to you?—Not that I know of.

42614. What was the first thing that you did when you went into the police station?—I reported myself to the Inspector on duty. I was marked on duty in the duty book, to show that I had arrived.

42615. What next?—Then I go into the C.I.D. office, and I sit down with my colleagues there.

42616. Who were there on that occasion?—I am sure I cannot tell you who were there, but probably all of them. There are six of us altogether. There is Sergeant Wright, Sergeant Laing, and three other detective police-constables.

42617. Sergeant Laing being the superior officer?—He is the superior officer there.

42618. I want you to cast your mind back to this. Who did you speak to?—I spoke across the table to Sergeant Wright; he sits right opposite me, the same as I may be facing you now.

42619. What did you tell him?—I told him that a man had accosted me outside, and said Fisher the bookmaker wished to see us at 12 o'clock on the City Road bridge.

42620. What did he say?—I cannot remember what he said.

42621. Try and remember it?—I suppose he passed some remark like this, "Oh, does he," and we might have passed one or two words, and we kept the appointment.

42622. Do not say "You might have." You must turn your mind back to this. Was that all that passed?—As far as I know, that was all that passed.

42623. A conversation between yourself and Laing?—Wright.

42624. Where was Wright sitting?—Opposite me.

42625. Where was Laing sitting?—To the right of me. He sits at the head of the table. It is an oblong table.

42626. Were they doing work?—Oh, yes.

42627. Writing?—Yes, some writing and some conversing.

42628. You said to Laing and Wright that a man wanted to see—what?—I said that to Wright, just as we might be talking to one another now. Laing was sitting to the right of you, and the left of me, and to the right and left of us are the other officers.

42629. Do you say that was all that passed—he said, "Very well, we will go"?—As far as I know that is all that passed.

42630. He did not ask you any questions as to what the man wanted?—Not that I remember.

42631. What was your business on that day? What were your duties?—I was engaged that morning at the office reporting upon correspondence and writing the diary, and seeing the Inspector on duty about various things till half-past 10, and then I went to the North London Sessions, where I saw another officer. I had an inquiry on with regard to a bank-note robbery. I was engaged then till 11.45. Then I went to the City Road bridge with Wright and Laing, and I was engaged there, I suppose, another quarter of an hour, and then I had an inquiry on in a case of warehouse breaking.

42632. That will do. Then I suppose you had to adjust your engagement that day to this engagement on the City Road bridge. It was a new proposal that you should meet somebody on the City Road bridge at 12 o'clock?—Of course, I had to adjust my business to meet him there.

42633. Did you mention anything to Wright about engagements?—No, not that I am aware of.

42634. You did not meet him till you got to the Clerkenwell Sessions House?—But he had to go to the Clerkenwell Sessions House.

42635. Then did you say to him that you would

meet at the Clerkenwell Sessions House?—No, because we went there together.

42636. You went to the Clerkenwell Sessions House together?—Yes.

42637. Having arranged to leave the Clerkenwell Sessions House and go to the City Road bridge at 12 o'clock?—We left together. Of course, we arranged to go there at 12 o'clock—that is so.

42638. How was the arrangement made with Sergeant Laing?—No arrangement was made with him whatever.

42639. About the time to meet?—He simply met us casually. It was quite an accidental meeting on the part of Sergeant Laing.

42640. He met you casually at the Sessions House?—Yes, outside the Sessions House.

42641. When he met you casually outside the Sessions House what did you say to him, or he say to you about this?—I do not think we passed any particular remark. It was just in the ordinary course of business—"Hulloa, where are you going to?" or "What have you got on? I am going your way. All right, I am walking through."

42642. Then up to that moment you had not fixed to meet Laing at the bridge at all?—No, it was quite an accidental meeting with regard to Laing.

42643. The casual meeting at the Sessions House?—Yes.

42644. Tell us exactly where that casual meeting took place?—Outside the Sessions House.

42645. What had you been doing at the Sessions House?—I had not been in the Sessions House at all. I met another officer from the D Division, with whom I had an inquiry respecting a bank-note robbery, and I wished to see him, as we had practically got to know who the thief was, with regard to making arrangements to arrest the thief. He had business at the Clerkenwell Sessions House, and he arranged to meet me outside there.

42646. When was that arrangement made?—I cannot recall that. I suppose it would be made a night or two before. I should telephone him up, and ask him where we could meet, and he would say, "I have got business at the Sessions House, and I will meet you outside there."

42647. You had that engagement to go to the Sessions House before 12 o'clock that day, then, and I understand you had arranged to meet Wright?—Wright went with me. While I was talking to the officer outside he was inside the Sessions House.

42648. There was no arrangement to meet Laing in the Sessions House?—None whatever.

42649. Was it after you had done your business at the Sessions House that you met Laing outside?—I was engaged with the officer at the time outside the Sessions House when Laing came up, and Wright came down the steps at the time.

42650. You were engaged with your business outside the Sessions House?—Yes, I had to meet him to confer with him.

42651. You had a meeting with this officer in the street, and Sergeant Laing came up?—Yes.

42652. When Sergeant Laing came up to you, tell us exactly what took place then?—We all walked away together.

42653. What is the first thing that was said?—I cannot recollect.

42654. Why did Laing go with you?—Because he was going back that way towards the station. That was the quickest way back to the station, and, naturally, he would walk along with us.

42655. He did not walk along with you in order to go to the City Road bridge?—No.

42656. You had said something to him about it?—Yes, I had in the morning. He heard the conversation across the table, as I have explained to you.

42657. Then his meeting you at the Sessions House was casual, and his going with you to the bridge was, so far as you are aware, the result of no arrangement?—Quite so—no previous arrangement whatever.

42658. Then let us go back to what you had said to him at the police station. What was the first thing that Laing said when you had told Wright of this, and Wright had arranged with you to go to the City Road bridge. What was the first thing that Laing had said?—I am sure I do not remember.

42659. How did that come into the conversation?—I do not know how that did come into the conversation.

42660. You told me just now you had spoken to him about it?—No, I do not.

42661. Yes, you did?—I said when we were at the office together we were all conversing one with another, and we conversed on so many matters. It is very hard to remember every individual matter we converse about, and who joins in and who does not. There are six persons there, and a general conversation takes place. I cannot remember every word that is spoken.

42662. I quite understand that; but is it your recollection that it was merely a general conversation that led Laing to come to you at the Clerkenwell Sessions House and go to the bridge?—As far as I know, nothing led Laing to go to the Sessions House. He was passing there, and he saw us, as I have explained to you before. There was no arrangement whatever.

42663. I must press you a bit about this general conversation, as you say. What kind of general conversation in the police station led Laing to talk to you about this engagement?—I do not know that any general conversation led Laing to talk to us at all. As I have tried to explain to you, there are six officers, and perhaps each of us has a different inquiry on. We assist one another as far as possible, and perhaps one officer might want a certain man, and he would say: "Have you seen so-and-so about lately?" or if he is not sure of his ground in a case, he would ask his superior officer for advice, and so on. There might be perhaps twenty matters or thirty matters discussed, all about our work. That is done, of course, every morning. We always confer together.

42664. On this occasion you had come into the office and said that somebody wanted to see Wright and yourself, and you had not said anything to Laing about it directly?—No, I had not.

42665. Then does Laing intervene in the conversation?—He might have done, as far as I know. I cannot recollect.

42666. Laing told us: "About 9 o'clock in the morning, when I went to the office, I heard the message. I understood there was some person waiting at the station to see Sergeant Wright or Sergeant Leach. He delivered that message, and the message was that Fisher wanted to see either one of those two at the City Road bridge at 12 o'clock. They told me, and I made it my business to go with them." Then he says that he understood there was some person waiting to see Sergeant Wright or Sergeant Leach. Do you remember his saying that to you?—No, I do not. As far as I know, no one was waiting inside the station at all. I was accosted outside the station, as I have already told you.

42667. When you were accosted and brought in this news that there was someone outside do you mean to say, in view of what Sergeant Laing said, that that was the first intimation that had reached any of the officers in that station, that somebody wanted to see Sergeant Wright and Sergeant Leach?—As far as I know. If anybody had been waiting in the station the reserve man would have told me—the man on the door—and he would have been sent into the waiting-room. There is a special waiting-room for anybody who wishes to see a police officer and who calls at the station.

42668. Then when Sergeant Laing says when this message was delivered he made it his business to go with you, what did he say about that?—I cannot remember.

42669. You must remember something. If he made it his business to go with you there must have been some arrangement made of that kind?—I told you already there was no arrangement made with Sergeant Laing. I cannot say any more. I can simply tell you that. There was no arrangement whatever.

42670. You did not expect to see Sergeant Laing at the Clerkenwell Sessions House?—No, I did not.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think that must be a mistake in Question 42218, "Waiting to see"—I think the word was "Wanting to see."

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) It does not make much difference, because if it was somebody wanting to see these two sergeants they had not then arrived.

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(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Except that they were neither of them there. If I recollect the evidence, a message had been left merely giving the appointment for Fisher to meet either of those sergeants—not that somebody was waiting there, as it appears in the shorthand note.

42671. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You say that you had no knowledge that Sergeant Laing was going to meet you on the bridge, or to be with you on the bridge?—No.

42672. (*Chairman.*) You did not know that Laing was going to meet you on the bridge?—No.

42673. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You say that when you left the police office you expected Sergeant Wright to go with you?—He did go with me.

42674. You expected him to go, and he did go with you?—Yes.

42675. But you did not expect to see Sergeant Laing at all?—Not when I left the office, no. I met him, as I say, at the Clerkenwell Sessions House.

42676. Were you at all astonished at his meeting you for this?—For what?

42677. For this purpose of going to the City Road bridge?—I did not know that he met us for any purpose at all. It was quite a casual meeting.

42678. You say that as far as you were concerned, you expected to go with Wright to meet this man Fisher, and that you did not expect to see Laing there at all?—No, I did not. I simply went with Wright.

42679. I am pressing you about this, of course, because we have had Sergeant Laing's version of this affair, and I want exactly to understand what the truth is. Sergeant Laing was asked this: "You were telling us about this meeting on the bridge. Did Leach give you any indication of why it was you were to go to the bridge?" and his answer was "Simply that he had received a message that Fisher wished to see either him or us." Now did you say to Sergeant Laing that you had received a message that Fisher wished to see either you or them?—As I have explained before, Laing would hear our conversation. I would not directly address myself to Laing. We do not speak in whispers there; we speak openly, and of course Laing would hear about it at the office.

42680. Then when Laing says that you gave him a message that Fisher wished to see "either him or us" he must have been under the impression that somebody must have wanted to see him if he says "either him or us"—is not that ordinary English?—No; Laing's name was not mentioned in connection with it at all.

42681. No, I do not know that Laing's name was mentioned, but I want to know what the conversation between you and Laing and the other officers at that time was. He told us that he understood you gave a message that Fisher wished to see either him—that is you, Leach—"or us," and so must include himself?—I do not know about that. I have already explained it to you, and I cannot explain more accurately than what I have already told you.

42682. We want to understand what brought Sergeant Laing to this place. According to him there was some intimation that he was wanted?—Quite so. I cannot tell you any more. I can only tell you the truth.

42683. Now I want to ask you a little more about what took place when you came on to the bridge. You three, going from Clerkenwell Sessions House, approached the bridge. Where did you see Fisher?—On the bridge.

42684. Who recognised Fisher?—That I do not know.

42685. Did you recognise him?—Yes, I recognised him. I was the one who recognised him.

42686. Did you find him waiting there?—Oh, yes, he was waiting there.

42687. Which Fisher was it?—I believe it was Robert.

42688. When you say you believe it was Robert, do you mean to say you were not certain it was Robert?—I was not certain.

42689. But you recognised him?—Yes, I recognised him as a man Fisher.

42690. Do you mean to say you, a detective there, do not know the various Fishers apart?—I can tell you honestly there as a detective or as a man that I did not know which was which of the Fishers.

42691. But you recognised one as Fisher?—Yes.

42692. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You did not know who was named Robert?—No, I did not.

42693. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) But you knew the brothers Fisher?—I knew there were two Fishers.

42694. And you knew this was one of them?—Yes.

42695. Then you recognised him. Did the other officers recognise him?—Oh, yes.

42696. You all recognised him?—Yes.

42697. You all knew him by sight?—Oh yes.

42698. Who spoke first?—As far as I know Fisher spoke first.

42699. Who did he speak to?—He would speak to all three of us generally.

42700. You say he spoke to all three of you?—If you mean did he address either of us directly, no, he did not address either one of us individually by name.

42701. He had asked to see you?—Or Wright.

42702. And he addressed all three?—Yes.

42703. Knowing that all three were detectives?—Yes, quite so.

42704. Now tell me exactly what he did say, because we have had rather a vague statement of what he said?—I cannot tell exactly what he did say. I have not a memory good enough to remember exactly what he did say. I can only tell you as I have told the Chairman to the best of my knowledge what he said. I have made no note of it whatever.

42705. If I understood you right he said he wanted to speak to you about statements that Platt had been making?—As I have explained he made a general statement.

42706. At that moment I suppose you must have understood what he referred to?—I do not quite understand you.

42707. You said before when the message was sent to you you could not imagine what he wished to see you for?—No, I did not know.

42708. I suppose the moment he said he wished to speak to you about statements that Platt had been making before the Royal Commission you then knew what he was referring to?—With regard to bribing the police at Clerkenwell. I had read the papers.

42709. You knew he had made statements?—Yes.

42710. What exactly did you know then at that time?—All I knew was what I read in the papers.

42711. What was that?—About a bookmaker making allegations before the Royal Commission to the effect that he had bribed the police in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell.

42712. No more?—No more.

42713. Did you know anything about the entries in the books?—No, nothing.

42714. When did you first hear of that?—I am sure I could not tell you. I think it was up here.

42715. Did not Fisher, when he saw you, say that there was something about entries in books?—No, not that I know of. I do not remember.

42716. Then he said to you the names were mentioned?—I did not understand him to say that our names were mentioned.

42717. He must have, because he gave the explanation of it?—He said our names might be the names that were mentioned.

42718. Knowing that names had been given he said your names might be the names?—Yes, and then, of course, he explained to us how it might take place.

42719. Because of that one occasion?—That is how he explained it.

42720. Were you and Wright in the habit of going through Sutton Street?—Yes, I have been through there on one or two occasions. I have had several inquiries down there. I believe that about October I had a case of warehouse breaking there and several cases of larceny, and I had a case of forgery there.

42721. You knew, I suppose, that the Fishers were in the habit of carrying on their betting in Sutton Street?—I heard there was a bookmaker there.

42722. You only heard it?—Yes.

42723. Had you ever seen these men running away when you came near them?—No, I cannot say exactly that I have. Of course I know there has been some-

thing up, because I have noticed a sort of disturbance in the air.

42724. Did nothing more pass on this bridge than what you have told us?—No.

42725. For the first time, to your knowledge, a statement was made that you were implicated in this bribery?—I did not know at all that I was implicated in the bribery.

42726. But I understood this man Fisher said that your name was one of the names which had been handed in to us?—No, he said my name was one of the names that might be. I was not aware that I had been implicated.

42727. That you were concerned. That was the first time when what might be a very serious charge was suddenly made against you?—Yes.

42728. Did you say anything yourself to Fisher?—I might have made some remark, but what it was I am sure I could not tell you.

42729. You say you might have made some remark. Surely this announcement must have had some effect on your mind. You knew that this Commission was making the inquiry into the bribery of police amongst other things. You knew that Platt had said that he had actually bribed the police in your division?—Yes.

42730. For the first time you tell us this morning this man comes and says that one of the names which Platt had handed in might have been yours?—Yes.

42731. Do you mean to say that you said nothing on that assertion?—I never said I said nothing. I might have made a remark.

42732. What did you say?—I am sure I cannot remember.

42733. It must have been a very important event for you?—Not that I am aware of.

42734. You can see now?—I had an open mind. I knew it was perfectly untrue what had been said about me.

42735. I will accept that.

42736. (*Chairman.*) But nothing had been said?—No. I am talking of since my name has come out.

42737. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) For the first time you were faced with this fact that you were brought into this inquiry personally by a man who knew Fisher. I want to know what sort of answer you made to him. What did you say to your fellow constables who were with you?—I am sure I cannot say. I have told you already I had so many conversations with one and another that I cannot remember every conversation I had. As I say, I might have made a few remarks. I might have said something to them; I know I did say something, and I must have said something to them in the course of conversation, but what it was I do not know.

42738. (*Chairman.*) But Mr. Dickinson is asking you as to your state of mind at the time?—Whether I was upset?

42739. You had read the newspapers?—I had.

42740. You told me you knew that Platt had been making allegations of bribery against constables in the G Division?—Yes.

42741. I did not ask you further about it then, but I ask you now, did you in the newspaper reports see that certain names had been written down by Platt privately and handed to the Commission?—I believe I did.

42742. Then the state of your information at the time at which Mr. Dickinson is examining you about was this, that you knew that allegations of bribery had been made against the police of the G Division?—Yes.

42743. I understand you knew nothing of Platt before that?—No.

42744. You also knew that a man called Platt had written down some names of constables who he alleged to have been bribed, and that the list was handed to us on the Bench here. Do you know that?—I had heard that names had been mentioned.

42745. The names had not been mentioned—that is what I was saying before?—Through the medium of the newspapers. I believe I read it in the newspapers, but I cannot say for certain. That is what I told you.

42746. I am not seeking to cross-examine you, or to get admissions in any way unfairly from you, but I was following the questions that Mr. Dickinson was putting to you. Now, I will tell you what the exact state of circumstances was. On the 18th the Commissioners and Mr. Platt alone knew what names of constables of the G Division had been written down by Mr. Platt?—Yes.

42747. Not even Mr. Muir knew, so that at that time the only thing that you knew was that allegations of bribery had been made against some constables of the G Division?—As far as I knew by reading the papers. I cannot recall exactly when it was I saw that names had been handed up—whether it was the 18th or 19th or 20th October.

42748. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) But you did know that some names had been sent in?—As far as I know, I was under the impression that I read it in the newspapers that names had been handed up.

42749. You knew that allegations had been made of a very serious character against officers in the G Division. That you knew in your own division?—Yes.

42750. You knew that the man who had made the allegations had written down certain names, which had been handed up to us?—I believe I was under that impression at the time.

42751. You must have seen that in the papers?—Quite so.

42752. No names at that time had been given to anybody—yourself or anybody else (that I tell you for your information) excepting us?—Quite so.

42753. Then on this occasion, which is the morning but one after that, Fisher meets you and tells you that your name might have been one of those that was sent in?—That is so.

42754. Now, I am trying to find out what was your frame of mind at that moment. Do you mean to say you were not astonished at it?—You can use that term "astonished." I might have been.

42755. Did you ask him any further questions as to why it should be?—To the best of my recollection, no.

42756. How long did this conversation last?—About a quarter of an hour.

42757. Did Laing take any part in it?—He was there with us.

42758. I know he was there with you, but I ask you whether he took any part in it?—As far as I know, I suppose he would ask one or two questions. I cannot remember what he asked.

42759. Please try and remember, because, surely, if the position of affairs is this, that for the first time you had become aware that your name was likely to be brought into this inquiry, you must have looked upon it as a serious matter, and you must be able to recollect what went on. You say you were speaking for about a quarter of an hour, and all we know at the present moment is what Laing and you have said—that he gave you this sort of explanation, that your names might be brought in, because on one occasion a scout had run up and said, "There is Wright and Leach"?—Yes.

42760. That would not take a quarter of an hour to talk about?—That and other things might. I am not saying that we did not say anything more. I do not want you to understand that at all.

42761. I quite understand that. You said the conversation lasted a quarter of an hour, and Laing joined in, who at that moment was not concerned, as far as you were aware?—What questions Laing put I am sure I could not tell you.

42762. Did you put any questions?—Not that I am aware of.

42763. Did Wright put any questions?—Not that I am aware of.

42764. Then the conversation must have been between Laing and this man?—Yes, we might have said something in between.

42765. Surely! Remember you are with a man there who you told us you knew by sight, and who you did not know very much of, as I understand from you, and two of you are sent to meet him, and three go to meet him, and you have this very important matter suddenly brought before you. I must say I should expect you to be able to give us a little fuller account of what the conversation was than this one assertion of his?—I am sure I cannot.

Detective-Sergeant Leach.

17 April 1907.

42766. Did you after this communicate with any of your superior officers?—I did not. Sergeant Laing was my superior officer present, and he communicated with the local Inspector later on.

42767. Did he tell you he was going to communicate with the local Inspector?—Yes.

42768. Have you had any conversations with your superior officers since then?—Oh, yes.

42769. Of your own motion or have they sent for you?—The conversation I had with my superior officer would be when I meet him. I meet him for instructions with regard to certain duties weekly, and that is when I met him. That is, all the officers of the division meet him weekly.

42770. When did you meet him first and discuss this matter with him?—That I could not say for certain. Wednesday night is the general night when we see him. Sunday we might see him, and on other occasions, when necessary.

42771. Do you remember what day of the week it was that you had this interview?—No, I could not say.

42772. It was on the 20th, which would have been a Saturday. How soon after that was it that you spoke to your superior officer about it?—It might have been on Sunday, or it might have been Wednesday.

42773. It was soon after?—It was soon after. I could not tell you the exact day.

42774. Was that at your own request. Did you speak to him or he speak to you?—No, he spoke to me.

42775. Having heard from Sergeant Laing?—Yes.

42776. I suppose he wanted to know anything that you knew about this?—Yes.

42777. I presume you told him what you have told us?—I did, and he made a report, I believe.

42778. When you say that you have only once taken up a man for street betting, you tell us that it was not your duty to do that?—No, there were men specially employed for street bookmaking—uniform men.

42779. I understand that. On this particular occasion why was it that you went out of your way?—I did not go out of my way.

42780. I understood you to say it was not your duty or your primary duty?—It was not my first duty to arrest street bookmakers. I came across this man committing the offence.

42781. Where was it?—At Charterhouse Square, I believe.

42782. What was his name?—His name was Harman.

42783. You came across him in plain clothes?—Yes.

42784. And you at once arrested him?—I saw him receive slips of paper with money, and when I arrested him he actually had slips of paper in his hand with the money.

42785. When you arrested him, I suppose he did not recognise you were a police officer?—I told him I was a police officer, and I should arrest him for street betting.

42786. I do not quite understand how it came about that this only happened once, because it was your business, if you saw anyone, to arrest them?—Yes.

42787. Do you mean to say in all these years—you have been five years there, have you not?—I have only practically been engaged as an outdoor detective for just on two years. I have been on various duties.

42788. In two years' time, in your various duties, do you mean to say you did not come across any street betting?—I have never caught anyone, bar that man, absolutely committing it, or else I should have arrested him, except on the occasion when we went out for general observation in a van, when we were directed to do so.

42789. That was a raid?—You cannot call it a raid.

42790. A kind of trap?—We drove all over the place. I think we arrested four on that occasion, but I am not sure—taking our sub-division and other sub-divisions as well.

42791. You say that you cannot arrest them because they are too clever for you—they get away?—Yes, they are in a sense too clever.

42792. It goes on a great deal, does it not?—Yes.

42793. It is constantly going on in that division, is it not?—Yes.

42794. And by their system of scouts, you say, they are able to evade you?—Yes, especially when a great number of the scouts are thieves, and perhaps some of them may have passed through our hands.

42795. (*Chairman.*) Correct me if I am wrong, but the impression left upon my mind is that you thought Laing's presence at the interview on the bridge was a mere accident?—Yes, the meeting was an accident.

42795. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) And at the Sessions House?—Yes, quite an accident.

42797. (*Chairman.*) When you began the business of the day after the conversation at the station a little after 9 o'clock you did not understand that Laing was to be present at the interview?—I did not; I did not know when Laing left the station where he was going to. I think he went to King's Cross.

42798. Then so far as you were concerned, the arrangement was that you and Wright were to meet this man Fisher on the bridge?—Yes, that was so.

42799. Were you present when Sergeant Laing was examined?—Part of the time, yes.

42800. His account of it is given at Question 42218: "About 9 o'clock in the morning, when we went to the office, we heard of the message. I understood there was some person at the station waiting to see Sergeant Wright or Sergeant Leach"?—Yes; I have already explained to you how that must be, that Laing was there. I have explained how he would hear the conversation and what was going to take place at 12 o'clock that day.

42801. Quite. That is common ground. I am reading the answer which Sergeant Laing gave to the question. He does not say anything about, as far as I can see, and as far as I recollect, your coming in and saying that you had met some person outside who wanted to meet you at the bridge?—I do not quite follow you.

42802. I will finish the answer. This is what Sergeant Laing said: "I understood there was some person at the station waiting to see Sergeant Wright or Sergeant Leach"?—No, that is not so. I was met outside the station.

42803. But Sergeant Laing said that is what he understood?—Quite so.

42804. He delivered that message, and the message was that Fisher wanted to see either one of those two on the City Road bridge at 12 o'clock?—Of course Sergeant Laing would know of that message subsequently.

42805. With that I agree. Then Sergeant Laing goes on to say: "They told me" (that is you and Wright told him), "and I made it my business to go with them"?—Of course I told him. He would know at 11.45, when we were at the Sessions House, where we were going to when he met us.

42806. No; that is not how I understood the answer which Sergeant Laing gave?—That is my explanation, and that, I think, is the right one.

42807. Sergeant Laing was your superior officer?—Yes, he was.

42808. Sergeant Laing told us that he also heard from the newspapers what evidence Platt had been giving against officers of the G Division, and Sergeant Laing, by his answers, led me to understand that he took charge of the interview, and that he thought it was important to go there. Later on he told me: "It was about 9 o'clock when the messenger arrived at the station and saw Sergeant Leach, and then, later on, Sergeant Leach told me. (Q.) And Wright? (A.) And Wright."

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The answer goes on.

(*Chairman.*) Then Sergeant Laing gave quite a probable explanation, namely, that people do not like to come to the station?—That is very true.

42809. And that was why Fisher wanted to have an interview with him on the bridge. That is what I understood. Is that so?—I may mention that informants who come to give us information do not like, as a rule, to be seen at the station, because they are afraid lest any of their confederates should see them go into the station, and of being maltreated.

42810. Sergeant Laing led me to understand that earlier in the day it was at once arranged that he was to be present, or, at any rate, that he was present.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) Sergeant Laing's story is that he met Sergeant Leach and Sergeant Wright at the

Sessions House accidentally, and that, as he was going that way, he went with them to the bridge.

42811. (*Chairman.*) Everybody agrees that Sergeant Laing met them at the Sessions House accidentally, but Sergeant Laing certainly led me to understand that earlier in the day he was present at the interview. I then asked Sergeant Laing: "You thought Fisher had something valuable to communicate to you," that is to him, Sergeant Laing. "(A.) Certainly, we thought he had something to communicate to us; what it was we did not know. (Q.) You all three went. (A.) Yes, I went with them. (Q.) Why. (A.) To know what he had got to say"?—Quite so.

42812. I am putting to you that when Sergeant Laing heard that Fisher wanted to see you and Wright he himself determined to be at the interview, and that you knew he was going to be at the interview?—I did not.

42813. Then Sergeant Laing is not right when he uses that expression?—I do not know; I was not aware when I left the station that he was going to be present.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Question 42423 is, I think, what you have in your mind: "All the police sergeants went? (A.) Yes. After that I went to King's Cross, and then I had occasion to go to the Sessions House, where I met Sergeants Leach and Wright just about 12 o'clock, and I was going towards City Road bridge, and I went that way with them."

42814. (*Chairman.*) That exactly shows that my impression as to what Sergeant Laing meant is quite right: "And I went that way with them." He had intended to be at the interview at the City Road bridge all the time?—No.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think if you go on you will find it is not so: "(Mr. Whitmore.) I thought you went from the station? (A.) No, we did not. (Mr. Rufus Isaacs.) When this message was brought in to Leach and he told you this, what happened next? (A.) We went about our business, and I had occasion to go to King's Cross. (Q.) But before you went out of the station was anything said as to who was going? (A.) No. Very likely Wright and Leach said they would go, no doubt; but at that time I had no intention of going. I had occasion to go to King's Cross to the police court there, and from there I went to the Sessions House at Clerkenwell Green, and there I met Sergeants Wright and Leach."

(*Chairman.*) Yes, but Sergeant Laing's account is inconsistent with the account previously given. Of course, language is ambiguous.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The next question is explanatory of it, I think: "Then do I understand that it was a mere coincidence that you met them? (A.) That I met them at the Sessions House, or very likely I should not have been at the bridge with them, only I was going that way then, and I went that way with them."

42815. (*Chairman.*) Yes, I know Sergeant Laing certainly gave that account then, but the account that he first gave when he was asked about the matter is certainly open to quite a different interpretation. However, I think we have the exact facts now. I still do not understand why you took this step?—I do not quite follow you.

42816. I see that you do not. Let me tell you how the whole thing presents itself to my mind. On the 18th October Platt gave evidence here. He had sent in no proof to us, but in the course of his evidence he said he had given bribes to officers in the G Division, as well as in the L Division. He had been giving evidence about the L Division. Then, in the course of cross-examination, he wrote on a sheet of paper, at my request, the names of constables in the G Division whom he had bribed?—Quite so.

42817. We did not publish those names at the time, and not even Mr. Muir knew what names had been written down; the only people in the world who knew of the names Platt had written down were we ourselves on this Bench, Mr. Leslie, the Secretary, and Platt himself?—Quite so.

42818. That is the state of facts. Two days after that three sergeants, yourself and two others, met Fisher, the agent of Platt, through whom he said he had bribed the police on the City Road bridge, at mid-day?—Yes.

42819. Does it not strike you, as a detective, as rather an odd circumstance that the three sergeants who met Platt's agent at the City Road bridge on Saturday should have been, two of them, men whose names he had written down on that sheet of paper?—No; we are used to very odd circumstances in our profession. *Detective-Sergeant Leach.* 17 April 1907.

42820. I quite agree; but it is an odd circumstance, is it not?—It presents itself as an odd circumstance to an outsider—outside the profession.

42821. Fisher may have read the evidence that Platt had given before us. I do not know whether Fisher was in court or not. He had undoubtedly been employed by Platt?—Yes, I quite follow what you mean.

42822. Then Fisher reads in the papers the evidence that Platt had given in the names of two constables, and he might wish to warn them. That is a possible construction, is it not?—I do not know what you mean by "warn them."

42823. If, as Platt says, it is true that Fisher did give you 10s., and Fisher sees that Platt has been handing in names, and he recollects that he had given you 10s., then it is not an unnatural thing for Fisher to come to warn you?—I have told you I never received any money whatever.

42824. Under those circumstances, if Fisher had given a constable money, and Fisher heard that Platt had given information about it, it is very possible, is it not, that Fisher would go and tell that constable for his protection?—I do not see how he would protect himself; that is what I cannot see.

42825. I can suggest a lot of ways. However, I thought it was right to put the facts as they are, and suggest it to you, so that you might have an opportunity of giving an explanation. There it is. That is what Platt wrote on the paper which was secret on the 20th October. Am I to understand that so far as you know, no reports were asked for from your police station after Platt's evidence had been given, and after you had the interview with Fisher?—No; the only report I know of that was made was a report of Local Inspector Kidd.

42826. He did make a report, did he?—I think he did.

42827. You have explained that Sergeant Laing was your superior, and he reported the interview with Fisher?—Yes.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Detective-sergeant Laing, in the course of his evidence, said that the City Road bridge would be on his way to the station, and that he was going towards the station. Might I ask this officer which is the nearest to the North London Sessions—Shepherdess Walk, or the City Road Bridge.

42828. (*Chairman.*) It does not seem to me to be very important. You met Sergeant Laing at the Sessions House, I think, did you not?—Yes, I did.

42829. Which is the shortest way from Clerkenwell Sessions House to the station?—I should think towards City Road bridge; it is an object you might make for in a good many directions.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Could you get to the station quicker by the City Road bridge.

(*Chairman.*) You have already cross-examined. What is the point?

(*Mr. Platt.*) The point is that these three officers got the result of information, and there is evidence given by a detective of 23 years' standing who told the Commission that he had worked for three years on his own, and not with any other officer.

(*Chairman.*) I do not see that any question can be founded upon that.

(*Mr. Platt.*) I know it is not natural for an officer to work on his own, but at the same time he studies promotion in that respect.

(*Chairman.*) We cannot take that. You have given your evidence.

42830. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Am I to understand, when you had this interview, that Sergeant Laing was going to report about it?—Yes.

42831. He had said so himself?—Yes.

Sub-Divisional Inspector WILLIAM BRIGGS, sworn.

Sub-Divisional Inspector W. Briggs.

17 April 1907.

42832. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You are Sub-Divisional Inspector of the G Division stationed at King's Cross Road Station?—Yes.

42833. P.C. Cass is under you at that station?—Yes.

42834. You have a record of the duties upon which he has been engaged since 1904?—Yes.

42835. In 1904 Cass was not engaged with regard to street bookmakers?—No.

42836. And in fact made no arrests of street bookmakers in 1904?—No, not specially.

42837. He made no arrests at all?—No.

42838. In 1905 was he engaged to suppress street rowdyism and street book-making?—Yes.

42839. And was he engaged upon that duty between those dates, the 27th March and the 23rd April?—From the 2nd January, 1905, to the 29th January, 1905. That is the first month.

(*Chairman.*) Some document with regard to the police-constable's arrests was handed in last time.

42840. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, but it did not give the precise dates during which he was employed. From the 2nd January, 1905, till the 29th January, 1905?—That is so.

42841. Can you tell me whether he made any arrests during that period?—No, not then.

42842. He did not make any arrests?—No, not at that time.

42843. There would not be much betting going on, I suppose?—No. That would be January, and there was no racing then.

42844. The next time he was engaged upon that duty of street bookmakers was from the 27th March to the 23rd April?—Yes.

42845. During that period did he make any arrests?—Yes, he made fourteen arrests.

42846. Was the next period from the 15th May to the 11th June?—Yes.

42847. During that time how many arrests did he make?—Seventeen.

42848. He was next engaged on that duty on the 16th June, a single day?—Yes—one arrest.

42849. He was next engaged on that duty between the 17th July and the 15th August?—Yes.

42850. How many arrests?—Fourteen.

42851. Then he was engaged on a single day, the 15th August?—Yes—one arrest.

42852. Then he was engaged between the 18th August and the 15th October, and no arrest?—The 18th September, I think.

42853. Look again, will you?—Yes, the 18th September.

42854. No arrest?—No arrest.

42855. And between the 11th December, 1905, and the 7th January, 1906, and no arrests?—No arrests.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask the Inspector anything, Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. Platt.*) No, Sir.

42856. (*Chairman.*) You are the Inspector at what police station?—At King's Cross Road.

42857. And you were the Inspector there on the 20th October, were you?—No, from the evidence I have heard that would be at the City Road Station, and not at the King's Cross Road Station.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The two men, Robert and William Joseph Fisher are here, and the Commission have their statement.

(*Chairman.*) Yes. Have you any further police evidence?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No.

(*Chairman.*) Not Sergeant Wright?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No, we have not taken a statement from him.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You mentioned the name of Sergeant Wright, Sir, before the adjournment, and we have telephoned for him, and he is here. We have taken no statement from him, but if the Commission wish to examine him he can be called.

(*Chairman.*) He had better be called.

Detective-Sergeant GEORGE WRIGHT, sworn.

Detective-Sergeant G. Wright.

42858. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Are you a detective-sergeant of the G Division, stationed at City Road Police Station?—Yes.

42859. How long have you been in the police force? Thirteen years last January.

42860. How long have you been a sergeant?—Five years.

42861. How long have you been in the G Division?—Nine years.

(*Chairman.*) Do you wish to ask Sergeant Wright any questions, Mr. Platt?

(*Mr. Platt.*) No, Sir.

42862. (*Chairman.*) As Mr. Muir says, I did mention your name before the adjournment, and I asked Mr. Muir whether he wanted to call you. The matter on which I wish to ask you a question or two was concerned with Mr. Platt's charges against the police of the G Division. You have heard, I daresay, that he has made charges that some constables in the G Division have been bribed by him or by his agents?—Yes.

42863. Do you remember on the 20th October, two days after Mr. Platt was giving evidence here, being at the police station shortly after nine o'clock?—Yes, I am there every morning at nine o'clock.

42864. And as a result of what took place then you went to City Road bridge at mid-day?—Yes, about mid-day.

42865. With Sergeant Laing?—Yes, and Sergeant Leach.

42866. How did the matter come up at 9 o'clock, or a little after 9 o'clock, according to your recollection?—As far as I recollect, Sergeant Leach came into the office shortly after 9 and said that a man had stopped him, and said a man named Fisher wished to see him or me at the City Road bridge about mid-day—about 12 o'clock, I think was the time.

42867. To see you or him?—Yes, as far as I remember.

42868. Was Sergeant Laing present?—Yes, we are all in the office at that time.

42869. And what took place further?—As far as my recollection goes, I had my inquiries to do; I was in the office engaged till about 11 o'clock, and some time after that I went with Leach to the North London Sessions. I think we went to see Sergeant Tomlin, from the D Division, respecting the theft of some bank-notes that Leach had in hand, and while Leach was talking to Tomlin I stood some little way away, and I saw Laing come up, and he went in with some indictment. We stood talking together till Leach had finished his conversation with Tomlin, and Laing was going back to the City Road Station, and we were going to meet this man Fisher, to see what his business was, and Laing accompanied us back there.

42870. You and Sergeant Leach had agreed that you would together see this man Fisher?—Yes, I think we had, as far as I remember. We were working together at that time. Others work together, and we were working in conjunction with one another on different jobs we had in hand.

42871. The intention was, when you left the station, that you and Sergeant Leach were to interview this man Fisher?—Yes.

42872. Then you say you met Laing at the Clerkenwell Sessions?—At the Sessions House.

42873. Did either you or Leach ask Laing to go with you to the City Road bridge?—I do not think we did. I think he was going back our way, and I said to him, "We are going to the City Road; we are going to meet that Fisher," and he came back that way, and

we went there, and, as a matter of fact, if I remember rightly, Laing spoke to Fisher. He waited, thinking we might have to come down to the station when we had done with him, and I called him over, when he commenced the conversation that he did, which was a very great surprise to me.

42874. You mean that Laing was not near you when the conversation commenced?—Not when it commenced.

42875. And you signalled or called out to him?—He was really going to walk on, as far as I can remember, and he stopped for a minute to see if it was of any importance, because, had it been anything important, no doubt Sergeant Laing would have come with us, if it was the information we expected it might be.

42876. What information did you expect?—We expected some information relating to a receiver, or something of that sort. That is generally the sort of information that people want to give us when we are asked to see them in connection with our duties—crimes.

42877. Was it because of the information which you expected to receive that you asked Laing to stop, or you signalled to him?—No, Laing stopped, and when Fisher began to speak of the information that he had, I said, "Jim, you had better come and listen to this," and called him over.

42878. How far off was he then?—Within a few yards—ten or twelve.

42879. Then your impression is, and your recollection is, that when you and Sergeant Leach first of all met Fisher, Laing did not intend to take any part in the conversation?—No, I do not think he did. We have a certain amount of honour as regards that sort of thing. If an informant comes to see me I should not like another officer to come and listen to what the informer was telling me, unless I invited him to.

42880. I quite understand that?—I think that was the impression that Laing must have had at the time, as far as I remember.

42881. But Laing was your superior officer?—But, still, in that respect, my informant is my informant.

42882. But in this case you called Laing back?—Yes, I called him back. It was rather an important thing he was speaking about.

42883. I should think so. Being important, will you tell us exactly what it was that arrested your attention. What was it that Fisher said?—I remember when Fisher commenced the conversation he said that he had asked for Leach and myself, as he thought it was only right; that he had been to the police solicitors in respect of the information that had been given by Platt before the Royal Commission, that he had seen something in the papers regarding Platt and officers of the G Division, and that he had worked for Platt, or he and Platt had been connected at some time or another, and whatever Platt had said in connection with our officers, or whatever names he had handed in, was entirely untrue, and I think he said something about it was quite possible that the names of Leach and myself might be mentioned, as on one occasion we were somewhere in the vicinity of where he betted, and his tout came running up at the time that Platt was with him, and said, "Look out"—I do not know whether it was Wright or Leach, but he may have mentioned our names—"Wright and Leach are about," and it was quite possible he said that Platt may have handed in the two names that he remembered hearing. He said at the time that Platt was very much interested as to who Wright and Leach were, and I believe he said he walked away as though he was trying to find out where we had gone to. That was the sort of story he told us.

42884. Did it not strike you as rather odd that a bookmaker should come and warn the police in that way?—No, it did not strike me as odd at all. I heard his story, and it seemed to me that his idea was that he was doing the right thing; that if our names were mentioned in any shape or form, that we need not worry ourselves, as possibly if you are accused of things that you have not done, you might do.

42885. That he, Fisher, would stand by you?—There was no suggestion of that. He simply said that was the case, and he had been to the solicitors for the police. That was all that was said. I treated it practically with contempt eventually. I think I put some question to him, and I said to him, "What has that to do with us—what have you come here for."

42886. Then you did think it was a somewhat odd circumstance that he should have come to you?—At first, naturally, it struck me in that way, but when he told me what it was, of course, I did not think it odd then, when he gave his reason.

42887. What was his motive?—I think his object was that he wanted to give this information because he thought it was possible that the police in the district might be vindictive towards him if it got to our knowledge that he was a man who had been connected with Platt, and knowing, of course, that the thing was an entire fabrication. That is what occurred to me.

42888. You mean that the police would be more lenient to him if he came and said, "I will come and say that what Platt says is a fabrication"?—No. I think that he thought the police might probably be after him more, and endeavour to arrest him more.

42889. Then it was not that the police would be more lenient, but that they would be more active?—That is the sort of thing that was conveyed to my mind. I may be wrong, but that is what occurred to me. I cannot see what other object he could have in coming.

42890. You never thought of suggesting that his real motive was to render a public service?—I think that was a public service that he intended to render when he went to the solicitors. I fully think he thought that.

42891. Was it a single-minded desire for the public service?—Yes; I do believe that—I firmly believe that.

42892. Did you know Fisher before?—Well, I knew him by sight. I do not know that I could distinguish one from the other as regards their names, but I have known them by sight for two or three years. I know most of the bookmakers in the sub-division where I am. On one occasion I assisted to arrest one of them.

42893. How long ago was that?—I should think about 1904 or 1903. I know I did assist.

42894. That is over three or five years ago?—It might be four years ago. At that time officers were not out specially for bookmakers.

42895. Had you ever spoken to this Robert Fisher before?—No, I have not spoken but very few words to him in my life.

42896. You have never arrested him?—No. Detective Hearne, at the time I went to assist him, arrested a Fisher, whichever one it was.

42897. You were not present?—Yes, I went down one street to drive him up to Hearne, and then he arrested him, and he was fined £5 at the Clerkenwell Police Court.

42898. What time was that?—Some time in 1904; I am not sure. It is some time ago.

42899. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you remember exactly what the first intimation to you was when you were in the police station that this man wanted to see you?—Yes. Sergeant Leach came in and he said that a man had stopped him outside and said that one of the Fishers, or a Fisher, wanted to see him or me on the City Road bridge at 12 noon.

42900. And did he say that to you or anybody else?—He spoke to me, but it would be in the hearing of the other officers who were there.

42901. Do you remember where you were sitting then?—Yes; I always sit in one place just by the window.

42902. Where was he?—He just came in, and was taking off his coat to hang it up.

42903. What did you say to him?—I said: "Well, what does he want? What is it about? What is it?"

42904. That is quite natural?—And he said: "I don't know."

42905. Then, what did you say then?—I do not think I said anything more except "Very well, if I can manage it; I do not think I have anything particular on, and I think I can be there." I treated it as I do an ordinary informant. If I cannot go I might say to Leach: "You pop up and see what it is, and you know where to find me at a certain time," according to the inquiry I have in hand.

42906. The message was that he wanted to see either you or Leach?—Yes, I think that is it, as far as I can remember it. I understood it to be so.

42907. What was the reason that you should both go?—Because we were both working together, as officers do work together, and if it was good information I

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should be there to assist in whatever was going to take place. We got off to meet the informant, because it might be something very important, and it would want more than one to attend to it, and we would both assist in it.

42908. What did you think was the reason you were wanted?—I did not give it a thought.

42909. Did you at that moment know who it was that wanted to see you?—Yes, I guessed. I do not know any other Fishers than these two, and I guessed it must be one of them. We get very good information sometimes from bookmakers.

42910. Had they ever given you any information before?—No, I do not remember ever speaking to them except on this occasion.

42911. I do not quite understand why it was necessary for both of you to go if he asked to see either you or Leach. Why should not one of you be quite sufficient?—Because at the time I went with him to the North London Sessions to assist him in the case of the stealing of the bank notes when he went to see the other officer who had some other information about it, and if we had not gone there we should have gone to Whitecross Street to see the crowds that gather there in the dinner-time, and try and detect larcenies.

42912. Had you not settled to go and meet him when you had this message in the morning?—Yes, we had agreed to go, as far as I remember.

42913. Did you know that Sergeant Laing was going?—No; it was quite by accident that Sergeant Laing met me and Leach at the Sessions.

42914. Did Sergeant Laing join in the conversation at the station?—No, I do not think he did, as far as I remember.

42915. So far as you remember?—No, I do not think he said anything about it.

42916. You had no idea that he would be with you?—No, not the slightest, and I never expected to see him after I left the station in the morning, because I knew he went off somewhere.

42917. Do I understand that when you were going towards the City Road you did not think that he would stop at the same time as you and interview this man?—I did not think he would have done. He might have stopped for a moment to see if there was anything good going on, and I believe he would have gone on.

42918. You said, as far as I understand, that you said to this man Fisher, "What had that to do with you"?—As far as I remember it, I think I said, "What has that to do with us?"

42919. A very natural question. Was that the first remark that was made by either of the sergeants then? Were you the first person to speak to Fisher. Tell us exactly what happened when you came up to him?—He commenced to tell us that he had seen this report in the papers, and that Platt—of course at that time I did not know Platt, and I had never heard of the man that I know of except I had seen it in the papers—that Platt had made these allegations against police officers in the district. He began in that strain, and that is the time when I said: "What has that to do with us?" "Well," he said, "it might affect you and it might affect Sergeant Wright, for one thing." I said: "What do you mean?" He said: "He has handed in some names, and I have been working for him," and he went on to say that on one occasion Platt was on this pitch and that Leach and I were in the district, and the tout came running up to him shouting, and said: "Look out, there is Wright and Leach about." If I had nothing else on, and I saw him betting, I should arrest him. With that Platt became somewhat interested as to who Wright and Leach were. I think at that time we had some inquiry that way over some things that had been stolen from a doorway in Great Sutton Street, and that would upset them a great deal, and if Platt could have seen either me or Leach he would have had a good try to.

42920. Did he tell you about this?—He said that Platt was on the pitch, and it might possibly be the names of myself or Leach that were handed in. He then went on to say that he had been to the solicitors and given in that information there.

42921. Is that all?—He went on to say that there was no truth in the statement that he had ever given any officer anything, and that Platt had arranged with him to keep certain moneys for themselves, and that they should divide it, or something like that, and then say they had given it to the police. That was the sort of story he told us.

42922. I want to get that quite clear from you—that Platt had arranged with Fisher?—To keep certain moneys back.

42923. That he should keep certain moneys back?—Between them. I understood from him that Platt was not a bookmaker, but that he was somehow an agent of somebody else's and that they should, practically speaking, defraud some other person of certain moneys, and that they were to keep them for themselves, and were to say the police had had it—put it down and book it to the police.

42924. You understood that Platt had told the Fishers to book this to the police?—Yes, and keep it themselves. Of course, on that Sergeant Laing said, when we left him: "I shall report it to the Inspector."

42925. That, I suppose, was what transpired after you said to him: "What has that to do with us?" I want to know when did Sergeant Laing intervene in the conversation, because you called him back, you say. He had gone on?—I think he spoke to Fisher as he was talking about the matter. I do not remember exactly what Laing would say. We allowed him to do practically all the conversation, because we were anxious to hear all about this.

42926. You did not make any notes of this at all?—No; of course we knew we should report it, so it never occurred to us to make a note of it.

42927. You were not coming to give evidence here to-day?—No. I just received a message to come on here at once; so I came on at once.

42928. Did you know what evidence Sergeant Laing had given before us at our last sitting?—No, I have not been here. I have had conversations with Laing about how he got on at the Commission, but I do not remember him saying anything particularly about the evidence.

42929. You have not had any knowledge of what was said?—No, none at all.

42930. Have you had any conversation with Leach?—No. I was told directly I got into Court here that I had better keep away from the officers who have given evidence, and I have not spoken to them. I arrived here at 5 minutes to 2.

42931. (*Chairman.*) I do not think that I asked you whether you yourself had read in the newspapers the account of what Platt had said before this Commission?—Oh, yes, I read it.

42932. So that when Fisher mentioned Platt you at once knew to what kind of matter he was referring?—Oh, yes, I knew that.

42933. Did you recollect that some names had been written down, or did Fisher tell you that Platt had written down some names before us?—I think that Fisher said he read about the names being handed in, and whatever names were handed in, it was all an untruth.

42934. Then when you were listening to Robert Fisher on the bridge, you did not know what the fact was that Laing's name and Leach's name had been written down by Platt?—No, I knew nothing about that.

42935. Does it strike you as rather a coincidence that Fisher should have sent to one of the men whose names had been written down by Platt, though Fisher did not know?—No. I should have thought it rather strange perhaps, but bear in mind that I asked him what it had to do with us, and he gave a very reasonable explanation, to my mind, that Leach and I had been in the district, and that Platt happened to be there one day when the tout came running up, and I should think Platt must be a stranger round there, because I have never seen him in my life, and it is quite possible a man might be anxious to know who Wright and Leach are.

42936. You can give no better reason for Fisher communicating with the police than what you have already suggested?—No, I cannot.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Then the next witness, Sir, is Robert Fisher. Would the Commission desire to examine him?

(*Chairman.*) I think we will go on and take his evidence-in-chief, at any rate.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Would you wish to examine him yourselves, or would you prefer that I should examine him?

(*Chairman.*) You had better examine him.

CHRISTOPHER ROBERT FISHER, sworn.

42937. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Is your full name Christopher Robert Fisher?—Yes.

42938. Are you commonly known as Robert Fisher?—Yes.

42939. Where do you live?—At 14, Northampton Buildings, Clerkenwell.

42940. What is your occupation?—A bookmaker's agent.

42941. Does that mean that you take betting slips in the street?—I used to.

42942. That is what you used to do?—Yes.

42943. There are no such persons now I understand?—I do not know whether there are or are not.

42944. It is a dead calling?—It would be now.

42945. You were carrying on that business. You took slips in the street, did you?—Yes.

42946. You did not run the book yourself?—I used to. My brother and I used to, and, of course, like everybody else, we had our bad times and failed, but we never ran away from the book. We stood our ground, and ran our book paying our way, as it were, and getting a living.

42947. You said you were a bookmaker's agent?—That is only recently.

42948. You said you were a bookmaker's agent, and that you took betting slips in the street?—Yes.

42949. Did you run the book yourself?—Not as agent. I would not be an agent if I was running the book myself.

42950. Who was your principal?—We were our own principals. I would be the principal.

42951. When you were an agent who was your principal?—Mr. Platt and his brother-in-law, of course.

42952. What is the brother-in-law's name?—I would rather not mention the name because he is in a good position.

(*Chairman.*) I think we have had his name mentioned.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes.

(*Witness.*) I do not want to mention his name.

42953. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It has been mentioned already. It is McCarthy, is it not?—I will ask the Commissioners whether I shall mention the name.

42954. (*Chairman.*) Yes, I think you must mention it?—That is right.

42955. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I just want to find out how it was you came to give evidence before this Commission at all?—How I came to give evidence at all, or was interested in the case was this way: It was pointed out to me: "This is all right for you people," by a client of mine. We call them clients or punters. I said: "Why, what is that?" He said: "You read this." I read it, and I said "Platt, Platt." The name was three or four times in my mind. "Platt must be the man that was with me." I have a knowledge of the bookmakers of the district, and I found it could not be anybody but Platt and that that must be the man. I said: "Now what am I to do? I know that this is false."

42956. What did you do?—I will tell you what I did. First I went home and I thought to myself I will write a letter to the Commissioners. Then I thought that would not be the proper way of doing it. Then I thought over that, and I thought will that do. Then I thought, I know what I will do, and I went and found one of my scouts, as I call them, and I said to him: "Here, do you know Leach or Wright in this district?" He said: "Yes," and I said: "You go and tell them I want to see them at 12 o'clock to-morrow." He said: "All right." As a matter of fact, I could not tell you whether he had seen them or not. I was not positive he had seen them, although I meant to keep the appointment. Then after I had done that I turned round, and I went up to Clerkenwell Police Court, outside the station. That is a different station to Shepherdess Walk. I stayed outside five minutes considering as to whether I should go in or not. I thought, no, I do not want to go in there. I have been in there enough times. I waited outside, and saw an officer, as I thought—I anticipated he was an officer—and I said to him: "Are you a police officer?" He said: "How do you know I am a police officer?" I said: "I anticipate you are." He said: "What do you want with me?" I said "I am a bookmaker." "Oh," he said, I said "Yes, sir. There is a man giving evidence before the Commission which I know is false, and I want to know what is the best thing to do." He said: "You must please yourself what you do." I thought: "Well, I will go and see the Commissioners, or the solicitor, that will be best." So with that I went off and came down to see not the solicitor but the counsel. I found out, I think it was Mr. Bankes, or Mr. Muir's address, and I went down to see them, and they treated me in an off-hand manner. They told me the best thing I could do was to go and see the Commissioners. Then I think I wrote a letter to the Commission.

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42957. Did you write a letter to the Commissioners first of all?—No, to the solicitor.

42958. Is that the letter. (*Handing*)?—That is it.

42959. You will acquit me of personally having treated you in an off-hand manner?—I think it was the other gentleman I saw.

42960. You did not see me?—No, I do not think I did.

42961. This is the letter you wrote, and it is addressed to Messrs. Wontner and Sons. It is dated Friday, October 19, 1906: "Sirs,—In reference to the evidence given before the Commission yesterday by Platt, I am in a position to rebut a great deal of it, as I know, as far as I am concerned, that it is absolutely false, also that he absconded with £27 entrusted to me by my customers. Likewise that he has not got one agent in this Division—that is the G Division. Also I doubt whether he has got one in any part of London. I have also evidence of him absconding with another man's money from Lincoln's Inn district. If it is possible to have an interview with you this afternoon, I think it will be doing a public service. I am employed as a betting agent by Mr. Henry Jones, of 151, Gray's Inn Road.—Yours sincerely, R. Fisher." Did you get a reply to that letter?—I think I did.

42962. Have you kept it?—I may have kept it, I could not say. I have two little youngsters, and they may have destroyed it. I might have it.

42963. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) We have copies of all the letters which have been supplied by Messrs. Wontner and Sons, and perhaps I had better read them.

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

42964. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The reply is on the 19th October: "Sir,—We are in receipt of your letter of this day's date in relation to the evidence given yesterday before the Royal Commission by Mr. Platt. With regard to the statements made by this Witness as to the betting transactions carried on on his behalf in the district of the 'G' Division of Police, and as to the general allegations made by him against officers of that Division at the time of writing the names of the officers who it is suggested received money from Platt have not yet been made public, and we are not therefore in a position on behalf of the police authorities to investigate in detail the truth or otherwise of these charges, but no doubt the Royal Commission will give the necessary opportunity for this purpose, and it may probably be, when we have more material to hand, that we shall ask you to come and see us. We understand, however, from what you said to our Mr. Muskett this morning at Mr. Muir's chambers, that you have already placed yourself in touch with the Secretary to the Royal Commissioners which appears to us—if we may say so—to have been the correct thing to do under the circumstances." Was Mr. Muskett one of the persons who treated you in an off-hand manner?—Yes, at your chambers, or at Mr. Bankes' chambers.

42965. Did you see Mr. Muskett, or somebody at his office, on the 22nd October?—Yes.

42966. Inspector Spencer was there also. Was he there at the same time?—There was an Inspector there; I do not know who it was.

42967. Did you get another letter from Messrs. Wontner and Sons on October 23rd: "Dear Sir,—We shall be obliged if you would make it convenient to call here to-morrow morning at 10.30 for a few minutes, so that we may go through the statement we took

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from you last evening." That would be October 22nd?—Yes.

42968. Did you attend at Mr. Muskett's office on the 24th, the following day, to go through your statement?—Yes.

42969. Did you get a telegram on the 25th from Messrs. Wontner, saying: "Can you see us at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, for a few minutes?" Did you go and see Messrs. Wontner?—Yes.

42970. On November 5th did you get another letter from them, saying: "We should be glad if you could conveniently see us, with your brother, who acted with you when engaged with Platt, at five o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon. We want to see you both as to the evidence given by Platt last Friday week"?—Yes.

42971. Did you attend on November 6th with your brother?—We did.

42972. Were your statements taken?—Yes.

42973. On November 13th did you get this letter from Messrs. Wontner: "We have now had an opportunity of inspecting the five books and the slip of paper produced by the witness Platt to the Royal Commission, and have taken certain extracts therefrom. We should be glad to see you and your brother William, to go into the matter further, at 4.15 to-morrow (Wednesday)"?—Yes.

42974. Did you attend at Messrs. Wontner's office on November 14th, and at the offices of the Royal Commission on November 15th and 16th?—Yes.

42975. But you were not able to see the books on either of those occasions?—No.

42976. On the 16th the books were produced?—Yes.

42977. On November 22nd did you get a telegram from Messrs. Wontner, saying: "Please meet our clerk at 31, Great George Street at 11 o'clock to-morrow to inspect the books?—Yes.

42978. Did you go and inspect the books?—Yes, with a clerk.

42979. On January 13th, 1907, did you get this letter from Messrs. Wontner, saying: "Although we have no official notification at the moment of the fact, we are led to understand that Platt's case will be taken shortly after the Royal Commissioners resume their sittings, which we think will be on or very soon after the 21st inst. We think that we ought, in order to be fully prepared, to take a statement from your brother, William Fisher, and if you could bring him here to-morrow (Friday) morning at half-past 10 we shall be obliged. We will not detain you long"?—Yes.

42980. Did you upon that attend on January 4th with your brother?—Yes.

42981. Was your brother's statement taken?—Yes.

42982. On January 7th did you get another letter from Messrs. Wontner, saying: "I now send you draft of your further statement, and also draft of your brother's statement. I should be glad if you would go through your own statement very carefully, and make any necessary alterations, and perhaps you would ask your brother to go through his with the same object. Kindly let me have the documents back when you have been through them"?—Yes.

42983. Then there is a letter on January 15th from Messrs. Wontner: "We shall be glad to receive the draft supplemental statement back as soon as convenient." You sent the statement back?—Yes; and I do not think I made any alterations.

42984. Is it one of the duties of an agent for a bookmaker to be arrested when necessary, instead of his principal?—There cannot be any arrangement. You have to take it as it comes.

42985. It is the agent generally who is arrested?—If he is betting.

42986. If you are convicted you are fined?—Yes.

42987. Generally £5?—Yes.

42988. Who pays the fine?—The principal does.

42989. How long had you been doing street bookmaking in Clerkenwell?—I think since 1903.

42990. When did you first know Platt?—I fancy it was about May. I can fix the date by my brother's conviction on the previous Saturday. That is how I am positive of that date.

42991. What name was he convicted in?—In the name of Grove.

42992. That is not among the convictions given of the Fishers by the witness Cass, because he did not know of the convictions in another name. You have given the date in your statement?—Yes.

42993. The date you have given is May 7th, 1906?—That is right.

42994. You business lasted with him up to what date?—July.

42995. Saturday, June 30. Is that right?—Yes; that would be it, to fix it exactly.

42996. When you made the acquaintance of Platt on May 7th what was your financial position?—I think we were in debt to about £28. Our liabilities were about £28 or £30, speaking off-hand.

42997. What arrangement, if any, did you make with Platt as to that?—The arrangement was this: He said he would take over the stand, and as such, of course, we naturally thought he was going to pay the liabilities attached to it. My brother was the first one who got in contact with Platt. My brother brought him up and said, "I have found a new governor." That, as a matter of fact, was the first I knew of it. I said, "Oh." Of course I was pleased, knowing we were not in an exact position to hold out—our financial position was not so good as it might be—and we were glad to get a man with money, as we thought.

42998. What did he undertake to do?—He undertook to take over the pitch and its liabilities, and to take the papers away at the different times of the races, which he did; and at the end of the week we were talking about salary, and he arranged to pay me £2 10s. a week, and my brother £2, which we did not get—not that week, at any rate.

42999. At the end of the day did you settle with Platt each day?—Yes. He took the papers every race, and the money at the end of the day.

43000. What happened if you had lost on the day?—We would make up the balance, and if he had won he would have the money. He used to pay out at night.

43001. Try and give your answers as shortly as you can?—I did not do the paying out, only the following day. I used to pay out a certain number at night, and what was left the balance would be paid over in the daytime.

43002. Platt himself having collected the necessary money from you, if there was enough he paid out the punters as far as he could that night?—He would pay them out. He would have moneys to pay them out.

43003. I am speaking of the punters?—Yes.

43004. He would pay them out, and if there were any left that did not come for their money he would hand it to you?—Yes.

43005. Did you employ any scouts?—Yes.

43006. How many?—About three.

43007. Who paid their wages?—I used to.

43008. Did you deduct it from what you paid to Platt or not?—Yes, he gave it to me to pay them.

43009. Platt did?—Yes. Of course there were two ways of paying them—one was to give them so much in the day time; when we leave the pitch we give them so much; they had a few shillings a day; and the other would be made up at the end of the week, so that they would have had some of it before the Saturday.

43010. Did Platt ever say anything to you about the police?—He did on the first occasion in a casual way. He said, "How do you get on with the police?" I said, "They do not seem to have troubled us." I said, "We paid a heavy penalty in the other division, but I do not think they have found us out yet."

43011. What division was that in which you had paid a heavy penalty?—In what we call the King's Cross Division.

43012. What division did you shift to?—To Shepherdess Walk Division.

43013. That is the division where the police stations are?—Yes.

43014. Was anything more said by either of you as to the police?—No—nothing mentioned.

43015. Did Platt say whether he would keep this

book on his own account, or whether he had anyone with him?—That is what I understood.

43016. With whom?—With his brother-in-law.

43017. The man named McCarthy?—Yes.

43018. Did you ever see McCarthy?—Yes.

43019. Did the partnership between Platt and McCarthy continue all the time you were with Platt?—As far as I can understand, until a week before Platt severed his connection with me.

43020. That would be Saturday, the 23rd June?—Yes.

43021. How did you know the partnership had ended then?—I think Platt told me.

43022. What happened on the 30th June, which was the last Saturday you had any business relations with him?—We started betting in the usual way; Platt gave me the money and the book to pay out the clients, and I went on with the business in the usual way; he took the papers at each race and he went away, and as we were going along when we had stopped betting he said, "How are you getting on?" I said, "I think we shall have a bad day." I thought a man had £1 each way on a horse, but I found it was on another horse. Platt said, "How much shall we lose—£50?" I said I could not say. He said, "I will go and wire for £50," and he went into a post office—a grocer's and post office combined opposite to what used to be the old prison in Farringdon Road—with the intention, as I thought, of wiring for this money. We waited a little while. He came out; we went and we found out by the papers that we had not had such a bad day, in fact we had won on the day, and he was quite pleased that he had not lost. He said, "I must go and see McCarthy; I have wired for the money, and I must go and get the money." Of course, I did not leave him. I went with him, and my brother too, and we went as far as a place called Red Lion Street.

43023. Who had the takings?—Platt. I handed him over the money. He had all the money. We went as far as Red Lion Street. We went down there, I think, about five minutes to seven. We were due to pay out at half-past seven. It came to half-past seven, and I had not seen him; at quarter to eight I had not seen him; eight o'clock struck and I had not seen him. At ten minutes past eight he came up in a hurry and said, "I am sorry to keep you waiting, but here is the money; there is more than you require there." When he said, "There is more than you require there," I understood it was £50. He gave me four bags, and he said "Jump into a cab," which I did, and off I went. As I was going along I opened the bags to see where the gold was. I could not see the gold. I thought it must be at the bottom of the bags. When I got to the place where I had to pay out, when I turned my bags out I could not find any gold. I thought to myself he must have made a mistake. He said he would follow on immediately. I could not find any gold, and there were my clients waiting, so I was in a predicament, and I went and borrowed some money.

43024. How much did you have to pay out that night?—Either £46 or £47; I could not say which.

43025. How much was there in the bags which you got from Platt?—£20.

43026. Did Platt come?—No. My brother went to try and find him, but he missed him by about three minutes, so I understood.

43027. Did you have any wages that week?—No.

43028. What did you do about the punters?—I went and borrowed some money from different sources, and I met my liabilities without anybody knowing it except a select few, which I asked to wait till Monday. I asked one or two to wait. Then I went to find Mr. Platt.

43029. Where did you go?—I found out his brother-in-law's address, and I went there and asked if they could tell me where Platt was. I did not tell them my business. They gave me his address in Bird Street. I went over there, but he was not in; he had been out a long time I understood. I went back to the brother-in-law again, and the brother-in-law had not arrived. Then I went back to see whether he came down with the money to see me. I still had a little confidence left. I came down to try and find Mr. Platt, thinking perhaps he had come down, but no, he had not—in fact, I went again to his address, and he was not in. From there I went to the brother-in-law's again, and he was not in. I came back again, and then I went back again, and I could not find him.

43030. Were you ever able to find him?—No.

43031. Then did you find a new "guv'nor"?—Yes, on the brother-in-law's recommendation.

43032. That is on McCarthy's recommendation?—Yes.

43033. Did that new guv'nor take over the liabilities?—He did, and he could to any amount.

43034. Did you have anything more to do with Platt at all after that?—No.

43035. Did you ever pay any money to the police?—No.

43036. You have seen the books which were produced by Platt?—Yes.

43037. I am only going to ask you generally about them, because I have not got them before me.—I have seen them once.

43038. Did you see the names of Leach and Lang?—I did not see the name of Leach; the name of Lang I did not see at all; I saw the name of "L——g."

43039. Do you know who that is?—I have a good idea.

43040. Who is it?—It is a punter, which I can prove.

43041. What is his name?—I think his name is Larry, or Long. I can prove it by the book. There were two punters—Larry or Larey, and Long.

43042. Is it in your hand-writing, do you remember?—Yes.

43043. Do you know why you wrote out in that way "L——g?"—Yes, I have a good recollection; I will tell you how it was. A punter came to me and I paid him 10s. at night. When Platt interrogated me on the subject I could not remember the exact name of the man; I said I knew it was one of the two, and I said, "You will have to look up the paper; I will put in L——g, and you will know what that means." I do not know whether he put it down on his paper; I could not say whether he did or not.

43044. There are also entries in those books of "Police" and "Tecs"?—Yes.

43045. Have you any explanation to offer with regard to that?—Yes. Sometimes when I got my day's takings, money to pay out to my punters, I did not get it all—I might be left £1 short, or I might be left 10s. short, and when at night time I had to render an account of my day's working the brother-in-law would be present, and Platt would say to me, "You have to account for that." I would say, "All right." He would say, "Put it down anything you like," which I did. As you understand, I was afraid of my position; it was my living. I was afraid of him, and I acted under him.

43046. That is your explanation?—Yes. In other instances there is the word "Coppers." I can give you an explanation of that. That would mean the actual coppers taken during the day. When I turned out my money I turned out all the silver on the table and we counted it up. I used to hold the coppers. He would not take coppers from me. When a man came up with 3s. 3d. I would take the 3d. and Platt would take the 3s. I had to hold the coppers. He would say to me, "How much coppers?" It might be 1s., it might be 5s., or it might be 4s. My average used to be 4s., I used to spend 6d., 1s., or 2s. during the day.

43047. Have you ever, in fact, paid money to the police yourself?—No.

(*Chairman.*) Do you, Mr. Platt, wish to ask Mr. Fisher any questions?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Not at the present moment. I would rather prefer that all the Commissioners should be here.

(*Chairman.*) You must not be certain that we shall allow you to ask any questions if you do not ask them now. I think you must follow the course you have hitherto followed. After Mr. Muir has examined a witness I have generally asked you, "Do you wish to cross-examine this witness," and you have generally done so. I now inform you that it is open for you to do so, but if you do not do it you must not rely upon being allowed to do it afterwards. What we have done hitherto has been this. If you have wanted

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to put any supplemental question you have generally told us what it is, and we have put it from the Bench. You understand that, Mr. Platt, do you?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Might I be allowed to ask any questions afterwards?

(*Chairman.*) You have your opportunity now.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Shall I have another opportunity?

(*Chairman.*) No, that is exactly what I am telling you. You cannot rely upon it; I do not mean to say that you may never be allowed to ask another question, but if you are going to cross-examine, now is your time for doing it.

43048. (*Mr. Platt.*) You told the Commission that you started in 1903?—I think that is the date.

43049. How much at times have you paid in fines?—I should say between £150 and £200.

43050. How much of that would the amount be for street arrests?—I should think about £80; I was only summoned once, and it cost me £45; the others were all street arrests.

43051. Have you never been summoned since 1903?—No, but the man who took my place was summoned and got three summonses.

43052. You yourself have never been summoned, or your brother, since 1903?—Quite so.

43053. And you have still carried on an extensive business?—No, not extensive after the summons—a very small business.

43054. What do you call a large business?—A large business would be a man who takes between £100 and £150 a day.

43055. What were your average takings for the past three years?—We call it a good day if we take £30; of course, on a Saturday we might take more.

43056. Have you not generally doubled your takings on a Saturday?—It might be about £20 to £40, or more—it might be £50 on a Saturday, perhaps.

43057. The officers who have been examined here before the Commission have told us that your tale to them when you met them on the 20th October at 12 noon was that I had inspired you?—Certainly you had. You know you had.

43058. Was it not easier for me, if what you insinuate is true, to ask you to enter the sums of money down in a punter's name than it was in the way you have entered them?—Certainly not.

43059. Why not?—I will tell you if you ask me—because your brother-in-law would be present; he would see the paper where the punter had made his bet, and he would know no difference.

43060. He would be present when you put down the entries "Coppers 4s., copper 1s"?—Yes.

43061. You admit he has been present?—Sometimes, but not always.

43062. Would you say he was there the first week?—No, he was not there at all; the papers were not made up in my presence.

43063. They were not made up in your presence—not the first week?—No.

43064. The books will prove. The entries are in my handwriting the first week. What do you say to the second week?—Yes, I daresay he would be.

43065. And continued ever since?—Until he finished.

43066. Until you say you were told he was not in partnership any longer he was present up to the 23rd of June or July?—He may have been; I will not say he was there every day; I would not swear to that.

43067. But he would be present. How do you account that in the books there are lists of money taken by you, or your brother, and another man. Why should the entries be made out under the list of expenses instead of being where the takings are?—They are your expenses.

43068. Why should the money that you are accounting to me for be under expenses. You have just told the Commission that the word "Coppers" would be 4s. worth of coppers?—Sometimes it would be more than that.

43069. Why was not the copper money included with the other money?—Look here, you know, Mr. Platt, when you asked me to give an account of your money I used to take out my money in silver and gold, and there was a note given to you. You totalled up the money. I say this (I do not know whether it prejudices me or not?—I used to keep the coppers if the money totalled right. Sometimes, perhaps, a punter's total would be 9s. 6d., and he would ask me for 7s. 6d. It might be his fault, or our fault, but we never did hand that over.

43070. (*Chairman.*) Am I to understand that if you owed a punter 9s. 6d., and he only asked you for 7s. 6d. you would pay him 7s. 6d.?—I would not always look at my book. Suppose a man came to me and said, "I have 7s. 6d. to come," and he has 9s. 6d. down in the book, and he asks for 7s. 6d., I would pay him 7s. 6d., and after he had gone I would knock it off as if he had 9s. 6d.

43071. Then in accounting to Platt you would be 2s. to the good?—Yes, that is right.

43072. That was for purposes of your own?—Yes. Sometimes a man might leave me 2s. short, then I would have to account for it; then when my coppers would be raked out I would say, "I have so much coppers; I will see how much I have got," and I would have a look and guess at what I had in coppers.

43073. (*Mr. Platt.*) After your attention was called to the evidence that I gave here in October, is it not a fact that Laing and Leach came to you on your pitch?—It is a deliberate falsehood to say that they ever in any shape or form came to me in any capacity whatever to speak to me. I was the first one to send an intimation to them; I was the first to approach the police; I knew them, but I did not know whether they knew me, and I was the first one to speak to them.

43074. When you first knew me did you not wish to introduce them to me?—Certainly not, you did not wish to be introduced to any detectives.

43075. That was my answer to you?—You came to me in this way. You said, "Do you know any detectives?" I remember it well. I said "No, I do not." You said, "Because I do not want to be introduced to any." You said, "I would rather be away from them than near them."

43076. When I asked you how you got on with the police in that division you wished to introduce me to them?—That is your opinion. You may say that, I never mentioned it—not a word. There was no argument between us on that. You never allowed me anything for police in any shape or form.

43077. When we were walking away from the Sessions House, and Leach was coming down Clerkenwell Road, you said to me: "Alf, there is Leach; it is time he had his 10s.; whilst I have been doing very bad myself on the book I have not given them so much as I have been in the habit of giving them"?—I never uttered those words, neither did such a thing occur.

43078. And I gave you 10s. which you gave him three or four yards from me, while you looked in a jeweller's shop?—When was that? Can you fix the date?

43079. I cannot?—Was it in the morning or evening?

43080. Just before we started business?—You know as a rule you used to come down with a tale that you had delirium tremens at night, or that you suffered from insomnia, and mostly as you are aware, you came down the worse for drink.

43081. I was never locked up for being drunk, was I?—Never mind, that is a fact.

43082. We might have different views upon that, being a total abstainer yourself?—Quite right.

43083. However, I did not make many mistakes?—Yes, a great many.

43084. I put it to you that it was that interview with Laing and Leach that caused you to communicate with the Solicitors to the police?—How could it? It was this way. I did not know that Laing or Leach or Wright was going to see me. I sent a messenger and I had not seen the messenger up to the time I came and saw the Solicitors and communicated with them. I did not know when I went to the bridge that they would keep the appointment.

43084.* You gave a different explanation of those entries in that book to what the detective officers have told this Commission that you told them on the morning of the 20th?—I do not know that I have.

43085. Those officers have stated here that I had caused you to make those entries about the police?—You had. You told me: "Put it down to anything

you like—put it down to Tec.'s." You know you said that when you had the money for King Charles, when you told me to back it.

43086. There is an entry to show where you had 40s. for King Charles?—I do not know whether the entry is 40s.

43087. Can you account for 40s. in the list of expenses under that item?—I do not know whether it was 40s., or what the exact amount was. I know you will find there are entries to cover that expense.

43088. It is a fact that the first day we took your papers you did not tell us how much you owed?—I gave you the approximate amount.

43089. You mentioned no figure whatever?—I could not mention it. It was an impossibility to give you the exact amount.

43090. You did not know?—I nearly knew.

43091. That was not your pitch that I took over?—It was our pitch.

43092. Did you work it?—Yes, for a long time—for many years, or for a long time.

43093. You just told the Commission you knew nothing about it until your brother brought me to you?—About your connection with me.

43094. So that you were not taking the papers the first day?—I was taking them the first day when you came up.

43095. How much did I pay over and above the day's takings?—You never paid me any money at all. If you remember you made the arrangement this way: that if a man was owed 10s. and he wanted to have a 5s. bet he could pay half-a-crown, and the other half-a-crown could come off what he was owing. You never gave me any actual money to pay anybody.

(*Mr. Platt.*) The Commissioners have a book there which I should like to see. I do not know what number it is, but if I saw it I should know it.

(*The Witness.*) You never gave me any money for a punter.

43096. (*Mr. Platt.*) It is a book with a cardboard cover. (*The book was handed to Mr. Platt.*) I think it was the 8th May, 1906, when I first took your papers?—Yes, it may have been; I am not certain of the date.

43097. We lost that day a matter of a few shillings, but as it had been noised about that you had got a new employer you had got a great crowd there?—Not one came up for money that had been owing that night.

43098. Was it not then that I was introduced to you, and I asked you how much was owing on that pitch?—At night?

43099. Yes?—In the daytime you were introduced to me. You took my papers.

43100. But at night when I knew the moneys we were paying out?—You got the introduction in the daytime.

43101. But when at night I knew we were paying the money which we had lost then I asked you how you were financially situated on that pitch?—Then I told you.

43102. You could not tell me; and you told me your brother had been working the pitch—he had been doing your work?—We had two pitches.

43103. One you had already turned up?—One we only turned up three or four days, and we had both come to work together.

43104. You turned it up three or four days previous to meeting me?—Yes.

43105. So that that would be the cause of the crowd being there the first night?—No, certainly not.

43106. They had been told there was a new employer?—No; three or four days previous to that I was betting with my brother at his pitch.

43107. When I asked you how you stood financially on that pitch, when I took the papers over, you told me you could not tell me?—Not exactly.

43108. Did you make out a list?—Of what was owing?

43109. Yes?—Yes.

43110. Or on the pitch at White Horse Alley?—I told you what was owing at both pitches. Nobody was paid direct; it would have to be worked off.

43111. It was half paid and half worked off?—Yes, but nobody received any actual money from you.

43112. Those are the actual moneys we paid?—But you did not pay them. Did you pay them with ready money?

43113. Yes, half when they came and had a bet and did not lay out any money. If they won we paid it?—If they won!

43114. But if they lost they never paid us?—Because they had worked it off.

43115. And we were that money out of pocket?—No. You never gave any money out of pocket.

43116. But if they won we paid them?—Then they paid so much towards the winnings.

43117. We were financially helping you there?—In a certain sense you were, but nothing out of pocket.

43118. Has anyone of your name been arrested?—Has that anything to do with it?—

43119. (*Chairman.*) You must answer the question?—Yes.

43120. (*Mr. Platt.*) Have you been arrested since I have been before this Commission?—I have.

43121. When was your last summons previous to being arrested since I came before this Commission?—This is how it happened. My brother Thomas, I think bore the brunt of the battle because he was mostly betting. He was the one who was doing the betting, and not my brother and I. We were like principals—we did not bet. My brother bet and stood the convictions, and his name will appear.

43122. Since when?—1903.

43123. Were there any convictions in 1906?—Me?

43124. Your brothers?—I think we were all convicted in 1906.

43125. How many of you?—The three of us; I think we got five convictions in 1906.

43126. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean you were all three convicted five times?—No. Between the three of us we got about five convictions.

43127. In 1906?—Yes, I think there were about five convictions between the three of us.

43128. (*Mr. Platt.*) You would not say it was less?—I could not say it was less; it might be more.

43129. Was your brother Thomas ever arrested in the name of Fisher?—He might be arrested in the name of Fisher. He might give the name of Fisher. You know it is not policy between us men that we should give our right names. As a rule, we do not.

43130. But you have done so?—I have.

43131. You have been summoned in the name of Fisher?—Yes.

43132. So was Thomas?—Thomas would not give his right name that day. They made him in the end. They kept him in till he did.

43133. You have all been summoned, and have all given your correct names?—Quite right.

43134. Does it not strike you as rather strange that after October 18th you visited the solicitors on the 19th, and then saw these officers on the 20th?—I will tell you how it struck me. I thought how strange it was for you who ran away with my money to come up here as a moralist. That is how it actually struck me. I thought you were not a man whose integrity was to be relied on, and were not a man fit to give evidence here. My name has been clear. I am a bookmaker, I admit.

43135. At the present time you are still betting in the same street?—I am not.

43136. You are in the immediate neighbourhood?—I would not be here if I was betting.

43137. Not at the present time?—Then I cannot be betting.

43138. But you are conducting business yourself personally in the neighbourhood?—If that is a way of getting an admission from me that I am betting in the streets, I am not betting in the streets.

43139. You are not working on commission?—I am not betting in the streets on commission or otherwise.

43140. (*Chairman.*) You said you were a bookmaker. Of course you may be making a book not in the streets?—I am a bookmaker's agent on commission.

43141. (*Mr. Platt.*) You were saying "I admit I am

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a bookmaker," but then you went on to say you were perfectly straight and honest?—That is quite true. I have not run away from my district. I started betting there, and if I was allowed by the law I should be betting there to-day, because my name stands as a man of integrity. I say it myself.

43142. Was your brother who was arrested looking out as a scout for you?—No.

43143. Who for?—My brother who was arrested?

43144. Yes?—He would be arrested, if arrested, for street betting.

43145. Then it is possible while you are walking round that he might be in the same street taking bets in your place?—He might be somewhere near there. He might be in the same street. Goodness knows where he goes.

43146. Might I have the telegram that Mr. Muir referred to in the cross-examination? (*The telegram was handed to Mr. Platt.*) You know who that man is who sent that message?—Very well.

43147. A punter?—Yes; of course, it was not sent to me, as you are aware.

43148. But you know the man well?—I absolutely know him well.

43149. He had been a punter?—Yes.

43150. Did you say I was not financially strong enough to take his bet?—No. We could not understand why you should take the bets from this gentleman, and we wanted to know. We never received the bets from you. We were anxious that you should not poach on a client which we had. We were still holding our position. We still acknowledged we were bookmakers, and you were the financier. This man Russell was a client of ours; we never owed him a penny; he always had his money. I suppose it was a bet he sent; he wanted to back these three horses. Of course, he would not send any money at all. This man would say, "Put me so much on, and I will give it to you when I see you," and the man who sent that telegram would be responsible to us—not this man individually, but the man who received it would be responsible to us for the money. If you remember you said this man said he would not give us any money, and if you remember my brother was rather upset over it, because he was a great friend of this man, and he said he would interrogate him on the subject. You said this man said he would not give anything to us, and you interrogated him not to say anything to him, and it was all right.

43151. Why not send the telegram to you instead of to the proprietor of the public-house?—I never received telegrams. This man was at Brighton on his holidays, and he sent this telegram asking to back these three horses, and this man, naturally, being a friend, did so.

43152. (*Chairman.*) You say as far as you are concerned the punter was the man who brought the telegram to you?—Yes.

43153. He was the man you had to deal with?—He was responsible to me for this money, and not this man.

43154. (*Mr. Platt.*) Have you ever been reported at the police station for betting in the streets that you bet in?—Not that I know of.

43155. Have there been any officers secreted in a building who would be able to watch if you were betting?—If I was in a certain position and I had punters who happened to be working in the place, and some suspicious characters came in I should soon be out of that.

43156. Have there been complaints sent to the police station, and have officers been secreted in one particular building?—Not that I know of.

43157. Was there no neighbour where you betted who reported you?—Not that I know of.

43158. And who gave permission for these officers to be on his premises to watch you?—Not that I know of.

43159. Now about the coppers. How many punters came to you, do you say, in the course of the day?—About 200.

43160. Then there would be a number of people entering the street in a number of ways?—It is a busy thoroughfare. During the dinner time there are various people standing there. There would always be a number of people standing and walking to and fro.

43161. We have been told about the police watching bookmakers. Of course, one of the objects of giving them money is that during the busy time we get in our business they should not come and molest us at that particular time?—I never gave anything to policemen, and as far as I know I did not know you to give anything; but, of course, if you say you gave it——

43162. I do not say I gave it, but I say you gave it?—I say you do not want to ask me any such questions. You know absolutely you never gave me anything. It is wasting your time to ask me any such questions. I say you did not, and you know it. You ask me to admit a thing which you know absolutely to be false.

43163. When I have been in your presence when you gave Leach that money outside the jeweller's shop in Clerkenwell Road?—That is a falsehood.

43164. When you tried to make it up at night?—It is a falsehood.

43165. When I told you "I do not wish to be introduced to them, because you can do it so nimbly"?—That is a falsehood.

43166. Your present employer would have been willing to give £5 a day if he could have betted with the same freedom as you bet?—My present employer is a man who I believe if he thought he could stand to bet in the streets would not give the Police a penny. My present employer when I went to see him said: "Have you any connection with the Police?" I said, "No, sir, I have not." He said, "Then I will take you on." He said, "I have paid £5 a week practically to bet in the streets, sometimes twice, and sometimes three times a week, and I have never given them a halfpenny, neither do I intend to," and he is not the man to give them a halfpenny. That is my present employer.

43167. (*Chairman.*) We have heard of him before?—That is right.

43168. He has given it up because it is so expensive?—No, he is still betting.

43169. What is his name?—Mr. Henry Jones, 151, Gray's Inn Road.

43170. (*Mr. Platt.*) How many years have you known my brother-in-law?—I fancy we went to school together.

43171. A matter of 20 years?—It might be.

43172. That was really one of the reasons why he took you over after we found you?—I do not think that was the reason. I think the reason was you thought we had a good connection, and that you might be able to get something out of it, because you told me that you were a man worth a lot of money, and that you had £600, and when I thought that was the case I thought "He is a good man; I need not be afraid to take any bet that comes to me."

43173. You say you were not afraid to take any bet that came to you?—Yes.

43174. Is it not a fact that I told you I did not want certain people when you told me the extent of their betting?—I told you there were one or two who were rather hot.

43175. Did your money beat them?—Yes, many a time.

43176. Then how was it you were broke?—It happened to be over a certain horse. It is common knowledge that there was a horse called "Victor Wild" that broke nearly every bookmaker, and there was a horse called "Wet Paint," which broke us. We were men enough to meet our punters, and pay them out to the last farthing, and they were good enough to stand by us, although they knew we were financially broke. They said, "Better times and we will perhaps get over it."

43177. Is it not a fact that you were working and paying a little bit off?—I worked day and night to pay my way.

43178. I think you have never settled with them all?—Yes, there is not a man I owe a halfpenny to.

43179. You have had assistance?—Yes.

43180. Other people have paid them for you?—No, not exactly that; they have been paid out of our hard work we call it. We had a connection together, and if we had the connection they knew they must get it back in the long run, so I think it was our labours after all.

43181. Did not our partnership clear you out?—No. How could you clear us out when you ran away with

£27? One man I owed money to over a horse called "Hammerkop," but I do not owe it now because I paid him some and he would not take the rest.

43182. That was a thing you did not bring under our notice?—Yes, I did; I brought everything under your notice.

43183. Did you put that down?—I do not suppose I put it down in writing.

43184. Can you account, if you gave no money to the police, for keeping so free from them?—It is like this: we did our business in a quiet manner.

43185. With all these numbers of people coming to you?—Yes. We had what we call our scouts, and if there was any suspicious individual, even if he was a client that they did not know, we went for a walk, and as you know when Mr. Cass came along we used to turn up business and go for a walk. You know that well. *C. R. Fisher.* 17 April 1907.

43186. How far did you walk?—We used to go round the houses.

43187. Into a passage?—No.

43188. Have you or your brothers been taken out of a passage?—No, not that I know of.

43189. Out of a room?—Not that I know of? We may have been. I am speaking for myself.

43190. You would not say you know for sure that not one of your brothers has been taken out of a room?—What do you mean—a betting room?

(*Chairman.*) This is getting rather remote now, and it does not seem to go to the credit of this witness or to be relevant to any topic that we are discussing.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

Friday, 19*th April* 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).

Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.

Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).

Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).

J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).

J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

(*Platt's case continued.*)

Christopher Robert Fisher, recalled.

43191. (*Chairman.*) How many brothers have you got?—Four besides myself.

43192. Give me their names?—William Joseph, Thomas and Daniel. Daniel has never been convicted for betting, and never had anything to do with it.

43193. Are you the eldest of the five?—No, I am the youngest but one.

43194. Who is the eldest?—Thomas.

43195. Have you all been brought up in London?—No, we were born in Ireland.

43196. All of you?—Yes.

43197. When did the family come over to England?—I should say in 1883. The first thing I can remember was a man named Brady being hanged for the Phœnix Park murder. That was on the Easter Monday as we came over. I do not know what year that would be. I have not got the exact date.

43198. That would be, according to my recollection, 1882?—1882 or 1883, I could not say which.

43199. What is your father's name?—Robert.

43200. What was his occupation before he came to London?—He was a compositor. He is dead.

43201. What trade did he carry on when he came to London with his young family—because I take it you were all young then?—Yes. He was still a compositor.

43202. Where did you and your brothers go to school, if you went to school?—The Italian school, Hatton Garden—my younger brother and myself. The other brothers were educated in Ireland.

43203. After you left school were you apprenticed to a trade?—Yes.

43204. What trade?—Compositor.

43205. Was that the case with all your brothers?—No, there was only another one beside myself, and the others were not apprenticed to any trade.

43206. Who were not apprenticed to any trade?—Only Daniel and myself were apprenticed.

43207. And the other three were your elder brothers?—No, there were two older and one younger.

43208. You and Daniel were apprenticed?—Yes. *C. R. Fisher.* 19 April 1907.

43209. And the others were not apprenticed to any trade?—Quite true.

43210. How did they begin to earn their living?—In various ways. One went as a clerk, and another went as a machine hand, and the other made his way as a porter.

43211. Is your father still alive?—No, he is dead, and my mother, too.

43212. After the death of your father I suppose the home was broken up then, so far as it still existed?—Yes. We are all married.

43213. Are you all living in Clerkenwell?—No.

43214. Are you living in London?—We are all about London, in the vicinity of Clerkenwell.

43215. When did you take to street bookmaking?—1903.

43216. Up to that time you had been a compositor?—Yes.

43217. Had you been in regular employment?—Yes.

43218. How came you to take to this street bookmaking?—I thought it would be a means of making some money.

43219. Had you fallen on to bad times as a compositor?—No, it was like a speculation. People have various ways of speculating their money. Some men might speculate on the Stock Exchange, and others would speculate in business, but I speculated in bookmaking.

43220. Then you gave up earning your living as a compositor in 1903 to enter upon this highly speculative business?—It is very hard work, but it is earning a living.

43221. Very likely, but it is highly speculative?—Yes.

43222. Had you got any capital when you commenced?—Oh, yes, I saved my capital.

43223. How much had you saved?—And won some as well. Between my brother and me we had got I should think a couple of hundred pounds or more.

C. R. Fisher.
19 April 1907.

43224. That was your brother William?—Yes.

43225. Was it William or William Joseph?—William Joseph.

43226. You have a brother named William alone, have you not?—No—William Joseph. There is no William alone. My brothers' names are William Joseph, Daniel and Thomas.

43227. You started this business together then in 1903?—Yes.

43228. In which district did you commence your vocation?—Clerkenwell.

43229. That is the police division G?—Yes.

43230. Have you carried on the business in any other division?—Yes.

43231. Which division?—I do not know whether it is Clerkenwell or not, but it would be off Saffron Hill or the outskirts. I do not know exactly what division it is to tell the truth, but I know you go to the same station if you are convicted. I carried on business in another division too—I suppose it is the City.

43232. Where was your pitch in the City?—Fetter Lane, but I was only there a few weeks.

43233. What month in 1903 did you commence the business?—I suppose the beginning—January.

43234. Were you acquainted with any other bookmakers at that time?—No. I knew several bookmakers at that time by repute, but not to have any connection with them. I may have had a bet with them occasionally.

43235. You never betted for them?—I was not in contact with them. I have had a bet with them on my own part.

43236. You have not been friendly with any of them?—No, not in that way.

43237. What was the way?—If I had a bet in the ordinary course.

43238. Except that you had punted, you knew nothing of any other bookmakers in the G Division?—No.

43239. You had never acted as agent for anyone of them?—No.

43240. And before January, 1903, you had never tried your hand at it at all?—No.

43241. Then you and your brother in 1903 commenced. Where was your pitch first of all?—Aylesbury Street.

43242. Why did you settle on that particular spot?—It was within a few yards of where we lived, and we thought where we were known would be the best place to start. There was no other particular reason.

43243. You know a good many people, I suppose?—Yes, and there was another man in the district that there were complaints about, that he was not what they call straight, and did not conduct his business in a straight manner, and we thought that would be a good place for a straight man to start.

43244. How did you get rid of him?—We never got rid of him.

43245. You took his pitch?—No, we did not take his pitch. We went in opposition to him.

43246. Where was his pitch?—Adjacent. He would be in Aylesbury Street as well.

43247. You set up without any communication with any other bookmaker?—Yes.

43248. And knowing nothing of them except that you had occasionally punted?—That is all.

43249. And you knew the business was rather a speculative business?—It is in a sense. It has its good times and its bad times.

43250. But besides the risks incident to the trade there is also the risk of arrest and fine?—Yes.

43251. Did you understand the business?—I understood all that was necessary for it.

43252. How had you learnt it?—By having a bet myself. I knew what was expected, that if a man had a bet and he won he expected his money, and if a man lost you kept his money.

43253. That is a very elementary amount of knowledge. Had you not more knowledge than that?—No.

43254. Did you not issue a card?—Oh, yes.

43255. Will you produce one of the cards for me?—Now, do you mean?

43256. Yes?—I could not now.

43257. Had you got any printed rules?—Yes, I took those from somebody else, I expect.

43258. You wish me to understand you had been carrying on the honest vocation of a compositor, and that you knew nothing of any bookmakers except the fact that you originally punted with them when you started with a capital of £200 in this business?—Yes, about £200, or it might be a bit more.

43259. Does one of your cards exist?—One of my cards I had then—I could not say.

43260. Was it a card something like that (*handing card to witness*)?—Yes, one on the same lines.

43261. Similar rules. Just read it?—No, not similar rules. We gave a larger limit than this. We had what we call no limit.

43262. At any rate, the rules were such as to form a connected system of betting on which you could carry on the business?—Yes.

43263. Where did you get the knowledge which enabled you to draw up the rules?—I had a book from another bookmaker. He may have given me a book and I accepted his rules so far.

43264. He may have done so, but did he do so?—There is no question about it. If I had a bet with him I should have had his rules.

43265. You told me a few moments ago you had not any contact with a bookmaker for any purpose except that of punting?—Then I would have his card. If I went to a bookmaker and made a bet, he would give me a card with his rules, and I would see his rules, and if I was going to start business for myself I could copy his rules so far as I thought fit.

43266. Then you and your brother made up the rules between you and got them printed?—Yes.

43267. On cards something like that?—Something similar.

43268. What name did you put outside to identify you and your brother?—I think we called it "With W. and R. F.'s compliments" or "R. and W. F.'s compliments"—I cannot exactly say what we put on now.

43269. You do not remember what initials you put on your card?—It may be "B. and W.'s compliments" or "B. and W. F.'s compliments," or "W. F. and B.'s compliments."

43270. It might be "X. Y. Z.'s compliments." Which was it?—I cannot tell exactly which it was and who had his name first—whether it was B. F. or B. and W. F.'s compliments, or W. F. and W. F. and B. F.'s compliments. That would mean William Fisher or Robert Fisher. We had the names on it.

43271. You cannot say which it was?—We had our names on the cards.

43272. Your full names?—No, only initials.

43273. You cannot remember in what order the initials were on the card?—No, I could not.

43274. When did you cease bookmaking on your own account?—Last year.

43275. Had you a card which you were handing round up to last year?—Oh, yes.

43276. And now you cannot be positive as to what the initials were?—B. F.'s and W. F.'s compliments. I can remember now.

43277. Why B. F.?—Bob—I am known as Bob.

43278. Up to what date in last year did you carry on this business?—I should say some time in March.

43279. And then you ceased bookmaking?—On my own account, yes.

43280. Did you act as agent afterwards?—Yes.

43281. I will not trouble to ask you for whom?—I would rather you did not—not that it is any discredit to me, but he is a business man, and it would do him no good.

43282. At present I will not ask you, but up to what time did you actually go on the pitch in 1906?—Always—right up to the end of the year.

43283. Why did you stop at the end of the year?—Flat racing had ceased and frost had set in and caused a postponement, and the new Act was passed, and then that stopped me from the street.

24384. You said at the end of the year; that was in

the month of December when racing for the time being ceased?—Yes.

43285. Then you took to it again this year, acting as agent?—Yes, I am acting as agent in a different way.

43286. Not in the street?—No, I am not taking bets in the street.

43287. Had you any communication with anybody as to the change in your occupation?—How do you mean, Sir?

43288. You have given up street bookmaking. I suppose it is just commencing now?—It is in full swing as regards betting—I do not mean street bookmaking. What do you mean by any communication?

43289. Why did you not go on with the old business you referred to? You appeared to find it fairly satisfactory—at any rate, it was so satisfactory that instead of going back to your compositor's business you carried it on up to December of last year. What made you change your method of betting?—Myself, individually, do you mean?

43290. Yes?—I had what we call a bad time. I was practically run to the end of my resources.

43291. Last year?—Yes. And when I got like that I did not feel justified in continuing in that way, and I wanted to find a man who was financially in a position to finance me.

43292. That was the real reason, then, for the change of occupation?—Yes; not this year—that is from my own ownership to be an agent.

43293. I am talking of the second change?—Up to the end of last year.

43294. What made you change from the street bookmaking?—My employer was a bookmaker in the street himself, and he gave up street bookmaking, and he said he intended to give up all street bookmaking.

43295. Practically because of the new Act?—Yes, he would not allow me to personally bet in the street.

43296. Is that the sole cause of your change of occupation, or, rather, change of method of earning your money?—Yes, personally.

43297. The sole cause?—Yes, personally.

43298. You had been in contact a good deal with the police and Messrs. Wontner and Sons, had you not, since October?—Yes—only communications which I had received.

43299. Had your action with regard to Platt's evidence and your interview with the police had anything at all to do with your decision to give up street bookmaking?—It is in this way: I continued in the street; it was my living till I was stopped, and so long as he paid my fines I should have betted in the street. When he said he would pay no fines for me, then I stopped.

43300. Is that the case with your brother?—Which one—William Fisher?

43301. The only one who I understand is a bookmaker?—There were four of us bookmakers; we were all of us what you may call bookmakers. Two of them acted as agents for the younger brother and me. Four of us used to take papers.

43302. Then in 1903 four out of the five of you commenced this business?—Yes.

43303. You and your brother William as principals and the other two as your agents?—Yes.

43304. Then you have a fifth brother?—Yes.

43305. Is he concerned with this business at all?—No. And the younger one of course took no active part whatever in the business in 1903—only the financial part. I was the active partner. The other brother Thomas used to act as agent. He received a wage from us the same as I might receive from my present guv'nor.

43306. Had your brother William given up betting in the streets?—Entirely, and has no connection with it whatever. He is a clerk with the same guv'nor as I am, but he does his indoor work.

43307. He keeps the books, I suppose?—Yes, quite true.

43308. And it was William who was acting with you as principal in 1903, and who acted with you as agent after your misfortune in 1905?—Yes, that is quite true.

43309. He was agent with you for Platt?—Quite true—Platt and his brother-in-law.

43310. It was your brother who kept the books?—There was only one who had anything to do with the books, and that was myself. My brother was never allowed to have anything whatever to do with the books. If he was going to pay out, a slip of paper would be given to him for the amount to be paid out. The only contact my brother had with the books was this. At the end of the day when the papers were reckoned up they would be put in a pile; my brother was a better writer than I am, so he would write out the names of the clients who had to have anything to come. Mr. Platt would take the papers out and say for instance, "Jones, so much," and he would write it down, or "Brown, so much," and he would write it down. That is the only contact he would have with the books. He would have no control over them whatever, or handle them.

43311. But did he write in the books?—Yes, in his own handwriting—only the names of the clients.

43312. Would the writing down in the book take place in Platt's presence?—Yes.

43313. And in your presence?—Yes.

43314. Just tell me a little more about that. Platt, as I understand, used to come into Clerkenwell—that is to say, near the "Sutton Arms" where your pitch was—of a morning, say about 10 or 11 o'clock?—No.

43315. What time would he come?—The earliest would be about 12 and sometimes as late as a quarter to one.

43316. Then when did you generally on a racing day commence going upon your pitch and taking slips?—As a rule about ten minutes to 12.

43317. But I suppose you would take a slip at any time if you met one of the men you knew—say at 10 o'clock in the morning?—It is not customary. I would say "Wait till I get on my pitch," because we were liable to arrest, and if I had nobody there a detective might come behind me as I was taking the slip.

43318. I quite see it would be imprudent for you to begin except on your pitch, and with the precautions that you took at the pitch, but supposing you were in a man's house you would take a bet from him, would you not?—Without the money. If a man was to turn round and say, "I am going to have 5s. on so-and-so," I would say "All right, give me the paper and I will go outside and take your money."

43319. Would you not take the money wherever you were?—No.

43320. Not even in your own house?—No.

43321. Why not?—Supposing at the very time I was taking money there was any suspicion that I was betting, a man might come in and catch me red-handed, and I should be liable to heavy penalties for doing such a thing as that. That would be "a place."

43322. Then at any rate you thought it was better in carrying on business to take the money always when you were on your pitch?—Yes.

43323. What time did you get to your pitch generally?—About 10 to 12, or a quarter to 12.

43324. And then you began operations?—Yes, invariably when I got there. If I had what I call a heavy book, that is a lot to pay out, I would try and get the book and the money before I started business, but if Mr. Platt was rather late I would have to start business without him.

43325. But you did not know what the day would bring forth when you started at 12 o'clock, slipless?—Oh, yes, I would know. I would know what I had to pay out for the previous day. A man will come up for his money because if he has not come up overnight he would want it the next day.

43326. That I quite understand, but you are rather anticipating. Then I will take you back to the first time when you acted as agent for Mr. Platt. At that time you did owe a certain amount of money to various punters?—Quite true.

43327. That was not exactly the beginning—it was starting as far as Mr. Platt was concerned, but it was not starting as far as you were concerned, because it was understood by your customers that they were still to be paid?—Quite true, but the men were owed from the Saturday before.

43328. I think you began on a Monday for Mr. Platt?—Yes.

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43329. And money was owed to punters for the Saturday's operations?—Yes.

43330. It was not therefore quite a new start, was it?—No. It was a new start as far as the new governor was concerned.

43331. I want you to drop from your mind for a moment any question of money coming in order to discharge the debts due for Saturday. I want you to deal with the operations of the Monday. At 12 o'clock you began?—Yes.

43332. And men handed you slips with the money?—Yes.

43333. The bet noted on the slip was made by reference to your own rules, of course?—Quite true.

43334. What did the punter generally write on the slip?—Supposing he wanted 2s. Victor Wild, for instance, he would put down "2s. Victor Wild to win," or perhaps he would sometimes only put down "2s. Victor Wild," and his name at the bottom.

43335. "2s. Victor Wild" signed let us say "Chandler"?—Yes, and he might have "Stakes on" something else. They bet in various ways.

43336. Take an ordinary slip, it would be "2s. Victor Wild"?—And "stakes on" something else; as a general rule they like two chances for their money.

43337. Stakes on horse "X," shall we say?—Yes.

43338. "2s. Victor Wild, stakes on X—Chandler"?—"Stakes on X," and then his name would be put—Chandler.

43339. Then he would hand you the 2s. and the slip at the same time?—Yes, but not always. Sometimes he would write out the slip for a client; sometimes a man would not have paper or pencil, and he might say to me, "I am going to have so much; put me down 5s. on so-and-so." Say he was going to have 5s. on Victor Wild. We would make out that—"Victor Wild, 5s."

43340. Have you a book to enter that in?—No. Sometimes we would tear out a slip, or sometimes we would put it on the back of another man's paper, as occasion might arise.

43341. If he had not got paper you would offer him paper, and either he would write on it or you would?—And if we had not got paper sometimes we would write it on another man's bet, but we would put his name on it.

43342. At any rate the transaction involved first a slip in some form or other and the handing of money to you?—There would be clients who might lay out a bet and would not pay.

43343. That was betting on the nod, according to one of your phrases?—Yes, but you would not let people bet on the nod without you knew that they were going to pay you. Of course, you could not know exactly, but as a rule you do not find many bad clients in that way.

43344. That is a phrase that has been used—betting on the nod?—Yes, I understand what you mean.

43345. That really meant that the man came and told you "2s. Victor Wild," and goes away, and then you would enter it for him?—Yes, or he might give his 2s. or he might not. If he did not give me the money it would be betting on the nod, but he might come up and make a bet and give me the money.

43346. Betting on the nod really means giving credit to the punter?—Quite right.

43347. Just explain this slip a little more—"2s. Victor Wild." That means that the punter backs Victor Wild for 2s.?—Yes.

43348. If the same horse is entered for two races on the same day, which sometimes occurs, does he specify the race on the slip?—If he did not time the race he would be on the first race the horse runs in.

43349. Sometimes on the slips the race was mentioned, and the time?—Yes.

43350. A very careful punter would write it more carefully?—No, he would not do that; as a general rule they never time their papers—not 99 out of 100.

43351. So much for the words "2s. Victor Wild." What does "Stake on X" mean?—If Victor Wild wins, his 2s. will go on the next horse. Supposing Victor Wild was to win, he would still have 2s. in hand besides his winnings, and that would go on X, so that if X lost he would lose his 2s.

43352. Give me the name of another horse instead of X?—Say "King Charles."

43353. Then we will take the slip—"2s. Victor Wild, stake on King Charles," and the signature of the punter?—Yes.

43354. And if you get the 2s. as well the transaction would be complete, and in a given event you would have to pay?—Yes.

43355. Now about the odds against Victor Wild. This backing for 2s. means, of course, that you are giving odds against the horse?—Yes, but according to the card you showed me if a horse won at 20 to 1 you would only get 16 to 1, according to that card, if it was what they call a small race. It says on that card "16 to 1 minor races."

43356. "Ordinary races 16 to 1 and 4 to 1 for a place"?—If it was an ordinary race and Victor Wild was to win at 20 to 1 you would only get 16 to 1. That would be the limit you would get for your money, so that you would get 32s. for your 2s.

43357. If Victor Wild won the race, where do you get your 20 to 1 from?—Supposing the horse wins at 20 to 1, the odds are returned. There is such a thing as a return in the sporting papers, and they return the odds the different horses start at, which are quoted by Tattersall's, and those are the recognised prices.

43358. Let us go back for a moment, because you know all about this, and my knowledge is somewhat scrappy with regard to it. The slip I have given you says, "2s. Victor Wild; stake on King Charles." You have suggested the odds may be 20 to 1?—Yes.

43359. Where do you get those odds? Are those the odds offered at the meeting?—Yes.

43360. How do you in Clerkenwell at 12 o'clock know what is going on?—We do not know until night.

43361. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Those are not the odds that are quoted in the morning papers?—Oh, no. In the case of a few big races the odds are quoted—the Derby and other big races—but the other odds would be quoted in the evening papers.

43362. (*Chairman.*) It is what is called the starting price that determines the odds, by reference to which the slip becomes intelligible?—That is quite true.

43363. Then you may read it in this way: "2s. Victor Wild at starting price; stake on King Charles at starting price"?—That would be accurate.

43364. Then the starting price is only determined, as you say, later in the day?—Before the race is run, if you are on the racecourse, they lay the odds against the horses, and at the fall of the flag the prices quoted against those different horses are the starting prices.

43365. That I think everybody understands, but what I do not quite follow yet is how you settle the matter?—It is easily settled. In the return of the prices at night they quote the horses just as they would stocks and shares. Supposing you were in a stockbroker's office or on the Stock Exchange, and you see the different prices quoted against the different stocks at the end of the day you would know they would be the prices at which they were standing.

43366. Then you look at the prices?—Quite true.

43367. Supposing the punter says, "I will not go by that, because that is incorrect"?—But you go by certain papers. Some men go by the "Evening Standard," and some by the "Sportsman," and some by the "Sporting Life."

43368. Then in your rules you had a rule like this: "The 'Sportsman' shall be accepted as a true and just record"?—Quite true.

43369. Then, following out your day, at 12 o'clock, before you began, would you have expected to see Mr. Platt at all?—Yes, if he had not given me the money overnight.

43370. You do not want any money for starting?—Oh, yes, we do.

43371. I have asked you to drop the case when you began for Mr. Platt, because you owed money for the Saturday?—I am dropping that altogether. When Mr. Platt came on the scene on that Monday I was already betting when I saw Mr. Platt.

43372. Then take the Tuesday?—I would start betting on my pitch if Mr. Platt was not down to time. I should have the money to receive off him.

43373. Then take you yourself, beginning on the first day you started business. You have your money

in your pocket—your capital in your pocket?—I quite understand what you mean, but it was not necessary.

43374. In order to begin this business to-morrow, I need not have a penny in my pocket when I go on my pitch at 12 o'clock?—Quite true.

43375. Then we will suppose you begin without any money in your pocket, except what is in it for your own purposes for the day. Then you receive a large number of slips—it may be 100 or 200 slips?—You would not do that at the start; that would be when you have been at it for some time.

43376. The more punters there are the better for you?—Yes.

43377. The larger the business done, the greater the chances of profit for you?—Yes.

43378. Otherwise you would not carry on business?—Quite so.

43379. It would not pay you to make 10 bets every day?—It might or it might not; it is all chance.

43380. That would hardly be a business, then?—No.

43381. What time did you leave your pitch?—Sometimes about half-past three or sometimes four o'clock. Business is done, say, at two o'clock.

43382. Was anything said in your card as to the time and place of payment of successful punters in whose favour the balance was?—No.

43383. Supposing I had come up to you and given you the slip which I have mentioned, "2s. Victor Wild; stake on King Charles," and supposing Victor Wild had won, how should I find you?—As a rule, they would say, "Where do you pay out?" because you do not put it on your paper, and you would say, "I pay out So-and-so," and they would find you there; they would come there and get the money.

43384. When would the punter have a right to come, according to the usual dealing?—At night time if you paid out at night time; some bookmakers do not pay out at night time, but pay out the next day.

43385. There is an understanding, expressed or implied, between the bookmaker and the punter as to the time and place at which he is to be paid?—Yes.

43386. And that may be either the same evening on which the race is run or it may be the next day?—Quite true

43387. What was the arrangement between you and Mr. Platt and your punters?—To pay out the same night.

43388. I will take what I call a typical day. You begin at 12, and knock off at half-past three or four, and you are to pay the same night?—Yes.

43389. Of course, that meant a good deal of work for you if you had 200 bets?—Yes.

43390. You had 200 slips to go over and to make up, and you had to see as to each what the account between you and the punter was?—Yes.

43391. For that purpose you get the evening papers, whichever you relied on?—Yes.

43392. All that work could not be done in the street?—No, it was never done in the street.

43393. Where did you go?—The first week Mr. Platt took the papers away.

43394. I am not talking of the present moment, but what was your usual custom?—Our homes.

43395. That was quite near your pitch?—Yes.

43396. What time did you commence to make up the accounts?—Directly we left the pitch. We would start making up by one of the ordinary papers, and we would check it by the evening papers which we had to go by to see if the prices were right.

43397. For that purpose you require a book or paper each day?—Yes.

43398. When you and your brother started, you started with some capital, and with a view of carrying on a regular business?—Yes.

43399. Did you keep no proper books?—How do you mean—official records?

43400. I should have thought you would want to know at the end of the week whether your capital had been added to or whether you had suffered a loss?—We would know that by our takings.

43401. You would have a pretty good guess, but when you went on for six months you would require some better record than the papers?—We did not do it in that way. We used to do it from week to week.

43402. Then it was practically a hand-to-mouth business?—That is quite true.

43403. For making your account with your punters (I have given you a case of receiving 200 slips) you would have to have a good-sized bit of paper?—We would keep a book weekly, and sometimes it would go over a week, and sometimes it would not.

43404. Have you got one of those books here?—I have not got one with me. I did not bring one.

43405. When you had finished making up the accounts it was your duty to go back to the place where your punters would expect to find you?—Quite true.

43406. Do they generally all come—those who are winners?—The majority would come; it all depends on the amount they had to come; if they had large amounts they would be there, but if they were small amounts they would not trouble, but would wait till the next day.

43407. That was rather awkward if the bet was made on the Monday, it was very awkward for the punter to wait until the Wednesday or the Thursday?—They do not do that, they generally come the next day; they do not let it go very long. Some bookmakers have a rule to the effect that if they do not receive the claim in a certain time the bet is off, but I do not believe in that.

43408. I think I follow now sufficient for my purpose the way in which you carried on business. When Platt came on the scene what did you do the first day or the second day with regard to him? Did he come and bring you any money to start with? We know you owed money from the Saturday?—Yes. On the first day it was, as far as I can recollect, between a quarter to one and a quarter past one when Mr. Platt came on the scene. I was betting at the time, and he came up to me and asked me how I stood. I told him as near as I could tell him what was the financial position we were standing in, because we did not want to stop our business; we were going to carry it on till we found somebody to finance us, and I told him, and he said "All right, I am going to take over this pitch. I am your new governor." My brother had settled with him, and my brother had come previously to me and told me he thought he had got somebody to stand us, and he then went and saw him, and when Platt came up then I knew that there was somebody coming along, so, of course, I was glad, and I said "All right, sir," and I went on betting, and at 2 o'clock, after the first race, or it might be half-past 1, I cannot say for certain, he came up and took my slips from me—not the money, but only the slips, and then after the next race, say, the next half hour, he came up again, and the next half hour, and every half hour till we thought there was no more.

43409. Then according to the way you and Platt were doing business he would be in attendance, though he was not on the pitch taking the slips, but he would be in attendance?—Yes.

43410. And whenever he asked for the slips you gave them to him?—Yes.

43411. That would be done cautiously, because it might be observed?—Quite true.

43412. Then at the end of the day what did you and Platt do, as a rule?—It was only this week that this happened that Mr. Platt took the slips, and at the end of the day he took all the money I had.

43413. At the end of the day?—Yes, for that week only. He took it all away, because he could not make the papers up. He made them up out of our sight that week.

43414. And paid the punters himself?—No, he came down with us, and in our presence he paid the punters.

43415. He took the slips away and all the money, and then he came back with the account, and in your presence he paid the punters?—Yes.

43416. So that it was Platt's business by that time, and the only part of the business you did with Platt was to be on the pitch taking the slips?—That is quite true for that week.

43417. What was done the week after?—The week after we thought it was not the proper thing. I suppose we had our funny ideas, but we wanted to see

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things in our sight, and to see things carried on in our sight, and if there was a very bad day we wanted a little guarantee that we should see Mr. Platt, and know that if there was a bad day we should see the money that was taken and know what was taken, and be able to see, so far as we could, how much money there was; he could not get away from us if there was money owing to punters. That is the real truth of it, and we thought it best to have the papers made up in our presence, and that would be a guarantee for the punters as well, because we would know the papers we took, and none could be destroyed.

43418. After that first week that new system was followed daily in connection with Platt?—Yes.

43419. Was your brother William generally present with you when the accounts were made out at night?—Yes.

43420. Who did the writing when you met after the first week?—My brother used to enter them sometimes. I used to enter them sometimes, but my brother, as a rule, I think, entered the names of the winners.

43471. The position after the first week was that Platt had not taken money at all from you during the day?—No.

43422. He had taken the slips, as a rule?—He had taken all the slips.

43423. When you three met you had taken the money and Platt had got the slips?—Quite true.

43424. What was your process of settling the account when you met together at night to make up the accounts?—That would be in the presence of his brother-in-law. His brother-in-law would be there as well.

43425. Then you four were together?—Yes.

43426. Who wrote out the slips, for instance?—The amounts on them?

43427. Yes?—Platt would do so. He marked on the back of the slips, as an extra check, how much money was laid out.

43428. So that, on the slips, supposing Victor Wild had won——?—No, I do not mean that. I will explain what I mean. I mean so as to try to find out how much money I had taken or how much the punters had to come. Which do you mean?

43429. I do not know. I am asking you?—Platt had all the papers.

43430. And you had all the money?—The mode of procedure would be, first, to see how we had got on on the day—to see whether we had won or lost. The papers would be opened out, and the winners would be put on one side, and the losers would be crossed with a mark or struck through to show that they had lost.

43431. You got rid of a great many slips, I suppose, by that means?—Sometimes.

43432. The more slips that were got rid of in that way the better for you?—It does not always follow.

43433. It does not alway follow, logically, but still there would be a number of slips in one heap referring to punters who had lost their money completely?—That is right.

43434. The other heap would contain a number of slips referring to sums which had to be paid by you to the punters?—Yes.

43435. How did you make up that account?—We should get the evening papers to see what horses had won, and we should find out how much they had won, and enter on the papers how much they had to come.

43436. One typical case is "2s. Victor Wild—Chandler." Suppose Chandler won?—Suppose Victor Wild had won at 4 to 1, and the other horse had not run, he would have 10s. to come, so we should put 10s. on the paper.

43437. On the slip?—On the slip.

43438. That would be the first thing?—That would be the first thing. Then we should know that he had 10s. to come.

43439. On which side of the slip did you put the 10s.?—On the side on which he won.

43440. On the same side on which it appeared?—We should put it perhaps in the corner.

43441. When you had dealt with all the slips in that way, was any entry made in a book, or was a list made up then of the punters who had to be paid?—Yes.

43442. You would have to get the names of the punters and the amounts due to them?—Quite so.

43443. Where were those names entered?—In our presence in the same place in a book.

43444. What kind of a book was it?—An ordinary common ruled cash book—a long one.

43445. Which of the four of you had that book?—I had.

43446. Did you enter the names?—Sometimes I entered the names of the punters, and the amounts, and sometimes my brother did. Only the names of the clients my brother entered. Anything connected with money I entered. He used to fill in what they had actually won.

43447. Then Platt did not write at all in that book?—No, I do not think he did.

43448. Why should he, according to that system? It was your book?—After we had done, Platt would run up the book and see if the totals were right, and if he found it was wrong he might alter a figure.

43449. I quite understand that. After the slips had been separated in the way you say, and the amounts due to each punter noted on the punters' slips, then the names of the punters who had won were entered in a book together with the amounts due from you to them?—Quite so.

43450. And it was, you say, your brother who wrote in that book?—Quite true.

43451. At the dictation of Platt and his partner, I suppose?—Yes.

43452. They had the slips?—Sometimes I would call them out, and sometimes he would call them out.

43453. But if you called them out, your brother entered them, I suppose?—Yes, quite true—mostly Mr. Platt called them out.

43454. Am I to understand that the person who called them out did not write in the book himself?—No.

43455. Because it would not have been a convenient course, and would not have served the purpose of a check?—Yes.

43456. That book is made up, we will suppose. Then, as you are the person to pay the punters, you would have, as the result of that examination of the account, a list in your hand of the person to whom you had to make payments?—Quite so.

43457. Then would come the question of money?—Yes.

43458. After the first week you had to put the money on the table, had you not?—When the slips had been made up, and the book had been made up, I should take, as a rule, the moneys out of my pocket (sometimes before the book was made up or sometimes after) and put it on the table to see if I had any silver.

43459. It does not matter at what time you emptied your pocket?—Then Platt would count the money to see that it was correct. Sometimes it was counted beforehand and sometimes afterwards.

43460. It is quite immaterial, but in one way or another you produced the money, and then it was counted?—Yes.

43461. Then it was Platt's duty to give you enough money to pay the amount due to the punters?—No, I would not have the money at all. Platt would not give me the money, he would put the money in his own pocket; Platt would take all the money away.

43462. You handed over all the money that you had got?—Yes.

43463. But supposing the total amount of money that you handed to him or placed upon the table did not amount to the total of the amount that you had taken, according to the slips, what happened then?—Then I should have to give an account of the moneys taken. Supposing, for instance, there was such a thing as a query for the day—supposing I had paid a man 3s. 6d. with a query, and I knew him to be right, I would say, "I paid 3s. 6d. query." Supposing, for instance, Platt had half a sovereign off me, I would say, "I gave 'So-and-So' half a sovereign"; it does not matter whether it was Platt or not, because I would not put it down in his own name.

43464. You would not put it down in Platt's name?—No.

43465. Why not?—Perhaps he would not want me to enter it as "Platt," because his brother-in-law would be present, and he would not want his brother-in-law to know that.

43466. If you had given him half a sovereign in the course of the day, do you mean?—Yes. Take an illustration that comes to my mind. Supposing he wanted to back a horse.

43467. Supposing Platt wanted to be a punter himself?—Yes. Suppose he says, "Go and put me £1 on 'So-and-So,'" and that horse lost, he would lose his £1. He would not give me that £1. That £1 would have to be made up at night time, because his brother-in-law would be present, and that £1 would have to be accounted for.

43468. If Platt and his brother-in-law were partners, that is one of the partners entering into business in another capacity. Why should you not say "Platt had a bet with me." That would cancel the matter as far as you were concerned. Then in the account between Platt and his partner Platt would be debited with £1?—He would not.

43469. Why not?—If he told me not to debit him he would not.

43470. You mean you were a party to a secret arrangement with Platt that was to be unknown to his partner, McCarthy?—Such was the case.

43471. Did you do that often?—Several times.

43472. I mean you come here and you are complaining of dishonesty on the part of Platt, and in your communication to Messrs. Wontner and Son you complain of dishonesty on the part of Platt?—Yes.

43473. Does it not strike you that you were dishonest to McCarthy?—It did not strike me in that sense, and I will tell you why. Mr. Platt would have 10s., or, say, 5s. I said "That is not right, Mr. Platt." Those were my very words.

43474. You told Platt it was wrong?—I told him so, and he said "That is right; that will be all right in the end."

43475. I daresay when you were all ruined in the end it might be all right?—As a matter of fact, there was an instance when the brother-in-law asked me on a certain occasion how much we won on the week, and to the best of my ability I told him. It appears that Platt had told him something different, and there were a few words about it. I was depending for my life on my occupation, in a sense, and I knew if there was a bust up I should lose my job. Mr. Platt came to me and said "What did"—mentioning his name—"say to you?" I said, "He asked me how much we won on the week." He said, "What did you tell him?" I said, "I told him the truth." He said, "You know you did not win so much." I said, "I did not know that." He said, "There are one or two little bets you did not know of." I said, "I have not seen them." He said, "You do not know everything." I said, "All right." When the brother-in-law came round to me I said to him, "I am sorry I thought there was so much won last week, but I must have made a mistake; Mr. Platt told me it was not so much; but for the future all the papers that come on this pitch am I responsible for?" He said, "Yes." I said, "Any papers that are taken here you are not responsible for." He said, "No." That is all I wanted to know. He said, "What is the matter?" I said, "That is all." If he was dull enough not to grasp my meaning I did not enlighten him any further.

43476. Did Platt bet very often?—No. He used to tell me of enormous bets. He did not give me the money for bets. I may have made two or three bets for him.

43477. How many bets did you accept for Platt during the few weeks you were his agent?—I should think three.

43478. Only three?—I should say three.

43479. What did you enter on the slip. Did you make out the slip for him?—No, I would not bet with him ourselves.

43480. Then there was no slip at all?—No. I would go and bet with somebody else, and he would have to trust to me to put it on. If I did not put the bet on that would be my look-out, but, as a matter of fact, I did put his bets on.

43481. You mean you did not bet with yourself?—No.

43482. You did not write out a slip for Platt, and put in the slip "Alf.", or some name like that?—No.

43483. You went and gave a sovereign or 10s. to another bookmaker?—That is quite true. I had to pay the actual money.

43484. Why did you do that?—Because he told me to. I was told to recognise him as the governor, and I did, and to do as he told me, and I did.

43485. Then I do not understand how you managed about the deficiency caused by your having given 10s. to Platt. Observe what happened. According to the story which you give me as to the way in which you did business, as the result of the examination of the slips so much was due to so many punters?—Quite right.

43486. The money which you had in your pocket is put on the table?—Yes.

43487. It is 10s. short?—It might be more than that.

43488. We will suppose that it was 10s. short. That is the instance you yourself gave?—Yes.

43489. You have to account for that 10s.?—Yes.

43490. I thought you said you would account for it as a bet made by a fictitious punter?—No, nothing of the kind.

43491. How did you deal with it?—I did as I was told.

43492. You were 10s. short?—In one instance you will find there he had 15s. off me. I should think about one o'clock he said to me "I want 15s." I said "All right." He said "You can put it down to 'Tecs'," I think it was, or something like that. He said "Put it down to 'Tecs'." I put it down.

43493. And you knew that that would come before McCarthy; the word "Tecs" would have to be mentioned to McCarthy?—It might be mentioned, but if McCarthy could not read or write he would only see the figures, and he would only go by the figures.

43494. He would say "That 10s. short is partly my money"?—Yes, but they would not settle in front of me; they used to have a settlement amongst themselves.

43495. But you have told me that McCarthy, Platt, you and your brother, were present, with all the slips on the table in two heaps, and lists written out by you or your brother, and a book with the names of the punters, and the amounts due to them, and the money on the table too?—Yes.

43496. Then it turns out the money on the table is 10s. less than it ought to be according to the slips?—That is right.

43497. McCarthy was not deaf as well as unable to read or write, was he?—No, but McCarthy would not take any notice. I would make up a list of expenses under Platt's dictation. I put it down, and he would have a settlement when we were all gone, and when they were by themselves, and there is no doubt he showed certain expenses during the day, and, of course, McCarthy would accept it as such.

43498. The names of the punters were called out, and the amount that each had won was called out, and entered in the book, then the total amount was compared with the money on the table, and then they discovered that the money on the table was 10s. less than it ought to?—It might be more.

43499. He expected that there would be a deficiency?—Platt would say: "Make a list of what is laid out."

43500. He expected that there would be a deficiency in respect of the monies laid out?—Yes. The only expenses which are practically allowed would be for what we call "lookers out," or "touts," and he might allow me, say, 1s. for a drink for myself, or anything like that.

43501. If you found it necessary to pay something to a policeman, that would be allowed you?—No, he would not allow me that.

43502. Why not?—Because he did not believe in it.

43503. That would be the time at which the matter would be inquired into by Platt, and his partner, would it not—when you found 10s. there, and the money had been laid out for a policeman?—There was no such question raised between McCarthy and Platt. They seemed unanimous in their mode of working.

43504. Very likely, McCarthy trusted Platt?—He did.

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43505. He heard the word "Tecs" mentioned?—I do not suppose he heard it.

43506. Was he deaf?—No. I would make out a list, and he left the matter in Platt's hands. He left Platt to control it. Platt would say "Give me a list of expenses," which I did, and I suppose after all was over he would show this list to McCarthy, and it would be accepted as such.

43507. Then you wish us to understand that any entry that bears the possible interpretation of being an entry of a payment made to the police is a purely fictitious entry made by you at Platt's request?—Quite so.

43508. Then will you kindly tell me why it was necessary to resort to the device of saying that the money had been laid out on the police. Was there any other excuse?—No, I do not see any other excuse there could be.

43509. That was accepted by McCarthy as a proper one?—It may have been.

43510. It was, was it not?—It must have been.

43511. At present the only excuses for your money not being complete that you suggest are, first of all, the payment of a drink to yourself?—I do not drink myself.

43512. You said so?—He might allow me 1s., but that would be acknowledged.

43513. That would be an allowance which would be naturally passed by your principals and nobody would complain of that. That is the first thing?—Yes.

43514. The other excuse suggested as being a proper one is that you had betted for Platt?—Yes. That is my answer to it.

43515. You had expended money at Platt's request?—Yes, or I had another excuse, that I had given him the actual money, or he had left me the actual money short.

43516. Those are the excuses for deductions which you have suggested?—Quite right.

43517. Except this, that you also, when Platt had taken money from you, made fictitious entries at his request?—Yes. I will tell you another thing. He told me that his brother-in-law did not understand the business so well as he did, and he said, "Of course, you know, he would not allow me for a certain number of drinks." He would say, "I will have a few shillings for that; you put it down as" so and so.

43518. You talk a great deal about the brother-in-law. What aged man is McCarthy?—I should think about 30.

43519. Is he a sober-looking man?—As far as I know he is a very decent fellow.

43520. He has got his wits about him?—I should think he had.

43521. Is he related in any way to you as well as to Platt?—None whatever.

43522. Is he related to your brother William in any way?—No, not that I know of. I could not swear that he is; I could not say. He may be, but not as far as I know. I do not know whether he has any actual relationship in any shape or form.

43523. Is your brother a married man?—William?

43524. Yes?—Yes.

43525. Whom did he marry?—He married a girl named Agnes Grove.

43526. Is she any relation of McCarthy?—I could not say. I do not know.

43527. Is McCarthy your brother-in-law?—I could not say—not that I know of. I have no sister.

43528. I beg your pardon. I meant to say is he William Fisher's brother-in-law?—Not that I know of. I should not think so. It is news to me if that is the case, absolutely.

43528*. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I want first of all to ask you about your interview with the police. I understood from you that on October 20th, which was the day after you had seen in the papers something about Platt's statement, you sent a punter to the police station?—I did not send a punter. I sent a person in my employ.

43529. I thought you mentioned that he was a punter?—No, not a punter—a person in my employ.

43530. One of your scouts?—Yes.

43531. Whom did you send?—One of my scouts.

43532. What was his name?—His name is Chandler.

43533. What did you tell him to do?—I will tell you how it occurred, and then perhaps you will understand it. I went through my usual routine day's business, and about a quarter past 8 I came to pay out. I was working for another man at the time. It would be about a quarter past 9 at night. I said to him, "This is a nice thing for a man to turn round and say." This is what got on my nerves. "He says he has now five agents in the G Division, and he is paying the police £3 10s. a week," or words to that effect.

43534. You understood Platt had told us that?—I read it in the evidence.

43535. In the newspapers?—Yes. I said, "It is a deliberate falsehood; this man is not employing anybody in this division; and if he is not employing anybody, surely he cannot be paying anybody." I said, "Who is the head of the police in this division." He said, "Wright or Leach," or another man; I forget the other man's name; I think it was Hammond or a name like that. I said, "You go down and tell one of them I want to see them to-morrow at 12 o'clock on the City Road Bridge." I suppose he took that as an order, and he did so. I went to keep my appointment. Then from there I went home. I sat down and I was thinking what was the best thing to do, because I knew he had no agents there, and I knew I was the only agent, practically speaking, he had previously in that division. I thought to myself, "Well, I know it is a deliberate falsehood. I will write to the Commissioners"—I believe I wrote a letter that night—"or write to the solicitors." I do not know whether it was on that night exactly. I made up my mind to do another thing. I thought "I shall go down to the police station." I went down to King's Cross police station (I think it was about 9 o'clock in the morning), and as I was going to the station I saw an officer. If I went down there I could point out the officer I did see. I said to him, "Excuse me, but are you a police officer?" He said, "How do you know I am?" I said, "Well, I believe you are." He said, "Well, I am." I said, "Well, I am a bookmaker, and I am in a position to disprove the evidence before the Commission of this man Platt."

43536. I think that is enough. I think I know what happened afterwards. I understand from you now that when you first saw this in the papers you were struck with the fact that he still had agents going on then bribing the police?—Quite true—that he had five agents at work.

43537. And that being untrue, as you knew, you thought it would be well to inform the police?—Yes, quite true.

43538. You just told us you say Chandler, and you asked him who the police were in that district?—Yes, I asked him who the heads of the police were.

43539. He said one was Leach?—And the other was Wright, and there was another name.

43540. The other name you do not remember?—Quite right. It might be Hammond.

43541. You had to ask him the names?—I asked him who the heads of the police were, and he told me. I did not know their position at all. When he told me I thought they were really the proper people to see—they were the supreme heads of the district, practically speaking.

43542. Was that the first time you had heard of them?—No, I had heard of them previously many a time. A scout has run up to me and said, "Look out, here comes Leach" "Here comes Wright!" or any other officer. Of course, that is what they were employed for.

43543. You knew that they had been in the vicinity. Why did you have to ask him who were the heads of the police?—I did not know, you see; I would not know one from the other. They would say to me, "Come, look out; here comes Wright!" "Here comes Leach!" I should not wait to see them. I should walk away.

43544. All you wanted them to know was that this was untrue?—Yes.

43545. And to inform the police generally?—And that he had defrauded me out of my money, and the character of the man.

43546. Why did not you go to the police station your-

self?—I did not want to be known at the police station, or to walk in, because their eye would be on me. I thought if I only saw two men or one man it would do. I was not going to tell them where I was betting. I did not tell them where I was betting. I just mentioned the matter.

43547. I think we understand that. You say you asked Chandler who were the heads of the police?—Yes.

43548. And Chandler told you the heads of the police were Leach and Wright, and this other man whose name you think was Hammond?—Yes.

43549. You wanted to see the heads of the police?—Certainly.

43550. I again put it to you, why did you not go to the police station and speak to the heads of the police yourself?—I tell you the reason I did not do that. The only possible men whom he might think of were in the streets anywhere near where I was betting.

43551. What did you want to tell the heads of the police?—To tell them what he had said was false. What was on my mind then was that he had not the agents in the district betting, and that he had not any agents at all in the district betting. What struck me that night was that he said that he had five agents, and he was paying them so much a week. I knew he was not doing anything of the kind.

43552. What made you, when you met the heads of the police, tell them that you thought the names of those two policemen would be in the book?—Because I knew Platt had got me to write things down in the book, and I did not know whether I had written any name down. It is quite possible he may have said to me, "That is a nice thing; put down so-and-so." He may have said it or not. I may have entered it in a book or not have entered it in a book. I might have put it down to something else.

43553. You knew perfectly well, when you saw these policemen on the bridge, that somehow or another the names of Leach and, you expected, Wright had been given by Platt?—No, I never knew what names might be mentioned. Any names might be mentioned.

43554. What did you think about it?—I thought this much. I did not know who I was going to see. I asked this scout who were the heads of the police, and he told me these two individuals. There might have been any other officer that had come through that might be mentioned in the book. It is quite possible it may have mentioned any name. I did not know any name at all.

43555. You say you sent for these policemen not because their names were Leach and Wright, but because the scout told you they were the heads of the police?—Quite true.

43556. Having done that, when you meet them you say to them that if the names which had been given by Platt included Leach and Wright, the reason for that was that you remembered an occasion when he was present when your scout had come up and said Leach and Wright were there?—That is quite true. He may not have said those words exactly. I do not know exactly what my actual words were, but the names of any officers who came through there might have been mentioned. They might have been my actual words. I was in a feverish state of excitement. I was rather excited over what I was doing.

43557. Mind you, you are on your oath here?—Yes, I know that.

43558. Do you mean to say, when you had that conversation with the policemen which we have heard of, that you did not expect the name of Leach had been mentioned or found in the books of Platt?—Of course not.

43559. Why did you say so?—I never said so.

43560. What did you say to the police? Tell us exactly what you did say? First of all, whom did you see?—I think I spoke to Mr. Wright, because he was the man who arrested me once, and he was the only man I knew by sight. Then I did not actually know his name was Wright, because I think it was a man named Hearne who arrested me. I think I addressed myself to him, and a third man was there whom I did not know. I knew a man by sight of the name of Jerry Chandler.

43561. Who is Jerry Chandler?—I do not know; but he was a man similar to this man that was in the box—similar to Laing. I always thought that was Jerry Chandler.

43562. You always thought that the man known as Laing was Jerry Chandler?—I had seen him before.

43563. The man whom you had seen before as Laing was Jerry Chandler?—I always thought he was Jerry Chandler. Now I know him to be Laing.

43564. You say you did know a man of the name of Jerry Chandler, and that man you now know to be Sergeant Laing?—That is quite true.

43565. Do not say anything you do not mean. Do you know now that this man is Sergeant Laing?—Yes.

43566. Jerry Chandler was Police-sergeant Laing?—Yes.

43567. How did you know him as Jerry Chandler?—By the scout. I will tell you how I knew it. One day I was in rather what they call a tight corner in the vicinity, and the scout halloaed out, "Here comes Jerry Chandler." I faced the music, as the saying is. I thought I had not got time to get away, so I walked full breast, and walked out of it, as I thought, and I saw this gentleman as I was passing. I noticed this man as I was passing.

43568. You knew him by sight then?—I knew him by sight.

43569. Did you know him well by sight?—No, not exactly well. I had seen him two or three times, I am certain.

43570. We have heard that he has been a detective for some time?—Yes.

43571. Do you know whether Platt knew him as "Jerry Chandler"?—I could not say.

43572. Have you ever spoken to Platt about him as Jerry Chandler?—No.

43573. Did you expect that his name might be one that Platt had mentioned?—Quite possible—just as probable as any other name.

43574. Why was it quite possible?—Because if he was in the vicinity the tout would holloa out who is coming by name if he knew him, or "Look out, here comes So-and-so," and it is quite possible it might be him. If he had mentioned his name as "Jerry Chandler" it would not have surprised me in any shape or form.

43575. But you had an explanation to give to the police sergeants with regard to Leach. I mean you stated to them that if Leach had had his name mentioned that was probably due to this event?—I will tell you why I said that, because on this occasion when the scout ran up and said, "Look out, here comes Leach and Wright," I ran away, and Platt said, "I am going to have a walk round the houses to have a look at them," and he had a look at them. That is the only way I would know he would know them.

43576. When did this occur?—It might be on the Royal Hunt Cup day. I could not say exactly, I think it would be a big race day. I could not fix what the time was. It would be between May and July.

43577. As far as you know, is that the only occasion on which you can tell us that Platt had known the name of Leach?—There might be other occasions when they were round the vicinity, and the scout would warn me to that effect, and Platt would be there, and he would get out of it the same as I did.

43578. What did the policemen say to you on the bridge?—The officers?

43579. Yes?—I think one of them said, "What has that to do with us?" I think my words to them were "I am the bookmaker Fisher." They said, "What has that to do with us?" I said, "I have a paragraph here." They said, "What is that?" They seemed rather impressed. I said, "I have read in the paper about a man named Platt saying he has five agents in the G Division, and that he is paying the police £3 10s. a week." I said, "I know that is absolutely false, because I know he has not one in the G Division, and, apart from him being able to do that, he has run away with £27 of our money, and I do not think he is in a position to have the money to pay them that." I said, "If through any fault of mine your names should be mentioned, or any names in the G Division, I am extremely sorry, because I know it is not true," because I never gave a halfpenny to anybody.

43580. You said if through any fault of yours their names were mentioned?—Yes, it was nothing to do

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with any of them, because I thought then I was talking to some ——

43581. What was the fault of yours through which you thought their names might be mentioned?—If I had put down, as Platt suggested, the name of any individual it would be my fault for putting it down, and it would have nothing to do with them.

43582. If you had put it down?—Yes.

43583. Having given me that answer, do you mean to tell me you did not know you had put it down?—No, I could not swear. The business is a very exciting business; betting is very exciting; and things would pass through your hands daily. You would have a book for a day, or a week, and the book passes out of your hands, and you do not see any more of it; sometimes you throw it on the fire, and take no further notice of it.

43584. You might have done?—I might have done, because I knew I had made fictitious entries.

43585. You knew that you had made fictitious entries?—Quite true.

43586. And you knew that some of those fictitious entries were entries of the word "Police"?—Quite true.

43587. And you thought that some of the fictitious entries might be the names of these policemen?—Any name.

43588. Can you tell us what number of fictitious entries you used to make of that kind?—I do not follow what you mean.

43589. I understand you to say you used to put down "Police" at Platt's instigation, and fictitious entries to account for the money otherwise spent?—Yes.

43590. And that you might have put down the names of individual policemen?—Yes.

43591. As fictitious policemen?—Yes.

43592. How often would that be done?—Sometimes twice a week, sometimes once a week, sometimes three times a week. It would vary according to the amount of money he had had, or what he left me short.

43593. Then once or twice a week you would put down something which might have implicated the police although it was put down as fictitious?—It might be.

43594. How many of those books would you have kept? For instance, how long would *this* book last you?—Sometimes it would take three leaves a day, and sometimes, with queries and that, it would take six leaves a day.

43595. You cannot tell at all?—No, you can never tell.

43596. Would *this* last you a week?—Yes, I should say it would last a week or a fortnight. Some books last three weeks. It all depends on what is going on. If it is a good day there would be more punters, and if it is a bad day there would be less punters.

43597. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) It would depend on the time of the year?—Yes. I could not say how many leaves it would take. Sometimes it would be a good day, and it would take two leaves; some days it would take six or eight leaves.

43598. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Did you supply these books, or did Platt supply them?—Sometimes I would supply a book and sometimes Platt would supply it. He used to take it home at night.

43599. Did you use these kind of books the whole time you were working with Platt?—Yes—not exactly that kind—some would have a different kind of cover.

43600. I want to get a rough idea of how many of these books altogether must have passed through your hands, from you to Platt?—How long was he with me?

43601. Practically it was May, June, July, and August?—Generally about ten. It might be more or it might be less.

43602. I understand from your examination by the learned Chairman that these books were on the table when you, Platt, McCarthy and your brother William were present?—Yes.

43603. And when you had the winning slips placed in a pile, with the amount that you had to pay out to the winners, then Platt or somebody else (usually Platt) would read these out to you?—Would call the punters' names out.

43604. And the amounts which were put on the corners of the slips?—Sometimes I would call them out and my brother put them down.

43605. Who did generally put them down?—I should think my brother did.

43606. You have been through these books?—Yes.

43607. Have you seen any entries in your own handwriting?—Yes. Most of the entries in my own handwriting are connected with money and expenses, or queries. My brother had nothing to do with the money. He used to hand over what he had and have done with it.

43608. Just look at *those* pages. In whose writing are those two pages?—That is my brother's.

43609. Whose writing is that on the other side?—That is mine.

43610. And on the opposite page?—Mine.

43611. Let me read this to you: "Queries," there is nothing against that; "Stevens 2s.," Hoffman 1s.," "Symes 1s." Then there is the word "Expenses." Then "Queries 9s. 6d.," then this word, "L——g 10s.," and then "Spent 5s. 6d." The whole is added up—£1 9s. You say you put down things that had to do with money?—Yes.

43612. Am I right in saying that all those items refer to money that had been expended?—No, there is only 5s. 6d. expended.

43613. What would "Queries" be?—"Queries" would be this. For instance, supposing a man had something to come, I would tell Platt what it was. The word here is "owing."

43614. *That* is the word "Queries"?—Yes.

43615. I want to know exactly what that means?—"Queries" would mean that L——g had 10s. to come. This is "Expenses 9s. 6d."

43616. 9s. 6d. is expenses?—Yes.

43617. What kind of expenses?—For various things in the day. Sometimes we would have dinner, and sometimes Platt would entertain one or two friends, and those would have to be paid for.

43618. When you wrote that book had you had the word "Queries" 9s. 6d.?—No, the word "Expenses" is put there—"Expenses 9s. 6d.," and then comes "Queries."

43619. The word "Expenses" has been written in since the word "Queries," has it not?—What do you mean?

43620. On the face of it, it has been written in since the word "Queries"?—All *these* are what you call money owing. I had to make a note of the people who owed me these moneys. Then come *these*. I had this money short, and I had to explain why the money was short. Then Platt said, "Let us put down the queries." I said, "There was so-and-so. Wait a minute. There are 'Expenses 9s. 6d.'" We had spent 9s. 6d. Then there is "Query," and I can show you in this book where the query occurred.

43621. You say that "L——g" is a query?—Yes.

43622. That is your explanation of it?—Yes. This "Spent 5s. 6d." is 4s. 6d. to scouts, and perhaps an extra 6d. to a man as commission.

43623. Now let us have the explanation of that "L——g"?—There it is. I did not know what the name was; it might be Larey or Long. You will see in that book Long, Larry, and Larey. I could not tell you which it was. He had some money to come. I paid the man the money, and asked Platt to look at "Query." I said to the man, "What is your amount?" He told me, and I gave him the money, and at nighttime, when I was handing the money over, I said, "I paid that man his money. I cannot recollect his name, but you will know it. It is either Long, Larry, or Larey." I said, "I shall put down 'L——g,' and you will know which it is."

43624. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Would that be applicable to either of the three?—Yes, Long, Larry, or Larey. I said, "I will put it down, and you will know what it means."

43625. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You gave him three names?—Yes, I had asked him two or three days for the money, and it had not been forthcoming. I can tell you how many days it was if you will let me look at it.

43626. There is no doubt that that is "L——*g*." It is not a "y"?—I think it is a "g"; it is one of my g's. I thought it was the name of Long.

43627. *There* is one day before, *there* is two days

before, and *there* is four days before. *That* would be four days before, according to that?—Yes.

43628. *There* is five days before, *there* is six days before, and *there* is seven days before?—I know the man was worrying me for some days, and I paid him up at the end myself.

43629. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Which punter did you pay?—He came worrying me three or four days for the bet, and at the end I got so tired that I paid him. I asked Platt to look up the query. He used to take the papers away at night. I never had the papers after the day's racing, and it was rather awkward for a man to come asking me for money and he could not get it, so at last I said, "Here you are; I shall soon get it now." I made use of those words.

43630. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) In this entry which was made when you were making up your book seven days before, there is written in a word which you say is Long?—It might be Long, or Larey; I did not exactly know the man's name.

43631. Why did you not put 10s. against *that*?—I will tell you why I did not. *These* are all queries with no amount. I only put down the money which I got paid. *These* are all queries.

43632. What had happened with regard to this man Long?—I do not say that was his name.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Might I hand up the draft proof of Joseph William Fisher, and point out to you an error which has occurred in the statement? I think I have discovered the source of the error. If you will look at the proof you will see how it originally stood. You will see this: "I remember one Monday in the early part of May, the date of which my brother Robert fixes the 7th of May, Platt being brought to me by his brother-in-law McCarthy." McCarthy is struck out in pencil, and in the margin there is put "Delete." It was Fisher who did that. He did not want to mention McCarthy's name, and whenever he came to the word "McCarthy" he struck it out, and the copyist, instead of putting "his brother-in-law" has put "my brother-in-law." The result is to make complete confusion of it.

(*Chairman.*) I think that is an explanation of the mistake that I made. I thought it was William Fisher's brother-in-law.

43633. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) According to you, seven days before you had some question raised about a man named Long or Larey?—Yes.

43634. You were not sure about his name?—That is right.

43635. When did you settle with this particular man Long or Larey?—On the day on which I made a note of it.

43636. That would be on the day on which it is entered as "L——g"?—Quite true.

43637. If that matter was held over all through that week why does not the name appear on the intermediate days?—For every day?

43638. Yes?—This man's name would raise a query, and I would make a note of it in my book. I remember him coming repeatedly and asking me for the money. He would say, "Have you not answered my query?" I said, "I will be sure to do it to-day." I would tell Platt, "Why don't you see to this man's bet?" Then his excuse was that when he got home at night he did not see to it. I said that would not be satisfactory to him. At last I got tired and paid the man. Platt said to me, "Why did you pay that man out?" I said, "You can easily find it out; there are two punters, Long and Larry or Larey." I said, "I put down L——g." He said, "Which was it?" I said, "I cannot tell you which one I paid it to—to Larry or Larey or Long." I said, "I put down L——g, and you will be able to trace it." He said, "I will do so." The next day I said, "Have you found that query?" He said, "I suppose it is right; I have not troubled."

43639. When did you pay this man?—On the day when I would record it as paid.

43640. Did you know this man Long, the man who was bothering you about the payment?—How do you mean, did I know him?

43641. Did you know him by sight?—Yes, I knew him by being a punter. You get mixed up if you get the same names. Sometimes we have three or four men betting in one name, and it is very awkward. You have to trust them by sight.

43642. This man came to you and claimed a bet. You had no entry of the fact that you owed it. He was not on the list?—I made a note of it previously, and I told Platt, and Platt made a note of it, so that he could look up the query. Platt made a note of it to look up the query.

43643. Where would Platt look?—Amongst the papers. He would take the papers home at night.

43644. The old slips?—Yes.

43645. Would he keep the old slips?—Yes, he would keep them at home.

43646. And this man coming to you and saying, "You owe me 10s.," not having him down in the list of persons, you would not pay the 10s., but you would wait until you saw Platt?—That is quite true.

43647. That is your explanation?—That is my explanation. I got tired of this man worrying me, and I thought, "If I pay you and do not get paid, I will put up with it." This man came for it, and I did not think he was trying to get it by unfair means.

43648. Have you ever seen that book in Platt's possession?—He used to have one similar to this, but it seemed to me rather smaller than that.

43649. You are sure you said to Platt at the time that it was Long or Larey?—Yes—three names—Long, Larry, or Larey, I am certain.

43650. You are quite sure you did not mention the name Laing to him?—No, I did not mention the name Laing—in fact I did not know that name. I had nobody betting in the name of Laing all the time I have been betting. I have never had the name of Laing on my books.

43651. You cannot account for the fact that when he copied this out in his own book he did write the word "Laing"?—I could not account for that at all. He may have had to look up queries, and as such put it down as that. It may have been the way the man down as that. It may have been the way the man wrote his bet out. He may have looked at the bet and may have been written in such a way. It may have been that he looked up the query, and in looking up the query said, "This is all right, there is the name of Laing," and he might have taken the name for Laing instead of Long.

43652. I understand you to say that you have seen the entry "Tecs" in the books in various places?—I have. There is another entry you will find as well—"T" or "Tom." That refers to my brother, and it was mostly 15s.

43653. Can you read that first entry on the left-hand side in this book (*handing book to witness*)?—"Tecs and P"—I do not know what "P" stands for.

43654. You cannot give us any idea what "Tecs and P" means?—(*After examining the book.*) You do not mind my looking at this?

43655. Oh, no. I want particularly to know, and you are the only person who can tell us, what these things mean in these books?—(*After further examining the book.*) I do not think it is "Tecs" at all—I think it is "Teas" and something else I had to pay. We used to have occasionally a little flare up amongst ourselves.

43656. What would "Teas and P" mean?—Teas and Paid. It would mean Paid. Sometimes it would be commission I should have to pay. I used to pay a man who would bring me a certain amount of money in the week a little commission. We used to have teas on a Saturday, it being a light day, and we would spend three or four shillings on that, and the rest would be commission. I might have to give 4s. to so-and-so, and Mr. Platt would know what that would be. He would know I had to pay one man 1s. and another man 1s. 6d., and the fact that it is 16s. 6d. would show it is odd money.

43657. Then the next item, "Bob"?—That is "Bob, £2 wages."

43658. Then the next item, "Chandler £1 4s."; what is that?—Chandler is a looker-out, and those are his wages.

43659. The looker-out had £1 4s. in wages?—Yes. The next one is another looker-out.

43660. On the opposite side there is "£5—5 to 4." What does that refer to?—That is £5 to £4 on a horse called White Knight for a big race. That is what we call ante-post betting.

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43661. Who did you have the £5 with?—With a punter. There is the name of the punter.

43662. That is Chandler?—Yes. This would have to be recorded three or four weeks hence.

43663. That man Chandler is not the same man?—Yes, that is the same individual.

43664. One is a scout?—That is quite true, but scouts have bets as well as anybody else, or they may put a bet on for somebody else.

43665. Then that is a bet by yourself with Chandler, one of your scouts?—Yes, that is quite true. His name occurs a lot, because he used to take money for others.

43666. That is an entry that constantly appears (*pointing out entry to the witness*). Who is Dart?—He is a scout.

43667. And who is that (*referring to another entry*)?—That is my brother Tom. Sometimes it goes down to "T," but that is my brother.

43668. Is it Tom?—Yes, I am positive.

43669. It is not the same as that word (*referring to another entry*)?—No, that is Yam.

43670. What is that?—That is a punter whose name occurs many times in the book.

43671. On this page where we have Dart 8s., that is a payment to the scout, and then Chandler 13s. is a payment to a scout?—Yes.

43672. And the next item, "Coppers 4s."?—Yes, that would be actual coins. I never used to give up the coppers. Some days we might have 4s. or 5s. or 3s., but my average used to be about 4s. If I had 5s. or 6s., I had not kept stock of my expenses, and I would say 4s. I used to get 5s. or 4s. worth of coppers a day because they are handy for paying out.

43673. Here you say we have a list of expenditure. You paid 8s. to Dart and 13s. to Chandler, and the next thing is a payment on paper of 4s. with the word "Coppers" against it?—Yes.

43674. You say that is not a payment, although it is placed amongst the payments?—Yes. You see the total here is £32 19s. 6d., and I was trying to make my money tally. I put down the money on the table—what I had taken for the day—and it was not right, so I had to put down the money I paid out, "Dart 8s., Chandler 13s.," and then I found that did not tally, and I said, "I have 4s. worth of coppers," but that did not make it tally, because the sum was short still. Then I went through queries. I made up the day, and I followed on with the queries. It is nothing to do with any payment.

43675. Queries is 5s. 1d.?—That may be. There are papers to show for that. A man may have 2s. 2d. to come and it would go down 2s. 2d., and if it was 1s. 11d. he would only get 1s. 11d.

43676. These queries, I presume, refer to A.L. and Yam?—Yes, they are all queries.

43677. That is money which you have paid to these individuals, but which you were not sure that you ought to have paid?—Yes, I knew they were right, because I was told to pay them on the previous day, but he did not allow me enough money. In the morning I would say, "What are the queries?" and Mr. Platt would say "So-and-so is right," but he may not have given me the money, but I would make the payment.

43678. Then there is another page with a similar thing, "Queries paid, Vice 2s. 1d., Hammond 1s., B. V. 7d., Hat 6d., Scamp 1s., Barker 1s., Lookers-out 4s." What is that?—Those are the scouts.

43679. "Tecs 10s." That is clearly the word "Tecs"?—Yes, I remember the incident. That is a fictitious entry.

43680. That is to say, you were told by Mr. Platt to put this down as a fictitious entry with this word "Tecs"?—That is so.

43681. What did you mean by the word "Tecs"?—Anybody. That is the general term. That would apply to anybody.

43682. What do you mean?—I would put down the word "Tecs," and that would be quite sufficient for his brother-in-law.

43683. Why did you use the word "Tecs"?—If I understand you right you wanted to put down something?—He told me to put down the word "Tecs," and I put it down.

43684. What did you think it meant when you put it down?—I did not take any notice of what it was going down. I put it down at his suggestion, and I did not trouble myself when I was putting it down. I never thought otherwise than putting it down as he told me.

43685. Surely you must have known what the word meant when you put it down?—It meant police, there is no question about that; but it was in this sense, that I knew it did not make any difference what I put down, in a sense, because he told me to.

43686. Would it have been looked upon as not an extraordinary item of expenditure in a street betting operator's account?—It would as far as I was concerned. I had never mentioned it to him. I never suggested it to him, because I do not believe in it.

43687. What is the next item?—"Coffee 1s." We had some coffee.

43688. You say that is not "Coppers"?—No, coffee.

43689. Do you say it is "Coffee 1s."?—Yes.

43690. You say it is not "Coppers"?—No, it could not be that. I should not take out 1s. I do not suppose I would have a shillingsworth of coppers. I should say it was coffee. I used to pay for the tea sometimes, and sometimes Mr. Platt would pay for it. Sometimes it would not go down in the items, but would only go down in the expenses.

43691. There is no doubt about that entry?—That is my brother's handwriting.

43692. Is not that your writing?—No, my brother's. I have got a slight idea.

43693. What is that word. (*Referring to another entry.*)?—That is "Coppers 4s." There is no question about that.

43694. And the next item?—"Lookers-out 4s." My brother can answer for that. I should not be able to answer for that. I know as a positive fact he did not have the handling of any money so far as I was concerned, because I used to do all the paying out. As said, I used to hand him no money the next day. have never given him any money at all.

43695. The lookers-out there must have had 4s. whoever wrote it down?—There is no question about that. I can give you my explanation, but my brother is here, and I should like him to explain it himself.

43696. Perhaps we had better wait till he comes with regard to that item?—I can give my explanation of it.

43697. Was the word "Tecs" the only word you used for making these fictitious entries?—That did not often occur. There were not many fictitious entries, because I would not have it. I did not hold with it. Platt's brother-in-law was a friend of mine, and I did not feel justified in doing it to tell you the truth. I took it as an act of friendship when he came to me, and I did not feel justified in doing it—in fact, I remonstrated with Platt several times.

43698. When you were writing out these books you would strike a balance. I notice in many places you made the loss or the gain according to whether the day has been profitable or not?—We very seldom struck a balance. We did not take much notice of that.

43699. But I see here there are four days in succession?—Then there was a motive for doing that—a check for his brother-in-law. There is an entry here of 8s., and sometimes there is a note with initials, and sometimes they bet in the name of "D" or "G" or "T."

43700. Let me understand a little more about these coppers. I suppose most punters would punt 1s. or 5s. or 2s. 6d.?—Yes.

43701. You took the slips from them and took the money?—Quite true.

43702. How does it come about that you have so many copper columns?—Sometimes a man will lay out 2s., and he might give 1s. 6d. in silver and 6d. in coppers, but I made it my business to get coppers because we always wanted them of a night time. The odd money is to be paid out, and if a man had 2s. 9d. to come he had to have 2s. 6d. and 3d. in coppers, and I always made it my business to get a certain amount of coppers, so that I would have them for convenience sake at night.

43703. I have not yet understood what your explanation about the coppers is. Tell me again?—My explanation is this, that when striking a balance of a night time—at least not striking a balance but giving an account of the money which I had to give and

expenses—supposing I had 4s. over, and supposing I made the money tally right——

43704. We understand your process was this, that you took your money out of your pocket and put it on the table always?—Not always.

43705. But you took your money out of your pocket and you took the slips out of your pockets?—Yes.

43706. The slips were dealt with first of all, and it was somehow found out how much Platt had to pay out to individuals?—Yes.

43707. Then you found out how much money had been received from the public?—No, that would not be the first thing. The mode would be to count up how much money was taken on the papers each day. Mr. Platt would do that.

43708. He would see how much ought to be in your pocket?—Yes, and then he would say "You have given me so much." If I took out enough money and I found there was enough I would not take out any more, because if I was short Mr. Platt would exact it from me and make me pay it. If I was 10s. short by any means I would have to find that money, or I would have to go short of it myself.

43709. Clearly. You had a lot of slips with so much money on each of them, and the sum total of those figures ought to agree with the money you brought out of your pocket?—Yes.

43710. Therefore when you produced that amount on the table you had done your duty?—Yes.

43711. Then having done that tell me exactly what happened with regard to the coppers?—Then I would give him a list of my expenses for the day—what I had to lay out, or what he had had, or what he had spent. He would sometimes spend 5s. or 4s., and that would be reckoned against me. I would have to account for that, and sometimes when I put everything done, he would say "How much coppers have you got," and I would say "4s. coppers" or words to that effect. My average coppers was 4s.

43712. I understood that you put down the papers?—Yes.

43713. Supposing they showed that you ought to be able to produce £5 10s., then you empty your pockets and you cannot produce £5 10s., having spent money on expenses at various places?—Yes.

43714. You produce £4 15s. 6d., then you have to account to him for the balance?—Yes.

43715. You put that down in this book as we have seen it?—Yes.

43716. Now I want to know why amongst those entries there is an entry of "coppers"?—The last resource for me to strike my balance. I would keep my coppers if my balance would total properly, but if my balance of money would not total I should add the coppers in. That would be the last resource for me, practically speaking. After I had tried to total everything up, if I could not make my money balance I would take the coppers out and say I have got so much coppers. I used to take 5s. from the takings, which would be a shilling for myself and 4s. I used to change and get coppers for; that would be a shilling for my own use, which Mr. Platt would know of, and I would get four shillings' worth of coppers. If I had not got four shillings' worth for the night's use I would get them, because they would be wanted at night time, and when I would be totalling up my books I would put down four shillings' worth of coppers so as to make my total stand good.

43717. Then as I understand what you mean now is that in the course of the day in order to be provided with copper coins you changed 4s.?—Sometimes. Sometimes I would not have to change; sometimes I would have it.

43718. And you kept those coppers?—Yes.

43719. Would you keep them separate?—Yes, in my pocket—mostly in my little pocket; it might average about 4s.

43720. Did you put the moneys you took from the punters in a separate pocket?—Yes, I always kept silver and gold separate.

43721. Were the punters' bets generally in silver or gold?—Mostly silver; we got several coppers. This is how it is. Supposing a man had 2s. 9d. to come, and he was going to make a three-shilling bet, he would give you the 2s. 6d. in silver and threepence in coppers, therefore you would have threepence in coppers in that instance, and where there are any odd moneys they fill up the balance with coppers, and sometimes you would have to pay them out with coppers.

43722. When a punter gave coppers to you you would put those coppers into a separate pocket?—Yes.

43723. Because you kept one pocket for silver and one for gold?—Yes, and one for coppers.

43724. What is this item on this page, "15s." (*handing book to the Witness*)?—"Tom."

43725. Then "Bob, £2," what is that?—"Bob, £2."

43726. What is that item (*referring to another item in the book*)?—"Coppers, 10s."

43727. What is your explanation of that?—All in coppers—that would be perhaps Saturday, and I dare say we have more coppers on Saturday than we would have any other day. There is no question of that.

43728. Do you mean you have had to change?—I have changed sometimes and I have had to get as much as a pound's worth of coppers. If I know certain horses are winning at certain prices—such as 11 to 10 or 11 to 8—I practically know how many coppers I want. I shall want rather a lot. Sometimes I want 30s. of coppers. It all depends on the kind of prices the horses are at. That would be an exceptional day, or it might be. I could not say.

43729. According to you this 10s. is what you changed?—No, I may not have changed it; I may have had them that day.

43730. But this is expenditure?—It does not come under expenditure.

43731. Yes, it does?—That was not our mode of doing it. My mode of doing it was, after everything was done I turned out all my pockets of the coppers, because Mr. Platt was very exacting in that way, and he would want the last farthing of me. I turned out my pockets many a time.

43732. If he was so exacting I do not understand how he would have agreed to a system which, as I understand it was this, that if you put down 4s. for coppers you were reducing the profit by that 4s.?—No. I had to pay that out at night. Sometimes I would have 4s. and pay out 4s. 6d.

43733. But this was in addition to what you had to pay out?—That is to do with the day's takings. That is not to do with the night time, but it is the day after starting—when I am handing over the money and accounting for my expenses. I have turned round and told him I had a certain sum in coppers and I had none at all, because I could not make my money tally. I have had to go and get 4s. to make the money tally because I would not turn round and tell him I was short.

43734. But on this occasion you brought him money, and you also said, "Now I have paid or have got to pay 15s. to Tom, £2 to Bill, and £2 to Bob," and amongst those numbers you added on, "And then I have to pay 10s. for coppers"?—Mr. Platt would say to me, "How much have you got to pay?" I would say, "I have to pay one brother 30s., and another brother £2, and Bob £2"—that is myself, because sometimes I used to stop my wages in the daytime, and I would pay some other moneys, and then I would say, "I have 10s. worth of coppers." Sometimes I had not got them, but I would say so.

43735. The result of your saying that was that you came into possession of the coppers, and he did not?—Supposing I was 10s. short on Monday I could not produce that 10s.; I could not tally and I knew he would not check me and say, "Bring out the coppers," so I said "I have 10s. worth of coppers," and he would take my word. But I would have to have those 10s. worth of coppers in the night time for him.

43736. I understood you to say at an earlier stage that Platt himself did the paying out?—Yes.

43737. He took all the money?—He would never pay the coppers out at all.

43738. I understood you to say to the learned Chairman when he was asking you about the transaction that Platt did take all the money?—Except the coppers.

43739. He took all the money; he undertook to pay out all the punters with that money?—Yes.

43740. Did he and you go to meet the punters to pay them out?—Yes, always.

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43741. Both of you?—I was always present.

43742. Supposing a punter, as in these cases, was owed 3s. 7d. or 3s. 8d. ?—Platt would give 3s. 6d., and I would take out 2d. and give him. It would be cumbersome to have to go down into one pocket, having a handful of silver, to go and find 2d.

43743. Where exactly did you pay these punters?—We used to pay out in a public-house.

43744. And they came round you and you had to do it surreptitiously?—How do you mean?

43745. Privately and quietly?—No, I think it is quite legal to pay out.

43746. You have a regular public-house you go to?—Yes.

43747. Where the punters come for their money to be paid out?—Yes.

43748. That is the process that you say was gone through—he pays the silver and you pay the coppers. —Yes, and he would pay gold. I would only have the coppers. That would only be of a night time. In the day time I would pay out myself, and I would have the money and the book, the balance, and he would have the rest.

43749. Do I understand you to say, to go back to these fictitious entries, that they were done intentionally?—There are one or two there which were made intentionally because I absolutely had to account for the money I gave him. I know they are fictitious, but I could not point exactly to an identical one, because I could not tell you what entries are in the books. When I went through the books I wanted to see if I had mentioned any names of any kind.

43750. I understood you to say to the learned Chairman that the time when you put down these fictitious entries was at the meeting when McCarthy and Platt and you and your brother were present to go through the slips?—Quite true.

43751. And on that occasion if a fictitious entry was made Platt would say to you, "Put it down"?—He would not say then, he would say beforehand.

43752. But would he say that?—When we were going along he would say, "I have had so-and-so; you had better put it down to so-and-so." He would not say that before them, because I would make out a list, and he would see if it tallied, and if it tallied with the money all well and good. That is when I became so suspicious, because he was telling me he was a man of money, and he started having little bits like that off me, and I did not trust him then.

43753. Little bits off you—it was nothing off you, was it?—It was taken from me, and I did not feel justified in giving it to him because I knew it did not belong to me or to him, and I refused to give him certain moneys sometimes, and he left me short sometimes, and that was a grievance with my brother and Mr. Platt. He blamed Platt for leaving me 35s. short one morning in the total, and my brother asked me whether I had been to school, and I said I had, and he said, "You reckon your account up again," and he went through it, and he said, "You have to give him some more money." Mr. Platt told him to mind his own business, and then I went over my account and found he was giving me money short, and he had to hand it over to me.

43754. You told me on one occasion McCarthy asked you about this?—He did not ask me about anything like that.

43755. What was it he asked you about?—He asked me how we got on in the week's racing. He asked me in the beginning of the week to keep an account of how we got on, and I said I would, and I did so. He said to me on the following Monday, "How did we get on last week?" I said, "Very successfully; I think we won about £24." He said, "What!" I said, "I think we won about £24." He said, "Where is Platt?" I said, "Somewhere round the corner." I could see there was something wrong. I said, "I think he has gone round to the other pitch." I sent him round to the other pitch, and in the meantime Platt came round to me. He said, "Has my brother-in-law been?" I said "Yes." He said, "Has he asked you anything?" I said "Yes, how we got on last week." He said, "What did you tell him?" I said, "I told him we won £24 on the week." He said, "Did we—we did not." I said, "How is that?" He said, "There were several papers that you did not know anything about, and they won." He said, "Don't you tell him that I won that amount of money, because these papers have to be paid." I said, "How much did we win?" and he said, "Something like £3 odd." I said, "All right, I shall know when he comes round." When he came round Platt was present, and in his presence I said to his brother-in-law, "I am sorry I was not accurate in keeping the accounts last week—it was £3 odd; there were some papers I had not reckoned in, but," I said, "for the future am I to have all the papers that are taken on this pitch?" and he said "Certainly." I said, "Then any papers that come after time I am not to be accountable for," and he said, "Quite true." I said, "You hear that, Mr. Platt?" I thought his brother-in-law would grasp my meaning, but, of course, he did not.

43756. You never had any conversation with McCarthy about any fictitious entries being made to his detriment?—No, I may have told him. I think I have told him.

43757. This is the first we have heard of it?—I fancy I told him. I would not swear I have not.

43758. Will you tell us what you told him?—No, I could not. It is in my mind that I told him, but I do not know that I can be positive.

43759. Did you keep no other books but these?—None whatever.

43760. All expenses were put down in these little books?—Anything that I had any dealing with. I saw no other books at all.

43761. Platt never told you to make entries of your expenses. Has he ever told you to make an entry of your expenses?—No, he never told me at all—not to keep a general account. I always had to give an account of my day's proceedings to him.

43762. That we have in these books, but you have no other book?—I never saw any other book of any shape or form.

43763. You have no other books?—No.

43764. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) When you first saw Platt about working for him, did he say anything to you about police?—Oh, yes, he said to me, "How do you get on with the police?" I said, "All right, they have not found us out here."

43765. What did you understand him to mean by "How do you get on with the police"?—I understood him to mean were we unfortunate—were we arrested many times. I said, "We were unlucky on Saturday, my brother got caught." I meant to say we were perhaps very fortunate in evading them.

43766. How long had you been evading them?—Some time.

43767. In that division?—Some time.

43768. How long had you been betting in that division?—I should think we had been betting for two years.

43769. You were fortunate as far as the police were concerned, were you not?—No. I think we got twelve convictions in the two years between us. I was not always betting in the streets, because it was my brother. We did not bet that way. There is a brother called Thomas Fisher, and he was the man who did most of the convictions.

43770. When you say twelve convictions, are you counting each conviction on a summons?—No—arrests. Twelve arrests betwen the three brothers.

43771. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Thomas was arrested a number of times?—Yes, and he was the principal one who betted in the street for us. We only betted occasionally.

43772. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Were you at the same pitch?—At the same time.

43773. When you went to bet did you go on a pitch where you were well known?—Yes.

43774. I suppose that is necessary so that people should know where to find you?—Yes. We betted in the vicinity. We would not take an exact spot. If we found that a policeman seemed to be troublesome on that spot round that beat, if he happened to be on the beat we would shift to somewhere else, so that we should keep out of his way.

43775. That would be a policeman in uniform?—Certainly.

43776. You could not get out of the way of a policeman in plain clothes like that?—We would trust to our

scouts to do that. If the scouts let the man up we were beaten, and we had to go.

43777. Your scouts would know who the police were?—That would be their duty, and it is the duty of every bookmaker's scout to see.

43778. To find out who the police are who are going about in plain clothes?—They do not do that. Supposing you were to go down, you would have a very bad chance of getting near a bookmaker. They might think you were a detective. They judge by the man. If they saw a man rather suspicious looking in that respect the bookmaker would be warned. If they thought he was like a policeman or a detective he would not get down. It would not matter whether he was genuine or not—when I say genuine I mean not a policeman. Many a punter cannot get near a bookmaker for some time; in fact, I had one who said he tried to get down to me for four weeks, and he never could.

43779. He was very persistent?—He lost some money with another man where he was betting.

43780. He tried for four weeks with you, and could not get on?—I do not mean every day, but he could not get down because he was rather a military-looking man, and they would not let him get anywhere near. I was always away when he got near. On one occasion he said to one of the fellows, "I am not a police officer." "No," he says, "I do not suppose you are," but he did not get down all the same.

43781. You mean you were always betting with people who you knew?—Yes.

43782. Always the same people?—We never bet with a man without we get an introduction. If we have one punter he has to introduce another.

43783. How does he introduce him?—He would say, "This man is all right," and we would take his bet off him.

43784. When Platt asked you how you got on with the police, what did you say?—I told him we had been fined very heavily, in the previous division, and been summoned frequently; but I said we had been very successful up to now, and they had not found us out.

43785. How many people do you think there would be betting with you in the day?—I should say 200. That would be over a long time—four hours.

43786. There would be about 200 people come to you in about four hours?—Yes.

43787. More or less in the same spot?—Yes; it is a street; different parts. You could take them in half an hour if you had the chance.

43788. You would have to have a pretty continuous succession of people for that?—Yes, but you could not get that in the street.

43789. Then they come to you, and in each case they would hand you a slip?—Yes, with their money.

43790. That is easily seen, is it not?—No. The punters, as a rule, use their judgment, and we as agents or bookmakers use our judgment. We tell them they will have to have their money rolled up in paper and hand it in in a respectable way, or else we will not take it off them, and we also tell them they have to keep their papers in their pockets and take precautions, and they must not come up to us when there is another man there. They must walk on. We try to take those precautions.

43791. Have you ever heard of bookmakers giving money to the police to avoid being arrested?—I heard Platt say so.

43792. But apart from Platt?—Yes, I heard of a case where I think it was a Police Inspector who was dismissed, or I read of it.

43793. But amongst bookmakers?—We think we are very hardly dealt with in our division, and we seem to suffer very greatly in Clerkenwell.

43794. You have had a fairly good run?—I do not think I have. I have paid over £300 in that short time. We look at it in a different mind to what an ordinary individual does. We think it is very severe. We look upon it as an honest calling, and an ordinary business, and if we do not cause an obstruction we do not see that we ought to be arrested.

43795. When you settled up with Platt I do not quite understand what you were explaining to my learned friend Mr. Dickinson just now about these entries of "Tecs." We start with this that you know quite well what that entry would represent to the ordinary individual?—Quite true.

43796. It would mean that a payment had been made to detectives?—Quite true.

43797. That occurs several times in your books?—Yes.

43798. Are we to understand—I want to see that I follow what you have been saying—that although that entry appears as a payment of detectives, you say it is an untrue entry?—Quite so. If I had paid that to any individual man I should have certainly written his name. I did not know that Platt was going to keep those books, and if I had paid a sum of money I should certainly have entered it in the book.

43799. Is that why you looked through the book to see whether you had put any names in?—Not exactly that. There are several punters betting with me, and in the district there are several names of police officers who represent the names of persons betting on my books. There is the name of Cole. That man has arrested me two or three times. There is another punter betting in the name of Leech with me, and there used to be a punter betting in the name of Barton with me, and there used to be a punter betting in the name of Hammond with me. All these are police officers.

43800. What do you mean by "all these are police officers"?—Police officers in the district where I was betting. They are all police officers. I do not mean that their names are there.

43801. You said that their names are there?—They are punters of mine, and it would be possible to make out that those amounts there were bribes to such individuals as those. It would be suggested.

43802. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You mean there is a policeman whose name is Hammond and a punter whose name is Hammond?—Yes, and I had a man named Leech for some time betting with me. I could produce the man who bets in the name of Leech.

43803. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is why you looked through the book—to see whether you had mentioned any names?—No, not with that object. My object was this. Why I wanted to look through the book was this, to see the different punters who were betting with me. I had a man named Leech who betted with me, and I wanted to see whether he was betting during the time that Platt was with me—not exactly Leech, but it was the different officers. It was quite possible for Platt to turn round and say that these were the individuals, and I wanted to be in a position to produce these individuals if necessary. That is all I wanted to see the books for.

43804. Then when you heard the evidence that Platt had given, you thought that that was how he was going to make it out, or that those were some of the names that he might have handed in?—I absolutely knew that I was the only man in the district with my brother who was betting for Mr. Platt at the time when he was there, and I knew there was nobody else who could have been in contact, as he said, with the police—if you understand that. I was the only man who was betting for him, so therefore the inference was given to me. There was nobody else, because he had no other representative, only my brother and I. He said he had five, but that was false. There was only the two of us. He said at one time he was paying these individuals. Then I went out of my way to see whether he was still betting, because he said he now had these men, and he was paying to police £3 10s. a week. Then I found out he had no other agent, and I found he was referring to me.

43805. And that reference was being made to your books?—Yes.

43806. And that some of the names handed in to us were names which would appear in your books?—Quite true. The names were punters who were betting with me. It took me a long time to try and find out that man of the name of Leech. When that man's name was mentioned it struck me as rather a hard core, and I tried many times to find that man for months and months. He was a regular punter of mine, and he used to spell his name L-e-e-c-h. I tried times out of number to find that man, but I was not successful. There was another man named Stevens, and it is a most remarkable thing that man arrested my brother Thomas Fisher in the name of Stevens.

43807. You went through the book, and you have told us Leech was a punter?—Yes. I did not make any

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particular notes; in fact, I did not take any notes at all from the books. I did not take a pencil out of my pocket.

43808. Do you know anything about that entry, "Leach, 10s" (*handing book to witness*)?—No, that is Mr. Platt's writing.

43809. That is the time you were with him?—I could not tell you.

43810. It is at a time when you were with him?—By the entries "Bill" and "Bob" I should say so; but I do not exactly follow this, "Bill £1 10s." and "Bob £1 10s." I cannot follow those amounts. I do not know what they were for, and why the looker-out got £2 10s. I cannot exactly follow that, and "Ins and outs 6s." I do not know what those are.

43811. You can see from the back of it the date when it took place. That was a day when you were betting for him?—Yes. I could not throw any light upon it.

43812. Was Leech betting with you then?—He may have done so. I could not possibly swear.

43813. You knew, of course, without referring to the book that you could find the names of these particular men—Hammond, Cole, and so forth?—Yes.

43814. You knew that they were in the book?—Not necessarily. I knew they were punters. They may not have had a draw. Some punters go a long time without having a win.

43815. Chandler?—I knew Chandler was always on the book, because he had so many bets.

43816. You did not need to look through the book to see whether their names were there. You knew they were there?—I knew they were there positively, but I knew when I looked through these books that these names had been mentioned—the names of Laing and Leach, and I naturally did not know absolutely whether these names had been mentioned amongst the items, because I did not know personally whether you understood the routine of a bookmaker, and I thought if these names were mentioned amongst the ordinary items that you would think that would be proof that it was the officers. I only looked to see if the names were there.

43817. You knew, you have just told me, you had mentioned the names of Laing and Leach in that book?—No, I did not know that. Mr. Platt had mentioned them. These names had been mentioned to the Commission. I went through the books to see if these people were betting with me, and to see if they had any draws during this time they were betting with me. I knew Laing had not, because I never had a punter of the name of Laing, but I knew I had one of the name of Leech. All the time I have been betting I have never had a Laing. It must be an uncommon name, because I have never had it.

43818. I undersand you to say you knew these names were there?—You have misconstrued the meaning of it. You asked me the question, "If I knew that the names of Laing and Leach had been mentioned?" and I said "Yes," but when I said yes I meant to say I knew they were handed in to the Commission.

43819. I did not ask you whether the names of Laing and Leach had been mentioned. It was you who said the names of Laing and Leach had been mentioned?—Yes, because Platt had handed them up to the Commission.

43820. You brought in the names of Laing and Leach. You mentioned them, and you knew that they were there positively in the book. That is the point of the question?—No. I knew the names had been mentioned. I said before, as I told Mr. Dickinson, I never heard of the name of Laing as one of my punters. I never had a punter of the name of Laing not all the time I have been betting.

43821. But go back to the question that I was putting to you, "Tecs." That happened on various occasions, and as I understand that was put down when you were short?—Not exactly when I was short myself. Mr. Platt would have one or two draws from me. It did not occur many times, because I would not tolerate it. It only occurred perhaps on two or three occasions.

43822. Do you mean that Platt had drawn money from you, and that in order to account for it he told you to put it down as a payment to the police?—He said, "Tecs." That would be the meaning.

43823. You have said that you were to enter it as payments to police in order to deceive his brother-in-law?—That is quite true.

43824. Is that what you mean?—That is quite true.

43825. That is quite clear?—Yes.

43826. That is the meaning of all these entries?—In that respect. I have answered for the other entries as regards coppers.

43827. Let coppers alone for the moment. We are dealing with this entry of "Tecs." You mean he was telling you to make the entry?—Yes.

43828. To deceive his partner?—I take it as such.

43829. Did you understand it so then?—He told me it would be all right in the end—whatever he meant by that.

43830. Did you not understand that that was the object of it?—His object was this: 7s. 6d. would only come out of his brother-in-law if it was 15s., because if they were partners he would only lose half of it.

43831. Anyhow, to the extent of that half it would mean that he would be deceiving his brother-in-law?—Yes.

43832. That you understood?—Yes, I distinctly understood that.

43833. And the way of doing it was to represent that payments were being made to the police?—That is quite true.

43834. That was Platt's way of making an entry which would satisfy his brother-in-law, and lead to no further inquiry?—It might do. I do not know what his notion was. That is what I did. They never settled at night. They did their settling not in my sight at all. I do not know how they settled. They never settled in my presence.

43835. Was that ever said to you in the brother-in-law's presence?—Not that I know of.

43836. When at last you had to render an account would the brother-in-law be present?—Yes, invariably.

43837. Do I understand you to say that he told you to put down the word "Tecs"?—Yes.

43838. That is what he said?—Yes, I should say that was it—yes, I will say that he did do so. That would be his term; or he might have said "D.'s," and I might have said, "Put down 'Tecs.'" We would imply the same meaning. It means the same thing.

43839. It means the same—it means detectives?—Yes.

43840. You understood that, and you might have put down "Tecs"—Quite true.

43841. So that the idea of putting it down in that way came from Platt?—Yes.

43842. You are quite clear about that?—I am.

43843. He did not say to you, "Put it down to anything you like"?—Oh, no, that would not do, because I might put down something wrong.

43844. He never would have said that?—No.

43845. Do you know that this is what you said about it when you were examined: "Platt would say to me, 'You have to account for that.' I would say, 'All right.' He would say, 'Put it down anything you like'"?—"Tecs or anything you like."

43846. This is what you swore: "He would say, 'Put it down anything you like,' which I did"?—"Tecs" would be my word.

43847. Why did you not say so when you were asked about this in the first instance, when you were examined by Mr. Muir?—I believe I did.

43848. I have read you the words?—I fancy I did say so.

43849. "He would say, 'Put it down anything you like,' which I did"?—He said, "Tecs or anything you like." I am nearly positive that is what I said in my statement.

43850. I have got your statement. We have the shorthand note of it, and you were asked about these very entries about "Police" and "Tecs," and you were asked by Mr. Muir whether you had any explanation to offer with regard to the entries in the books of "Police" and "Tecs"?—Yes, and that is my answer.

43851. There is not a word about Platt telling you to put it down "Tecs" in it?—At his instigation.

43852. There is all the difference in the world between saying at his instigation and what you were telling us—that you were telling us what Platt told

you about this most important item, and what you said to Mr. Muir is that he told you to put it down to anything you like. Is that true or untrue?—That part of it is true, but it has not got it all. I said: "Tecs or anything you like."

43853. Did you say, "Put it down to Tecs or anything you like"?—He said: "Put it down 'Tecs' or anything you like."

43854. Do you represent to us that you said this when you answered Mr. Muir?—I said that.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Mr. Muir is not here, is he?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Mr. Muir is not here, but the gentleman who took a note for him is here, and he says that that is what he did say.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I am reading from the shorthand note.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) But the witness speaks so fast, it is possible there may be a mistake. The gentleman who represents Mr. Muir says he remembers it.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Has he a note of it?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Not in terms.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is very difficult to take a verbatim note of it.

(*Chairman.*) What is the note that was taken for Mr. Muir?

(*Mr. Ingleby Oddie.*) I have this down: "Police or tecs. Sometimes did not get all the money from punters, and put down the deficiency in this way, 'Police or tecs.'"

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That obviously does not touch the point I am upon.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) My note is: "Some days I did not get all my money. Platt would say, 'You must account for it.' I put it down as 'Police.'"

43855. I should like to understand what actually took place. What was said about it. We have had two or three accounts from you within the last quarter of an hour. I want you to tell us now and think about it, and just tell us, without running on quite so fast what Platt said to you about this.

(*Chairman.*) Before going to that, I have a note, which rather bears out the shorthand note, of what this witness said. I put "Police and Tecs—I sometimes could not account for all moneys, so I was told by Platt to put down anything I pleased."

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) And I took down "Police."

43856. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is the explanation which you gave when you were asked by Mr. Muir to say how how you came to make the entries in the book of "Police" and "'Tecs"?—Quite so.

43857. Then, according to you, it is not a correct account to say that Platt told you to put it down to anything you liked?—Yes, I say so—"Put it down to ''Tecs,' or anything you like." That is exactly what he told me.

43858. It did not matter, according to him, what you put down?—I put down the things he suggested to my mind.

43859. I thought he said "D—s," and you suggested "'Tecs"?—I say he may have suggested "'Tecs" or "D—s." To tell you the truth, I did not know the entries. When I went through the books I did not look to see that at all; that did not enter my mind in any shape or form. I was only looking for the names of the punters who were betting with me.

43860. Whatever the entry was which you had to make it had to be something which his brother-in-law would pass?—Yes.

43861. That is what you understood?—Yes, something he would pass—something like that. I put down what he told me. That is really the truth.

43862. Now about "Coppers." In the ordinary course when you accounted in the evening for what had happened during the day you would have to show how much money had been taken?—Yes.

43863. Then that would be checked with the slips, and you would have to account for any balance?—The slips would be accounted for, and the money after that.

43864. And would you have to account for any balance of the money every day whatever it was?—Yes.

43865. That would happen, I suppose, every day?—Yes.

43866. Then you would have to account for the balance of the money every day whatever it was?—Yes.

43867. Supposing you had coppers which you had retained. I understand you would have to account for them every day, would you not?—No, not always. Sometimes I would, and sometimes I would have money over more than I had to answer for.

43868. But would you have to account for the coppers which you used to keep every day?—There was practically only one busy day a week, and that was on Saturdays, when there would be about three times as much as on any other day, and on a day like that I always used to arrange to get 4s. or 5s. in coppers on an average day; sometimes I would not get them.

43869. "Coppers" do not occur only on Saturdays?—They do sometimes.

43870. All the entries do not relate to Saturdays?—No, certainly not.

43871. So that there were days when you had to account for coppers to Platt that were not Saturdays?—Yes, I should say so. It would not occur every day, but some days I would be lucky and have money over, and often have a few shillings over. Then I would not have any coppers.

43872. I thought you were always supposed to have some coppers?—Not in the ordinary sense. I had them for my own convenience. I was not supposed to do it. I used to do it.

43873. I notice throughout that wherever you have an entry "Coppers" it is always a round sum?—Yes, I always said that. The average is about 4s. I generally used to keep about 5s. altogether—4s. for coppers and 1s. for myself.

43874. It did not matter how much you had taken. What you accounted for was 4s. Is that right?—Quite true. You will understand this. Sometimes I would not have any coppers at all, and I used to take 5s. out of the takings—1s. was for myself, and I used to change 4s. into coppers myself—sometimes I would, and sometimes I would not, and sometimes it would not be entered at all.

43875. Suppose you had to account at night for money you had taken under this system which you were following, and your slips came to £10, you had got to have £10 except such expenses as you could account for?—Yes.

43876. You put so much gold and so much silver on the table?—Yes.

43877. That has to make up the £10?—Yes.

43878. If you make up with the gold and the silver the £10——Enough.

43879. Enough. Then you do not enter the coppers?—No.

43880. Now supposing you only accounted for £9 10s.?—Then I have to account for the other. There might be one or two queries, or there might be a man owing 1s. or 2s. which he had not paid for his bet, and I would try and make my balance straight, and, as a last resource, I used to rely on the coppers—as a last get out; I used to have that to fall back on. If I was short in the money, I said I have so much "coppers."

43881. Whatever it was in coppers had to go into the fund to make up the money?—Not always.

43882. No, but if you were short and had to account?—Certainly.

43883. Then your 4s. worth of coppers would go to make up the money?—Yes. I would reckon the expenses of the day in every shape and form, and, as a rule, I would add the coppers at last.

43884. How many scouts did you employ?—Sometimes two—two on an average, and sometimes three.

43885. They would know the names, I suppose, of most of the police officers who were on private duty when you had been on a pitch for any time?—They would make it their business, I should think, to do so.

43886. They would tell you, I suppose, "Look out; here comes" So-and-So?—Quite so. We could rely on them.

43887. If they knew the name of the man who was coming they would give you a hint and away you would go?—We never knew the name of a uniformed man.

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43888. You do not want to know the name of a uniform man?—No, we would not want to see him.

43889. Besides, you would not want telling he was a policeman at all?—No, we could see him.

43890. The scouts would give you this indication. I want to understand why it was you went to the police station and asked for the detective-sergeant?—I never did anything of the sort. I sent the scout Chandler to do that. I will tell you exactly how it occurred.

43891. You sent to the detective-sergeant?—Yes. I did not know it was the detective-sergeant. I will tell you how it exactly occurred. I was going on with my ordinary day's work; I was still betting when this Commission came on for my present governor. It was pointed out to me in the papers, and I looked at it, and read it over, and what struck me was that Platt made a statement before the Commission that he had (that means he had at present) five representatives in the G Division, and that he was paying the police £3 10s. a week. When I saw "Platt," I thought surely that must be the Platt that was with me, and I became rather indignant to think that a man who had run away with money belonging not to me but to my punters, should dare to come here to make a statement to that effect. I thought to myself, "I will see into this." I had to go through my ordinary business, make the papers up, and pay the punters out, and at about quarter or half-past nine that night as I was going, I said to the scout Chandler, "Who are the heads of the police in this district?" He said, "I think Wright and Leach, or Hammond." I think he mentioned the name of Hammond as well. I said, "You tell them I want to see them to-morrow on the City Road bridge at 12 o'clock." I had not seen him any more that night nor the next day. I went and kept the appointment on the bridge, but previous to doing that I went down to King's Cross Police Station. I did not exactly know where these men came from. I was going to go in there and I saw a detective. I anticipated he was a detective by his build. I spoke to him, and said, "Are you a police officer?" He said, "Yes." I said, "Well, I am a bookmaker, and worked for that man who has been before the Commission," and I said, "What he says is false. What is the best thing to do?" He said, "The best thing to do is to see the Commissioners or the solicitors." With that I came direct from him to Mr. Muir's chambers, and from there I went to the City Road bridge to see the officers.

43892. When you went to the City Road Bridge and met them what happened?—I accosted them, because I knew them by sight; I knew practically the whole three; I knew Leach by sight and I knew Wright by sight. He had me under arrest or participated in it. I thought it was he who arrested me. I knew Laing by the name of Jerry Chandler. I did not know him by the name of Laing. This is what I said—I said, "I am Fisher the bookmaker." I did not tell them where I was betting. I said, "I have come here to tell you that this man who is before the Commission has made a statement to the Commissioners which is absolutely false. He says he has five agents now in the G Division, and that he is giving the police £3 10s. a week." I said, "This is absolutely false, because he ran away with my money, and I do not believe he has one agent, let alone five." I think they said, "What has that to do with us?" I said, "Well, one of your names may have been mentioned" (I may have said "some" or "one," because on one occasion one of my scouts ran up to me and mentioned two of the men in the Division—Leach and Wright)—"and if I have caused you any inconvenience through my fault I am very sorry."

43893. Did you communicate with any other police station?—No.

43894. Or police officer?—No, only those two different stations. They both came from different stations. I was going into the station first when I met this officer outside, and if I had not seen him I should have gone in.

43895. And then you wrote to the Secretary of the Commission?—Yes.

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43896. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I think you are a brother of the last witness, are you not?—Yes.

43897. I think you have been a bookmaker's agent in the same line of business as your brother?—Yes.

43898. For how many years have you been carrying on that business?—As a bookmaker's agent since about 1906, but from 1903 I had an interest with my brother in a book of our own.

43899. Have you been arrested on more than one occasion?—Yes.

43900. And fined?—Yes.

43901. In which police division have you done this betting?—In the G Division.

43902. All the time?—Yes.

43903. When was the first occasion that you ever saw Platt?—I cannot fix the exact date, but it was on a Monday morning. I asked for an introduction through his brother-in-law, who I knew personally. I thought if we could come together—me and his brother-in-law—it would, no doubt, improve our position, and we might have a good connection. I sent word that I would like to see him, and he came one Monday morning with Mr. Platt and met me near Sutton Street. At that time I did not know who Mr. Platt was.

43904. What conversation did you have with them on that occasion?—He asked us the position we were in, and I gave it to him as well as I could. In arranging terms he said, "What do you think—if I give you £2 a week and a third of the profit would you think that would be satisfactory?" I said that would do nicely. I said, "If you will come to my brother—he is just round the corner—and see him as well and just settle it, no doubt it will be all right."

43905. Did you go round and see your brother?—Yes.

43906. Is that the one we have seen here?—Yes.

43907. What occurred then?—He asked almost a similar question of him as he did of me, and got about the same answer.

43908. Then did you begin to work for him?—Yes.

43909. When did you commence?—I did not take slips the first week. My brother took the slips. I went about with him as one of the governors.

43910. With Platt?—Yes.

43911. Did your brother begin on that Monday?—Yes.

43912. He took slips that week, did he?—Yes.

43913. But you did not?—No.

43914. When did you begin to work?—I think a little over a week after.

43915. Were the arrangements made as to the amount you were to receive on the first occasion or not?—On the first occasion.

43916. Were those arrangements afterwards altered or not?—To speak the truth, I very seldom got a week's wages, and I never saw any of the profits, because Platt took a dislike to me because I caught him cheating.

43917. What was the arrangement as to the amount that you and your brother would have. How much were you to have?—I was to have £2 a week, and the profits were to be shared between Mr. Platt, Mr. McCarthy, and myself and my brother. I think I was to have 40s. or 50s., I will not be sure which is accurate.

43918. From that time, when you began to take slips, did you go on taking the slips for him for some time?—Yes.

43919. Where did you stand—at the same pitch as your brother or at another pitch?—No, at another pitch, about 200 yards away.

43920. Did Platt come and see you every day?—Yes.

43921. What was the course of business between you and him?—He used to come down my end about half an hour before racing, and he would stop with me until just the first race, and then he would run away from me up to the other stand to get the papers in time from my other brother.

43922. What became of him then?—Then he would

either come back for my papers or I would have to send somebody else; but the majority of times he would be up with my other brother near Sutton Street.

43923. After he had taken the papers what happened?—About the first week after he had taken the papers and the money he would take them away with him, and I would not see him till the following morning. I would have a list made out with my brother, and the amount of money I had to pay out at my end I would receive and go about my business.

43924. But when would you settle up with Platt?—After racing.

43925. Take the first week you worked for him. You have told us what he did. He would come and take the papers?—Yes.

43926. Would he take the money, then, at the same time as he took the papers?—No, not until we went home.

43927. Then you would remain on the pitch and he would go away?—Is that right?—Yes.

43928. Then did you meet him again in the evening?—Yes.

43929. Where did you meet?—We met at a public-house where we used to pay out.

43930. Was that for the purpose of settling up?—Yes.

43931. Would your brother be there at the same time?—That is so, to settle up with the punters—With the people that had money to come. But after the first week we had to settle up after racing was over at home with Platt.

43932. What did you do the first week with regard to Platt? Did you not settle each day with Platt?—I did not take any papers the first week. I walked about doing nothing.

43933. I am speaking of the first week you did take papers?—I think we went home—to a certain place—and then after racing was over we had to turn out the slips and the money on the table, and Platt counted them up.

43934. They would be counted up with Platt?—Yes.

43935. Would that take place every evening?—Yes.

43936. Would your brother be present at that time?—Yes.

43937. Would there be a separate settling up with you and a separate settling up with your brother, or how did you do it?—Very seldom. Sometimes I gave my brother the slips and gave him the money, and we had one general settling up. Sometimes I would have to make out a little slip separate for myself and settle up with Platt.

43938. Did you keep any separate book of your own?—No.

43939. Did you sometimes make entries in the book which your brother kept?—Yes.

43940. How long did you go on working for him?—I went on until the day he ran away with the payments, the same as my brother.

43941. I will just ask you about these policemen. Did you know Sergeant Laing at the time you were working for Platt?—No.

43942. Did you know him by sight?—I knew him by sight as Sergeant Chandler or Jerry Chandler, as they used to term him, but never as Mr. Laing.

43943. You now know that the real name of the man whom you used to know as Sergeant Jerry Chandler is Laing?—Yes.

43944. Had you ever spoken to him?—No.

43945. Did you ever pay him any money?—Never.

43946. With regard to the other man, Leach, did you know him by sight?—By sight.

43947. Did you know what his name was?—Yes, I think I did.

43948. You knew him by the name of Leach?—By the name of Leach.

43949. Have you ever given any money to him?—No, never.

43950. I rather think you are the brother whom Platt says he saw give 10s. to one of these men?—Never in my life.

(*Mr. Platt.*) No, it was Robert.

43951. (*Mr Eldon Bankes.*) Do you know the man Cass?—Yes.

43952. Do you know him both by sight and name?—Yes, and of all the men in the G. Division Cass was the man we most dreaded, and Platt and myself, when we heard the name, had either to run away from him or to suspend operations for the day.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Platt, do you wish to ask the witness any questions?

43953. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, sir. When you were first introduced to me, you did not tell me how much you owed on the pitch?—Pardon me, I did.

43954. So that on the Saturday night at the end of the first week when I found the expenses heavy I asked you what you were going to do, as you had been walking about all that week and had not taken the slips. I asked you what you were going to do. Your brother and you conversed for a few minutes with one another and then you proposed that you should bring me a list of monies you were owing in White Horse Alley, and I said when I had seen that list I would tell you whether I should start you back on that pitch?—You were told on the Monday, on the very day that you came to take us over, how much money was owing on both pitches.

43955. You did not know yourself?—We did not know to the exact money, but we gave it up to a certain amount.

43956. You did not know to pounds?—Yes, we did.

43957. It was a fact on the first day's slips, when the monies ought to have tallied between £13 and £14, only between £6 and £7 came to light?—I have only got your word for it.

43958. I have the figures here. I think the date is May 7th. You are the man who made most of the entries in those books. Would it not have been as easy for you to have put them down to anything else—to "Police" and "Tecs" and "L——g"—as to put down the punter's name?—I put down whatever you dictated.

43959. You have known McCarthy for 20 years, and you had not known me many days, and still you are coming here to insinuate that I got you to do wrong with the books?—Yes, I knew McCarthy for 20 years.

43960. Went to school with him?—Yes.

43961. A good fellow?—I am very sorry for the day I ever came into contact with you.

43962. You and your brother are insinuating that I was going to do wrong with him?—You were not sober. You were suffering from the D.T.'s nine days out of ten.

43963. You heard your brother give that evidence?—You know I came to you on a Sunday morning when I wanted the money for the punters. You said, "Excuse me, Bill; I am only getting over a severe day's D.T.'s, and I will meet you at Covent Garden with the money." Was I there?

43964. You are a teetotaller?—I ask you the question—was I there? How many times have I tried to find you?

43965. You might think a man suffered from delirium tremens if he had a glass of bitter?—You are the best judge of that.

43966. I was always sufficiently sober to check each and every one of your papers to see that each and every man was put down in the book correctly, and in all instances the same day. I was always sober enough to check all monies and check all papers?—If you were sober enough to do that, why would you leave my brother there in the morning and tell me to mind my own business and not cast up the book which had nothing to do with me? And how many times did it occur?

43967. Once?—To my knowledge, the first time I checked it, then I cautioned you——

(*Chairman.*) You must confine yourself to answering questions; and you, Mr. Platt, must ask questions and not make statements.

43968. (*Mr. Platt.*) Your brother says we started in 1903. How do you account that you lost your money?—That has nothing to do with you.

43969. (*Chairman.*) Did you keep an account during 1903 and 1904?—No, I did not. In that business you do not really keep an account. You pay up day by

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day, and if you are like, your own governor you do not take a note at the end of the week.

43970. Your brother told us that he and you between you had £200 capital which you were going into this business with?—Yes, that is right.

43971. He told us he kept no books. Did you not keep any books?

43972. You are the elder brother?—No, I am the younger brother.

43973. But you got one-third of the profits, I understand?—I never saw any.

43974. You were to get one-third of the profits made by Platt and McCarthy and yourself. You were a principal rather than an agent?—Yes.

43975. In 1905 I mean?

(*Mr. Platt.*) You started in 1903. Your brother informed the Commission that he lost his money over a horse called Victor Wild. That was in 1897?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) No, that is not correct. He said that a lot of bookmakers lost their money over a horse called Victor Wild, and that they lost their money over a horse called Wet Paint. He was only giving an explanation that other bookmakers lost money over a horse and they could not pay, and that is what happened to them.

43976. (*Chairman.*) Are you the elder or the younger brother of the Fisher who has been examined by us to-day?—I am the younger brother.

43977. Were you in Court while he gave an account of the family and his career?—Yes.

43978. And more or less an account of your own career also?—Yes.

43979. Is that account accurate?—Yes.

43979*. Did you, when you and he started together on this capital of £200 in January, 1903, have one pitch or two pitches?—One pitch.

43980. And that was the one near the Sutton Arms?—No, that was the one in Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell Green.

43981. Down to the time that you came across Platt you and your brother then carried on the business at Aylesbury Street pitch. Is that so?—Part of the time until we got the summonses, and then we had to find new quarters.

43982. Where did you go then?—We went in the Sutton Arms.

43983. Your pitch was near the Sutton Arms when you found yourself broke in 1905?—Yes.

43984. Then you met Platt, I understand?—We did not meet him exactly when we were broke. We tried to struggle along as best we could; we did not like to give in after losing a little and being years at it.

43985. You were on the verge of having to give up the business when you met Platt, were you not?—Yes.

43986. At least so I understood from your brother, and your brother told me he gave us an accurate account. I am not taking it in great detail?—At that time, in May, 1905, he had only one pitch, and that was the pitch near the Sutton Arms. We had really two; one was like a quiet pitch, where there was not so much business done. What we called the pitch was the one called Sutton Arms, where the money was really taken.

43987. Up to that time did each of you go out on racing days, one to one pitch, the Sutton Arms pitch I will call it, and the other to the quiet pitch?—Yes.

43988. That was your method?—Yes.

43989. You were carrying on the business jointly, then?—Yes.

43989*. Then it is common ground you met Platt?—Yes.

43990. How long had you known Platt?—I never saw him in my life till that day.

43991. But McCarthy you were acquainted with?—Yes.

43992. Is there any truth in the allegation of Platt that you knew McCarthy very well, and had been at school with him?—I believe I had been at school with him; I believe I had known him for a number of years, although I did not come in contact with him so very much.

43993. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) In Ireland?—I believe I had been at school with him.

43994. In Ireland?—No, not in Ireland.

43995. (*Chairman.*) After he came to England?—Yes.

43996. That was at the Italian School, Hatton Garden?—Yes.

43997. So that on and off you had been seeing McCarthy for many years?—Yes.

43998. The arrangement was, I understood, that you were to receive a share of the profits?—Yes.

43999. Why was that distinction made between you and your brother?—I got the introduction really, and I went to see McCarthy, and I put it to him. It was really Platt's suggestion that I should get a third of the profits and £2 a week for looking after the thing.

43999*. Were you here when I examined your brother as to the way in which the accounts were settled up?—Yes.

44000. He admitted that it was the practice if, for instance, he had put a bet on for Platt with another bookmaker, to hoodwink McCarthy by putting down any entry that he pleased or "Tecs" or 'Coppers." Did you hear him say that?—Yes. Platt has made him make one or two bets to my knowledge.

44001. Follow me a little further, please. You used to be present at the settlement?—Yes.

44002. You heard your brother tell me that when he was short of money he put down anything that Platt told him?—Yes.

44003. That was the effect of his answer. When I asked him why was he short of money, he said sometimes it was because he had taken 1s. or 2s. for refreshment for himself. On another occasion, he said, it might be Platt and he had dined together somewhere, and sometimes Platt brought a friend, and he said that would be the reason for the shortage. Then he gave as another instance the instance that he had put a sovereign at Platt's request on a horse with another bookmaker, and he said that was another reason for shortage. That occurred, at any rate, three times, he said. You heard him say that?—Yes.

44004. Your brother also said that he knew that McCarthy was being deceived, and he said: "I remained silent because I did not want to lose my governor"?—Yes.

44005. And he admitted that he knew he was behaving wrongly?—Yes.

44006. You were present all this time, and knew what was going on?—No.

44007. Then were you deceived, too?—You see I was not at the pitch with them. I used to have to make my collection elsewhere. I would have to send my papers and my money up to the pitch where Platt and my brother Robert were standing. The consequence was I would meet them sometimes after racing was over, and go home with them, and often they have gone home without my knowing it. They have had my money and the papers.

44007*. Your brother told us you had helped to make up the account, and that there was one account?—That is quite right.

44008. You were receiving a weekly wage from Platt and McCarthy?—Yes.

44009. Or you ought to have been receiving it?—Yes.

44010. And your brother was, too?—Yes.

44011. At this settlement which took place every evening of a racing day you were all four present?—Yes, nearly always; there might be a few exceptions.

44012. Your brother admitted that when he put down "Tecs" in the hearing of McCarthy he put it down, and he knew that McCarthy was being deceived, because no money had been paid by him to detectives. You were present, according to your own account?—Yes.

44013. Did you know then that no money had been paid to detectives?—I knew, as far as I was concerned, never a penny had been paid to them.

44014. Did you assume that that was accurate when you heard your brother say "Tecs 10s.," or whatever it was?—I might have treated it in an off-handed manner. I really never took much notice, because, to tell you the truth, they did all they possibly could—at least, Platt did—to oust me from the business, and I could not have a say in the matter at all.

44015. I do not know. You had a third share. If your brother was deceiving McCarthy he may have

been deceiving you. I want to understand this from you. When you heard the word "Tecs" uttered in your presence, and the word "Tecs" was written down in the book by your brother, did you know what it meant?—I did not know what it meant at all.

44016. Did you not even know it meant detectives?—No. I knew it could not mean detectives because, as far as we were concerned, all the time we had been there, it was our duty to keep out of their way, and always run away from them.

44017. But did it not occur to you that that was being put down in the book under the head "Expenses," and meant that your brother had paid so much to detectives?—You see, I very rarely ever saw the books. My day's work was made out on a little slip from that book, and if I wanted to look at the book Platt would turn round and tell me what had it to do with me, and he would take the book away, and I could never get a chance to look at it.

44018. But the book had been made up in your presence, according to your brother's evidence?—Sometimes. Sometimes I would be downstairs having my tea.

44019. You may have been out for a moment or two, but you must have known what was going on. You know he told us the slips were put into two heaps?—Yes.

44020. One heap of slips as to which the horses backed had lost was put on one side, as there was nothing due to the punters, and the money kept, and another heap of slips containing the names of the punters who had won?—Yes.

44021. And in your presence the amount due to each punter was entered on the slip. That was the method?—Entered on the slip first, and then in the book.

44022. Then when that was all over the money was counted and compared with the total of the money to be paid as entered on the slips?—Yes.

44023. Then, according to your brother's account, if there was a shortage it had to be accounted for in McCarthy's presence by your brother or by you yourself?—Is not that what took place?—Yes.

44024. Then when you heard of such a thing as "Tecs" being put down, and "Coppers," you were interested in the matter, were you not?—No.

44025. You were entitled to one-third of the profits?—Yes, but you understand the first week I never took any papers.

44026. I am not on the first week. You know very well, after the first week the system was changed. The system which I have been describing is a system upon which you worked from the end of the first week down to the 30th June. Never mind about the first week?—On the Saturday, as Platt informed you, he wanted to know what I was going to do—was I going to get my money for walking about; and from that Saturday he let me have very little to do with the business, and unless I went and got some papers and took them he practically wanted to throw me out of the business.

44027. I see what you mean. Your suggestion is that your brother went to the Sutton Arms' pitch?—Yes.

44028. And I understand you went on the other pitch?—Afterwards.

44029. But you had to account for what took place at your pitch in just the same way?—At first, on my pitch, it was so small that it did not matter, and I threw the papers and the money in with my brother's, and he totalled it up in one. I was not given a chance of being an interested party in the business.

44030. What did you think was the meaning of it when your brother entered "Tecs"?—I really did not take any notice of it.

44031. Did you know what it meant?—No.

44032. That is what you wish us to understand?—That is right.

44033. Did you also write a good deal in the books yourself?—Yes, I have had to make up my books on many occasions.

44034. I do not mean to make up the books; I mean to make up a book like this at the end of the day with the names of the punters who had won, for instance?—Yes.

44035. And making an account of the expenses which explained any shortage, or the queries which explained any shortage?—It was very seldom I had to make up an account of any shortage. I never touched the books unless Platt asked me to make them up.

44036. Then you wrote in his presence?—Yes.

44037. Is that the case as to all the entries in the books? I think you examined them with your brother?—No, I did not see the books.

44038. Did you not come to the office of the Commission to see them?—No.

44039. How many times had you been arrested from 1903 down to June, 1905?—From 1903 to 1905 I did not really take an active part as regards the taking of the papers and the money. My brother Thomas was the man who used to stand in the streets and take the money.

44040. Were you arrested?—Yes. I have been convicted, I think, three times since 1904. I will not be sure, but twice or three times.

44041. When was the first conviction against you?—When I was summoned, I think, in 1903.

44042. When was the second time?—I was summoned in 1904, and I was taken down in 1905 and 1906.

44043. An interval of nearly a year?—Yes.

44044. When were you arrested for the third time?—On the Saturday before I met Platt.

44045. That was in May, 1906?—Yes. On the Saturday previous to Platt coming on Monday morning I was arrested.

44046. Those are three times you yourself have been convicted?—Yes.

44047. How many times has your brother Thomas been convicted?—I expect he has been taken about ten or twelve times.

44048. Between the same period—January, 1903 down to 1906?—Yes, I expect so.

44049. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Always in his own name?—No.

44050. (*Chairman.*) In different names?—Yes.

44051. What names did he adopt, do you remember?—I could not say: it might be any name he might be taken in—the first name that would come to his mind.

44052. I think you told Mr. Eldon Bankes you were not at all acquainted with either Laing, Leach, Cass, or any of the other officers in the Division?—No, I was not acquainted with them at all.

44053. You knew them by sight?—Yes. As I have been arrested I might have seen them in court when I paid my fine.

44054. Were you quite accurate when you said you never knew Laing under the name of Chandler?—I never knew Laing until the 6th August.

44055. Never knew him under the name of Chandler?—I knew him under the name of Chandler; I never knew him as Laing.

44056. You always knew him as Chandler?—Yes.

44057. There was a scout of that name, was there not?—Yes, we had a scout of the name of Chandler.

44058. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did I understand you to tell the Chairman that you did not know the meaning of "Tecs"?—I did not take any notice of it; it did not trouble me. I may say I was unconcerned in the matter; I did not take any trouble.

44059. But you know the meaning of it?—Certainly, I know the meaning of it.

44060. Did you know what the meaning of the entry was?—As far as my memory will serve me I cannot recollect noticing "Tecs" or hearing "Tecs."

44061. Then do you mean you did not know that "Tecs" appeared in this book?—I do not think I did know that "Tecs" appeared in that book; I was not sure. I would not swear that I remember seeing it or not.

44062. There is no doubt about how it appears. It looks as if it meant that payments were made to detectives, does it not?—As you say, on the face of it it might.

44063. Look at the book. There does not seem

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much doubt about it, does there? "Lookers-out, 4s.," or whatever it is; "Tecs, 10s." Without any explanation that would look as if 10s. had been paid to detectives, would it not?—I knew, as far as I was concerned, and I may speak for my brother, we never gave the "Tecs," as they are termed, anything.

44064. If you had seen that entry you would have had very little doubt what it meant?—According to the way it is there—"Tecs, 10s."

44065. That would mean that 10s. had been paid to detectives. That is what it would mean to anybody without an explanation?—According to the reading of it.

44066. Look at the next entry there (that is in your brother's handwriting, is it not) after what I gave you—"Lookers-out, Tecs." Read that word?—It is "Copper" or "Coffee."

44067. It looks undoubtedly like "Copper,' does it not?—I should not like to decide either way.

44068. You see how the two p's are made. There does not seem much doubt that those are "p's," and not f's?—That first "f" is rather like that one.

44069. Here is another entry. *That* is "Copper," is it not, or do you think that is "Coffee"?—No, that is not "Coffee."

44070. That is "Copper"?—That is "Copper." It does not refer to the police.

44071. We will see in a moment. "Copper" does not mean the police, you say?—No.

44072. "Lookers-out" means money you were paying out?—I never used to pay it out; I never used to pay any money to lookers-out. My brother Bob had to settle all those matters.

44073. Do you mean you never made any entry if you had anything to do with it?—The entry was made when we were sitting at the table, and Platt would say, "Start entering up."

44074. Then you would start entering up?—Yes.

44075. Is that entry in your handwriting?—Yes.

44076. "Coppers 4s., lookers-out 4s."?—Yes.

44077. Have you any recollection of those items?—I am not sure that I can call it to mind. It is made in a scroll; it was very likely done in an idle moment when I have been sitting down. My brother may have said "Coppers 4s." and "lookers-out," and I may have made a scroll round it.

44078. Do you mean that in an idle moment you may have put a scroll round it just for fun?—Yes. It had no meaning. It had a meaning as far as this business was concerned. He may have said "Coppers 4s." and "Lookers-out 5s," and I may have put it down and made a little scroll like that round it.

44079. Do you mean the scroll was made in an idle moment or the entry?—The scroll was made in an idle moment, but the scroll must refer to some business on that day.

44080. So I should assume "Lookers-out, 4s." meant that that had been paid out?—Evidently.

44081. And "Coppers"?—That must refer to my brother, because I never had to pay the lookers-out and never had to call for 4s. coppers. You see, I would not be left with 4s. coppers, or have to pay lookers-out 4s. It would not refer to me; it would have to refer to some business done on that day.

44082. Do you know to what that entry in your handwriting refers?—The best explanation I can give of it is——

44083. I wish you would answer my question first. Do you know to what it refers?—I cannot call it to memory exactly.

44084. Do you mean you do not recollect anything about it?—I would not be sure; I would not like to say; I am not positive on it; all I know is I have never paid 4s. for coppers, or received 4s. for coppers, or paid 4s. for lookers-out, or received 4s. for lookers-out.

44085. It is quite clear that means a payment out?—No.

44086. What does it mean if it is not 4s. paid to lookers-out?—In that case it might mean that.

44087. What else can it mean?—I cannot say.

44088. It cannot mean anything else, can it?—I cannot say; I am not sure.

44089. But if you can, suggest anything else it means, tell us. What I am putting to you is that that entry there would indicate that 4s. had been paid to lookers-out?—Yes, it would indicate that in all probability.

44090. The next entry, "Coppers, 4s.," follows immediately upon it. Without the explanation that you or your brother give, that would appear also to be a payment out, would it not?—No, not necessarily.

44091. Then why should it follow that "Lookers-out, 4s." does?—That amount of money may have been accounted for on that day—4s. coppers and 4s. lookers-out. It is easy enough to anyone who understands the business or the book.

44092. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you know what the expression "Ins and outs" mean?—No, not to the best of my belief.

44093. You say you were not paid by Platt, but you got your weekly payment?—Not always; he used to cut it down.

44094. I see "Bill, £1 10s.?—That is quite right.

44095. That is not the only amount you were entitled to?—No.

44096. Did you ever see this book that was kept by Platt? Just look at *that* page. You will see the entry, "Bill" and "Bob." "Bob, £16 3s.; Bill, £3 12s." Then down below £6 7s. Those, I take it, to be moneys received from you?—Yes.

44097. In what way did you pay Platt moneys?—When the connection got better I had to settle up in the same way as my brother. I had to take the money up to Platt, and then at night-time I should have to count out the money in the same way as my brother counted the papers. The money on the papers I would have to account for from my pocket.

44098. In accounting for the money that you had received, did you have to account for any expenditure?—No, very seldom; I had nothing to pay. We only had one looker-out. My brother used to be with me. It would not come to more than 1s. or 2s. a day. Anything else used to have to come out of my brother Bob's hands.

44099. As to these amounts that were received by you there was no balancing up as far as you were concerned; you produced the money and the slips?—Then in the morning I got a little slip to pay out by. My brother gave me that. Mr. Platt never gave it to me.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Wednesday, 1st May 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).
J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Sir ALBERT DE RUTZEN, sworn.

Sir A. De Rutzen.
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44100. (*Chairman.*) You are the Chief Magistrate at the present time at Bow Street?—Yes.

44101. I need hardly ask you, you have had a very long experience upon the Metropolitan Bench?—Very long, I can assure you.

44102. I think you have sat at some time or other at every police court in London?—Off and on at every police court on many occasions.

44103. Would you like to make a statement yourself in regard to the matters relevant to the terms of our inquiry, or would you like me to ask you some questions?—I should much prefer your asking me any questions which I will endeavour to answer to the best of my power.

44104. I think you have had a communication from us which contained the terms of reference in our warrant?—Yes.

44105. You see from that that we are asked to inquire into and report upon the duties of the Metropolitan Police in dealing with cases of drunkenness, disorder and solicitation in the streets, and the manner in which those duties are discharged, with power to make recommendations thereon. I should like you, if you can, to tell us in general what you conceive to be the duties of a constable in regard to those cases?—Shall I begin with drunkenness?

44106. Yes?—I need hardly say it is the duty of a constable when he sees anybody drunk and incapable or drunk and making a disturbance to take him to the station, and when the individual is taken to the station the police have a duty to perform, and that is to make inquiries as to the time and place, and so forth, where he was found to enable them to take the charge at the station. Then in the ordinary course of things the case comes before us. I do not know whether you would like me to say what our ordinary course of practice is when the case does come before us?

44107. If you please?—When the matter comes before us, we will say it is a charge of drunkenness, probably the only evidence against the man is one constable. That is in a great majority of cases. In the great majority of cases the man immediately admits that he was drunk, and so far as that is concerned the case may be said to be ended except to inquire as to what is known about him. If he denies that he was drunk and no doctor was called, he is always asked whether he would like to have the Inspector who took the charge at the station called. If he does wish that, the case is invariably put back for the attendance of the Inspector. If he has been seen by a doctor, then he is also asked whether he would like to have the doctor called. If he says that he would not care about either being called, my practice is invariably to send for the Inspector who took the charge at the station, whether he wishes it or not. I then get the evidence of the Inspector, and if they both agree I have not the faintest doubt the case is proved. That is with regard to drunkenness. Now with reference to disorder, it would be almost impossible to go through all the cases which arise out of disorder in which a police constable charges a man. Of course, it depends on what the nature of the disorder is, and if it is a case of drunk and disorderly it is disposed of in the same way in which, as I have just said, cases of ordinary drunkenness are. If a man who is charged is not prepared at that time with any evidence which he wishes to call, he is always put back to enable him to call that witness, and the police always are perfectly ready to get that witness to attend. The case is then disposed of on its merits, and if necessary the man is sentenced, but every opportunity appears to be given him at the station, so far as we can learn, to get any witness he pleases, and he is given the same opportunity when he comes before us. That is only touching on the fringe of disorder, because the cases of disorder are so innumerable and the facts are so different one from the other that very often it becomes a somewhat difficult duty to perform to find out where the disorder began and where it ended. Generally it ends at the station, but it is very difficult, and I will not say anything about what happens when it comes before us, because that entirely depends on the particular circumstances of each particular case. Then, subject to any questions which you may wish to ask me about disorder, I will pass on and say just a few words about solicitation. That is a matter that is dealt with under the Police Act as well as the Vagrancy Act. Under the Police Act the words are: "A prostitute loitering about in the streets and behaving in a way to the annoyance of the inhabitants and passengers." Now, in those cases where they are brought up and charged under the Police Act it generally depends entirely on the evidence of the constable. In my long experience I have hardly known any case where a man has thought proper to come forward simply to give evidence against a woman for simple solicitation. I have a hazy sort of recollection of some cases, one or two, I think, in a great many years, in which a man has thought proper to come forward; but, so far as my memory serves me, it was in a case where it went beyond solicitation, and became a matter of molestation or assault, or something of that description. Now, the evidence of the constable is taken, and if it is under the Vagrancy Act, which is somewhat similar in words, although the words there are "indecent behaviour," the evidence of the police-constable in proving it under the Vagrancy Act is that he sees a woman stopping a man, putting her arm inside his arm, and if he pushes her away, or, as in many cases happens, complains to the constable himself of the behaviour of that woman and he cautions her, as is generally done, and she goes on, and she does the same with another man, he probably takes her into custody. The evidence of one man is sufficient, because the Act of Parliament goes on to say: "Upon the evidence of one credible witness or more." Now, the evidence of the constable very often, and indeed in almost all cases, on the face of it, appears to be perfectly and honestly given. If the woman denies being a prostitute (and there are very few cases in which they do), or if she wishes to have somebody sent for (this is what goes on in Court), the police are immediately asked to obtain the evidence of this witness, and if the witness cannot be called on that day, it is simply adjourned, as I have known in many instances, not by remanding the person charged in custody, but upon their own recognisances if they wish to make the application. I have had applications made to me, and I have never forgotten to grant them, but I have often seen that the witness whom they want to have the case adjourned for never turns up at all, and therefore we have it left upon the evidence as it

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originally came before us, which in 99 cases out of 100 leaves the case proved beyond a shadow of a doubt. Then the case is dealt with according to what is known of the woman. The constable is asked, "Have you ever seen this woman before?" "Yes, she has been to my knowledge walking the streets for the last six months," or anything.

44108. If I may interrupt you for one moment, who asks the constable that question?—Whoever happens to be sitting.

44109-10. The Magistrate?—Yes. "Have you ever seen her before?" "Yes, I have seen her for the last six months doing the same thing every night." That is in answer to the question put by the Magistrate. I am not saying they all do, but I know I take very good care to find out so far as I can whether it is the first time or whether it is a matter which is of daily and nightly occurrence. That is so far as the Vagrancy Act is concerned. Now, those cases from my knowledge give really very little trouble, and they are growing less every day, but that is neither here nor there. How they are dealt with at the station is another matter. I only speak of how they are dealt with before the Magistrates, and how the police behave in the matter when it comes before us. Having said that, I should be delighted to give you any further information which you may wish to obtain.

44111. The Commission have been very glad to listen to the general statement that you have made, and they are much obliged to you for coming here to give it. I think I ought to ask you a further general question: whether you think that the duties of the police are discharged as a rule with discretion, with honesty, and with efficiency?—That involves three questions, and I have no hesitation in saying that after a long experience of over 30 years I should answer those questions most certainly in the affirmative.

44112. Have any recent cases of misconduct or possible misconduct on the part of police constables come under your notice?—No, not for some time.

44113. What kind of misconduct did you notice in the case which I think you have in mind, from the form of your answer?—With reference to what?

44114. I asked you a general question whether any recent circumstances of misconduct had come under your notice?—To that I say nothing of any recent date.

44115. Have you any criticisms to make or any recommendations to make as to the organisation and work of the Metropolitan Police Force as to these classes of cases?—None.

44116. You are of opinion that the existing statutes and by-laws of the London County Council are adequate in every respect for keeping order with regard to these offences?—If carried out as they are now I think they are perfectly effective, and in the hands really of people who make them so.

44117. That I think concludes what I may call your general evidence or your evidence-in-chief, if we may apply the phrase to such an inquiry as this?—I daresay I may have left out a great deal, but it is impossible to go at any length into questions which would entail a very, very long statement.

44118. If you will permit me, I will ask you a few more detailed questions on points chiefly connected with the organisation and working of the Police Force. I do not suppose it is strictly a part of the Magistrate's duty at all, but do you know the Instruction Book, the Rules and Regulations in force with regard to the police?—Yes, I have it here, and I took an opportunity when I first got the letter from the Commission to say what I thought of the Rules in the Instruction Book generally. I have it here, and I have just looked at it.

44119. From your examination of the book do you think the rules are sufficiently clear for the use of constables?—I think so, and I think they are most admirably drawn. By the courtesy of the police I have seen the beginning of a new Instruction Book, but I do not touch upon that at all, because the whole of the inquiry of this Commission no doubt refers to cases which turn upon the old Instruction Book, and I can confine my remarks entirely to that. I think it is very, very difficult, considering that the circumstances in every particular case are different, and that there must be a very wide discretion given to every constable by the terms of the statute—"if he reasonably believes," and so forth. A wide discretion must be given, but upon the general rules I cannot very well conceive anything better calculated to give every single man in the Force a knowledge of how he ought to perform his duties.

44120. I infer from that that the substance of the instructions and rules and regulations themselves as to arresting, the management of the proceedings in the charge room, and so forth, are sound and reasonable rules?—Of course what takes place in the charge room I cannot be expected to know much about. I have been in a charge room before now, but I cannot say anything that is worth hearing upon that. I know one thing: if any complaint is ever made to us in any case whatever of any violence used or any improper conduct in the charge room, it is disposed of there and then at a moment's notice, for every person who is mentioned as having committed anything or done anything contrary to the rules of the police is immediately sent for, and no case is ever disposed of without hearing it out to the very end.

44121. I was not at the moment thinking so much of how the Orders and Regulations were carried out in practice, but I was seeking to ask your opinion on the question of whether there ought to be any amendment in the substance of any of the rules. Take the rules as to arrest, as to the use of the truncheon, as to handcuffs, and things of that kind?—To take them in order, with regard to the question of arrest, everything that is necessary for the general rules I believe is in the Instruction Book, but, as I was just saying, it is almost impossible for a man who has to make up his mind on the moment as to what he is to do, to make it up there and then. The prisoner is taken by the man to the station and then an inquiry is made of such a general character as I spoke about just now, and then the man is charged. It is impossible, I think, to say more than that, because, as I have already said, it is necessary for the man at a moment's notice to make up his mind whether it is a case in which he has the power to arrest or not. If he has not the power to arrest, the probability is the charge at the station will not be taken. If he has not got the power to arrest, that fact would come before the Magistrate, and he would see that in a moment, and the consequences of it would be that the man would be dismissed. But those cases are very few and far between. The next subject you mentioned was the subject of truncheons. Now, I must say, as I have many times said before publicly, that when a policeman is engaged in a difficult and a dangerous task, and uses his truncheon, a great many people begin to scream out, but I venture to call it a maudlin spirit of sympathy with the wrong-doer. A policeman is given his truncheon to save his life or to protect him from violent danger. It is very seldom used so far as my experience is concerned. I do not mean to say that I have in over 30 years' experience never heard or never come to the conclusion that perhaps the truncheon need not have been used at all. The cases I do not remember, but I have that sort of vague and floating recollection. The extraordinary thing is this, that when a man comes before us with his head plastered or with some plaster over his face, which he says was in consequence of violence used by the policeman with his truncheon, you never hear him complain about it. I suppose it probably arises from the fact that he knew he deserved it, and the less said about it the better. But I hardly know an instance where the man himself has made any complaint of the truncheon being used.

44122. So much for the substance of the various regulations upon these matters in the Instruction Book. Have you considered the question whether the Instruction Book is as well arranged as it might be?—I have seen in going over it that it begins by regulations that have nothing to do with the duty of the constable in the street—drill, dress, and that kind of thing, sick leave, and so forth, and it is put together in a way which makes it a little difficult to find any particular rule if you want it, and in that sense I think it might be improved.

44123. What was in my mind was this, that all the rules relating to arrest and taking a prisoner to the charge room, and the proceedings in the charge room in cases of non-indictable offences, might all be put together, so that the constables themselves and any member of the public or any person like myself wanting to look at the book might easily find what are the rules applicable to the particular case?—But, of course, he has to learn his duty from the Instruction Book at his leisure. He cannot take it with him to find out in a hurry whether he is to take a man into custody, or whether he is to try and find out his name. Of course, if he knows his name, in a great many of

these instances there would be no arrest—if he only knew the man.

44124. May I ask whether any prisoners have recently complained to you of being treated by constables irregularly, or with undue violence?—I do not remember any at present, and I have thought over it. I have gone so far as this, I was anxious to bring with me all the information I could possibly give you, and I sent a very short time ago, since I had my summons to attend before you, for the Chief Clerk, and I asked him if he would be good enough to refer to any cases which had come before me for the last five or six years which could in any way throw any light on or illustrate any single question which I was likely to be asked.

44125. It follows from that that you really have no reason for believing that constables use their power of arrest unjustly or unnecessarily in general?—That is quite so.

44126. With regard to the question of arrest, of course, the powers of arrest are chiefly statutory, are they not, in regard at any rate to these offences where there is no question of a warrant or anything of that kind, but with regard to drunkenness in the street, disorder in the street, and so on, the power to arrest is given to constables by statute, is it not?—A great deal by common law.

44127. Would you explain that? To what extent do you think there is a power of summary arrest at common law?—Supposing there is an affray going on in the street, that gives a power of arrest, but it must be an immediate arrest. If the fight or the row is over, and the men walk away, they cannot be arrested by a police-constable. A man can be arrested for having committed a felony, or being supposed to have committed a felony. That is common law. But if the affray is likely to be renewed, or if the constable "has reasonable cause to believe" (and those very words show that there is a discretion vested in him) that it is going to be renewed to the danger of the public peace, then the constable has a perfect right to arrest him. That a great many of these cases have become offences by statute there can be no question. Under the Police Act of London a great many of those cases are provided for by statute, but a man must have the same kind of reasonable belief, and if the fight had finished and the men had gone away he might report it, and probably would report it, to his Inspector, and it might be a case for a summons, either taken out by the officer, who may have been assaulted, or for any other offence which the man might otherwise have committed by statute. The case of solicitation is one of those cases.

44128. Have you any reason to believe that police-constables arrest people when it would be quite as efficacious for them to proceed by summons?—I do not think they stretch the power unduly at all, and for this reason: it may possibly be that the person is committing such an offence as we have been talking of, either at common law or by statute, and the constable has to make up his mind in a moment whether he arrests the person. He may have something in his mind by which he could, if he had time, find out who that person was, but the person then is under arrest. He cannot take the person with him under arrest to some distant place where that person lives, or where the person might give him the information which would make him satisfied, and the consequence is he does that which he is entitled to do, and what he ought to do—he takes the person to the station.

44129. The next question I have got before me is one which I think you have answered, as to whether you have recently heard of any cases of alleged assault by constables?—No, I have not.

44130. Then coming to the charge room. You told us in general what the duties of the police are there. Have you looked at the regulations as to taking or refusing a charge in the book?—I have.

44131. Do you think that those regulations are satisfactory?—I think they are satisfactory in this way. I hope I am not out of order in saying that it is absolutely necessary that some sort of inquiry should be held by the police in the charge room—that is absolutely necessary for the purpose of finding out what the circumstances are, the time and place of the alleged offence, and what took place at the time, for the purpose of making out the charge. That is the officer's first duty, and if he finds out—so far as I know, but that is a police matter—if there is a charge made at the station, and the officer has reason to believe that the person has been illegally arrested, and that it was a bye-law and not under statute, so that the constable would not have the right of arrest, that charge is refused, and, so far as I have always understood, that is entered in the Refused Charge Book, a book I have never seen. If that is so, I think it is a very wise and proper precaution, and, indeed, one without which it would be impossible to carry on the duties at the police station, because we never know what may occur out of these alleged charges, and the consequence is that if the station officer, or whoever is in charge at the station, sees that it is not a safe thing to accept the charge, it is put in the Refused Charge Book. I think that is a satisfactory and a most proper mode of procedure.

44132. With regard to the treatment of prisoners in the charge room, do you think they ought to be placed in a dock, or something resembling a dock, such a dock as one sees at the police-court or other court of justice?—Judging from what one sees in the courts, I think it would be highly necessary that there should be some place where you could securely lodge a person, even while the charge is being taken. I have heard from time to time that some alleged violence has been used in a charge room. As I have already told you, I never allow any statement of that sort to be made before me without immediately, when the whole matter is fresh, sending for everybody and anybody who is alleged to have done anything in the charge room, if it is brought up in the court, and made as a complaint by a prisoner. That is my practice, and then I feel that everything has been done in the interests of the prisoner, as well as in the interests of the public, to ensure that we have gone to the bottom of it. It may well be that I am perhaps going a little beyond one's duty in doing that, because it is no part of the charge on which the person appears before me, but I have always thought it is a great deal better to hear the complaint when it is made and where it is made without loss of time.

44133. I gather that so far as your experience goes, the Inspectors and officers in charge of the charge room exercise, as a rule, a sound discretion in refusing or in taking a charge?—Very much so, and my view in that matter has been very much strengthened by the many cases in which I have had them before me under circumstances which I have just mentioned, and that is when anything has been alleged by a person before me as having been done, which, if their statement was true, involves some wrong, in having the person against whom that wrong was alleged brought before me at once to give his evidence.

44134. I was not so much on the question of any improper treatment of the prisoner in the charge room. I was on the question of substance whether the Inspector in your experience exercises a sound discretion in regard to the question of taking or refusing a charge?—I say that he exercises an admirable discretion, and the only way you can gauge that question is by the number of people who come before us who are proved to be innocent. They are very few. We discharge a great many, but that is no kind of criterion.

44135. Do you conceive that that is in any way a reflection upon the way in which the officer in charge of the station has done his duty?—Not the least in the world, and for this reason, if I may, *exempli gratia*, put forward one case of two people who came before me last Monday week. You, gentlemen, may not have heard that there was a great football match at the Crystal Palace last Saturday week, but there was, and on the Monday two men appeared before me who came from the North of England. Unfortunately for them, they were locked up at half-past 12 on the Saturday morning and did not go to the football match, but remained in custody till they came before me on the Monday morning. They expressed great regret, and they expressed very grave doubts as to whether they had money enough left in their pockets to take them home, and I said, "The sooner you go the better," and I discharged them both. It was no reflection on the constables in that case that I discharged them both, but they appeared on the sheets and will appear in the statistical accounts as two persons who were discharged.

44136. Do you happen to recollect any case in which you thought the Inspector ought to have refused to take the charge—a case that never ought to have come before you at all?—If I could give you a single instance, I do not really remember any, but I have

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no doubt some such instances may have happened in the last quarter of a century or more. It would be rash to attempt to say that I could with any safety say that. I dare say there may have been. But, at all events, they have been few and far between—that I know.

44137. I gather from that that there have been cases before you from time to time in which you thought it would have been wiser if the Inspector had not taken the charge at all?—Very possibly so.

44138. But even if that was your opinion that did not necessarily, I take it, involve any wrong conduct on the part of the Inspector?—No. He has in carrying out his duties in making a preliminary investigation very likely not had the full facts before him. That is quite possible, because it is no part of the Station Sergeant's or Inspector's duty to go into the whole case to see whether the man was guilty or not. That is no part of his duty. All he has got to do really is to find out and satisfy himself that there was credible evidence, and therefore it may well be that certain circumstances which upon a minuter inquiry come to the knowledge of the Magistrate really never come before him, and there may be, and no doubt are, many such cases.

44139. The sort of thing that was in my mind was this: a constable arrives with the prisoner and says, "I arrested this man for being drunk and disorderly in Piccadilly," say. It is the Inspector's duty, of course, to carry out the directions given in the instruction book. Do you think there is no reason for suspecting in any case of that kind that an Inspector tries to shield a constable from the effects of a mistake, and would rather take the charge though he himself thinks there is nothing much in it?—If you would allow me to say that in a case of that description the only single thing in which he could be mistaken would be whether the man was drunk or not. I have never known a single instance where I had any kind of reason to believe that the Inspector so far forgot his duty as to take a charge of drunkenness where he believed the man was sober. They have not the faintest wish so far as I can learn to keep a man in the station; they would much rather let him go than keep him there. They have no kind of object.

44140. Taking that to be the case, still one must bear in mind this, that if the prisoner is discharged the constable is open to an action for false imprisonment, is he not?—It may be so, but then you put the case of drunk and disorderly, and what the disorderly part of the case was can only be known to the Inspector at the station by what the constable tells him.

44141. But rightly or wrongly such suggestions are made to us that the Inspector or officer in charge of the station is too ready to take charges of that kind with a view of shielding his inferior but still his brother officer?—No such cases have come before me which would make me believe that a man in a superior station would go the length of taking a charge simply for the purpose of protecting his subordinates.

44142. Then I gather from that that you think there is no real foundation for any suggestion of that kind, at any rate, as affording ground for believing that there is a general practice of shielding officers?—Certainly not. That would be the conclusion which I have arrived at.

44143. I have been rather asking you partly, at any rate, on questions of fact, or rather as to certain conclusions which you, from your experience, would draw with regard to matters on which I have put questions to you. I should like to ask you, however, this question, which is a question rather of policy or expediency than a question of fact. Do you think that the proceedings in the charge room ought to be regarded simply as a disciplinary check on the action of the constable preferring the charge, and as a means of securing the attendance of the person arrested at the police court by making arrangements for his due custody or his release on bail, or should that be regarded as also involving a preliminary investigation into the guilt or innocence of the prisoner?—I think to allow an inquiry as to whether the man charged was guilty or not would be fraught with the greatest possible danger. I think the duty in the charge room should be strictly confined, as I have already said, to see whether or not there is credible evidence upon which he may be sent before the Magistrate for the offence with which he is charged, and I say that for the simple reason that if once the Inspector on duty were to take upon himself to try a man—because it would be that, and that alone, if the words I see in this syllabus are correct, as to whether it should not be extended to seeing whether the man was guilty or not—it would be a trial pure and simple, and depending upon whether or not the Inspector took a right view of the matter, which is simply and solely the duty of the Magistrate. I think it would be fraught with very great danger in many other ways, and one in particular, and that is that it would lead to all kinds of doubts and not only doubts but something more and something worse—that a man is taken to the station and tried by the Police Inspector and then allowed to go. There are dangers underneath that which I think are very great indeed.

44144. I think you will agree with me that sometimes damage to reputation is sustained by innocent persons in consequence of their being publicly put upon their trial for these three offences?—That no doubt is a misfortune which we one and all of us might possibly object to undergo, but that is a great deal better than that public justice should be doubted for a moment.

44145. What I was thinking of was this kind of case—where a constable, honestly doing his duty in the London streets, does make a mistake. He arrests, we will say, some man carrying on a reputable business who happens to be in the street, and it is a pure mistake on the part of the constable, and we will suppose that the man is taken to the charge room. If the Inspector in the charge room only has to inquire whether there is a *primâ facie* case against the man, and the constable sticks to his story, there is nothing for it but that the person arrested under the circumstances I have mentioned should be placed on his public trial at the police court the next morning. Then we will suppose the magistrate says the man is quite innocent, and he leaves the Court without a stain on his character as the result of the trial. Considerable damage to reputation is involved even with that fortunate result of the trial. I think you agree with that?—I quite agree with you.

44146. The suggesion I am making to you is that if the investigation in that class of case in the charge-room partook a little more of the character of a preliminary trial it would be an advantage?—If it involved a question whether the man had been properly arrested or not, and if, with the superior knowledge of the Inspector, he came to the conclusion that it was not a case in which the man ought to have been taken into custody, he dismisses it, and it is put down in the Refusal Book. In that sense I quite agree; otherwise there would be no reason for having a Refusal Book. As I said just now, it may be that the constable, mistaking his duty, takes a man into custody for some offence against a bye-law, and if the Inspector saw that that was so he would not take the charge. There are many cases in which it might possibly come to the knowledge of the Inspector for the first time that a man arrested for a felony had, as a matter of fact, clearly not committed one. Take an instance such as this, and it is not a very far-fetched one. A constable is told to take a man into custody for stealing another man's watch in the street. He has not the smallest reason for doubting or disbelieving the charge made. The man who gives him in charge accompanies him to the station with the man, and when he is before the Inspector at the station the man who charged the other man with stealing his watch puts his hand in his pocket and he finds that his watch is there, and still attached to his waistcoat, because he put it into a pocket in which he had never worn it before. Under those circumstances, of course, the Inspector would at once say, "There is not a shadow of foundation for this charge of stealing the man's watch," and he would let him go. Many such cases as that might possibly happen, and, of course, under those circumstances it is perfectly clear that the Inspector would be doing his duty, and no more than his duty, and no less, by immediately discharging him.

44147. Let me put to you a case on which we have taken evidence as to which I am not going to express any opinion. Two gentlemen were brought into the station at Vine Street, and they were charged with being drunk and disorderly in Piccadilly with another man who was also in the charge room and in the dock; the charge against them was taken, although they loudly protested (at least that is the evidence before us) that they were actually arrested on the way to the police station, because the police thought they were going to give evidence in favour of the third prisoner.

They denied, I take it, in effect their drunkenness (I am only giving that as a mere illustration, and I am not purporting to sum up the evidence there at all). The charge was taken, the Inspector's judgment was challenged before the Magistrate the next day, there was a remand by Mr. Denman, and the men were not drunk. That is the kind of case that I am thinking of. Do you not think that in a case of disputed drunkenness of that kind it would be expedient that the Inspector in charge, if he had some doubt in the matter, or being in such a position that he ought to have some doubt in the matter, might be allowed to postpone taking the charge and simply take bail for the appearance of the accused at the station the next day when time has been allowed for further inquiry to be made—I mean an inquiry as to the *bona fides* of the police. There the prisoners were challenging the whole proceeding, and they certainly told the Inspector, "We were arrested on our way to the police station." The Inspector thereupon, as the charging constable stuck to his story, took the charge, and it was the only thing he could do if he thought there was a *prima facie* case. Do you not think, in a case of that kind it would be advisable for the Inspector, or other officer in charge of the station, to have the right to say, "I will defer the question of taking this charge until to-morrow"?—If you ask me, I would not extend the power of the policeman in the charge room one bit beyond what I have said, for the reasons which I just gave. If it were allowed that they might have an extra twenty-four hours for considering whether or not they would take the charge it would be open to all kinds of suspicion, if not something worse. For that reason I would not extend the power of a policeman one bit beyond what I have stated.

44148. I quite follow that, supposing the officer in charge of the police station is simply a police officer, but supposing the person in charge of the police station were not simply a police officer, but a man required to have some legal experience and some legal knowledge, would you have the same objection to enlarging the power of the officer under those circumstances?—If I might be forgiven for doing so, that rather leads me to venture to put a question myself. Who is the class of man whom you would introduce into the charge room for the night?

44149. That is a perfectly fair question, and I can answer it at once. In Scotland, we are informed, there is an officer called a Procurator Fiscal, who, I understand, institutes the prosecutions; he does not, of course, personally superintend the arrests, but the Procurator Fiscal is responsible for the taking of the charge, and the prosecution of the charge if it is taken. In a place like Glasgow we are informed that the Procurator Fiscal, who, of course, cannot be in all the stations at once, delegates his duty to an officer, who is called a Lieutenant, and the Lieutenant is selected not by promotion from the police force, but from a class who are supposed, at any rate, to have legal experience and knowledge?—With the greatest and the highest possible respect for Scotland, I should say I hope they will keep it there.

44150. Then you do not think, I gather, that the introduction into our system of an officer charged with the duty of taking charges and of prosecuting charges would be expedient?—I do not think so. Of course, if the Legislature should think proper to appoint a Magistrate to sit in the charge room all night it would be exactly the same thing as a Magistrate sitting by day and disposing of the cases there and then.

44151. With regard to the treatment of prisoners in the cells, have you heard any complaints?—I have heard of no complaints. It is not everybody who is aware of the fact that there are police cells, and there are police court cells, which are perfectly distinct. I have been in the police cells. Of late years a great deal has been done. Mr. Justice Wills, I believe it was, who first drew attention to the state of the cells, and a great deal has been done since then. A very short time ago we had a letter from the Home Office, asking that the Magistrates, and the clerks in particular, should from time to time pay visits to see that the orders which had been generally given were properly carried out, and I believe we do our duty fully in that way, in the sense in which it was suggested to us that we should do it. Our own cells I have seen over and over again, and I have got nothing to say about them unless in any direction you think I might give you information.

44152. With regard to the taking of bail at the police station, do you consider that the regulations are satisfactory?—I think the regulations are satisfactory with reference to that. Certainly, we do not suffer from it, because it is rather the other way; but from time to time the police grant bail for the appearance of somebody or another for some offence or another to appear before us, and they never turn up at all. That gives you every reason to believe that the police exercise their powers of granting bail, and I have no doubt they do in all cases in which they think themselves entitled to do so.

44153. Do you find that prisoners ever complain that the facilities afforded them for obtaining bail were insufficient, and that their sureties were kept waiting, or that the police would not communicate with their friends?—I do not think I have ever heard of a complaint of that sort.

44154. With regard to medical attendance on prisoners, so far as relates to these three classes of cases, have you any amendment to suggest in the regulations about that matter?—I think the regulation with reference to medical attendance is everything that could be desired. I hope I am not guilty of any breach of confidence, but, as I said at the commencement, through the courtesy of the police, I have seen come of the new rules which are being drafted; when they are completed that will be the third set of rules that I have been acquainted with since I have been a Magistrate. When I was first a Magistrate the rules of 1883 were in force. Then these rules (and I believe Sir Howard Vincent claimed the credit of having them framed more or less), which are framed upon the rules of 1883, became the rules which we have now, and they are added to, as you know, by a little addition in the "Year Book." I think those have accumulated for some six years, and now they are going to make it into another book.

44155. Do you find that prisoners often complain in drunkenness and disorderly conduct cases that they have not been able to obtain medical attendance?—No. The rules are very strict in a great many cases. The Police lay it down as a rule that if a person complains of any hurt or injury, or denies being drunk, in a great many cases, it is their bounden duty to have the medical officer.

44156. With regard to the payment of the doctor's fee, does any difficulty ever arise?—No. A difficulty arises with the prisoner perhaps—it does sometimes. I believe the doctor's fee at an early hour of the evening up to whatever time it is, which I forget, is 3s. 6d., and in the middle of the night, or whatever the time is, the 3s. 6d. ends and the 7s. 6d. begins; and very often, indeed, I believe at every Court, where there is a doctor's fee, if it happens to be a first offence, the man instead of being fined has to pay the doctor's fee. In a great many cases the doctor's fee is paid, and the man is allowed to go.

44157. I do not quite understand whether in that case the man is convicted?—No. The book is very often marked "Discharged upon payment of doctor's fee." That is not a conviction. It is a discharge upon the payment of the doctor's fee. That is so in many cases. We have lots of cases in which we have every reason to believe there has been no previous conviction, and not only no previous conviction, but it may well be that it is the first time it has happened. I always say, and I always think, that if a person does think proper to get drunk, or if he unfortunately does get drunk, it is only right that he should pay for the doctor, and not the public for him.

44158. What is the practice that you have followed with regard to medical certificates, I mean with regard to receiving certificates written in the Occurrence Book in cases where the doctor does not come before you, and they are trivial cases. Do you receive the medical certificate?—No, it is not a certificate, but it is something which is written down by the Inspector who is in the charge room when the doctor is called to see somebody, and he happens to hear the doctor say either that the man is suffering from a fit, or that he is drunk, or whatever it may be. That comes before us, but it is never used in any kind of way against the prisoner. We happen to know that the Inspector was under the impression that the doctor said this, that, or the other, but it is never used against the prisoner.

44159. But, I suppose, if the Inspector is called he may refresh his memory by looking at the Occurrence Book, at an entry made by himself at any rate?—He might say something that the doctor said to him if

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what the doctor said was said in the presence of the prisoner.

44160. At any rate, it is not the practice to receive the certificate as such, and to use it against the prisoner?—No, never.

44161. I think you have told us under what statutory provisions the cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets are dealt with?—Yes. I noticed in the paper that was sent to me that an answer was given by Sir Edward Henry as to the statutes. He was quite right.

44162. You have read the proof of the evidence, have you?—No, I have never seen any of the evidence, except an occasional glimpse of something in the papers.

44163. None of it is officially published yet. I do not think I need take you over the statute, but I might ask you the general question, whether you find any special difficulty in the application of the statutory provisions to those cases. Is the wording of any of the statutes such as to give rise to difficulty in the administration of justice?—At one time there was. I remember, under the Vagrant Act, Magistrates used to go on convicting—not in cases of solicitation, because the word does not come in, but in cases of "indecent behaviour," and people used to appeal with great regularity, and at the Sessions they used to upset the convictions with wonderful regularity, and at last they stated a case for the opinion of the Queen's Bench, as it was then, and they went there, and it was dismissed at once. They said they have nothing in the world to do with it; the Magistrate thought one thing, and the Quarter Sessions thought the other, and one was as likely to be right as the other. There has never been an appeal since. That was as to whether the word "indecent" could be construed to mean a woman going up and catching hold of a man's arm, and soliciting him in that way.

44164. In solicitation cases, I take it that there must be some evidence that the defendant is a common prostitute or night walker, and also that she is loitering or in the thoroughfare for the purpose of prostitution?—Yes, that is under the Police Act.

44165. What evidence do you usually require of the fact that the defendant is a common prostitute. As I read the Act (correct me if I am wrong), the defendant must be known to belong to the class of prostitutes or night walkers—that is to say, she must be found to be soliciting for the purpose of prostitution, and it must also be to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passers-by?—Yes.

44166. What do you accept usually as some evidence of her being a common prostitute or night walker?—The general question put to the constable is, "Do you know this woman?"—"Yes." "How long have you known her?"—"I have seen her there every night this week," or whatever the answer may be. That is some evidence. "What have you seen her doing?"—"Going up to man after man and speaking to them." "Were you near enough to hear what was said?"—Sometimes they say Yes, and sometimes they were not near enough. If they say Yes, then they repeat what they heard the woman say. If they did not hear what was said, and the constable had seen her speaking to several, she is cautioned. I believe in the Instruction Book instructions are given that they should so give a caution. If, after giving a caution, they are seen to repeat the alleged offence, then it ends in their being taken into custody.

44167. Is that accepted as a complete *prima facie* case?—That would be the case in a great many cases, but it generally goes a great deal further. One man will not have anything to say to her, and another man will not have anything to say to her, and then she is told by the constable (I mean in the generality of cases, but I do not say in all) that he has seen her do this, and that if she does it again probably she will be taken into custody. It is a regular caution.

44168. Therefore, if I follow you correctly, in the common form evidence which you have been suggesting, which strikes one as quite intelligible, there is nothing said about the annoyance to inhabitants or passers-by?—The annoyance is shown by a person being accosted by a person whom he does not know, or if she puts her arm inside his, or anything of that sort, and she is repelled by being pushed off. Any conduct on the part of a person which shows that he does not wish further to make her acquaintance is sufficient to show, at all events, that there is some evidence that it is to the annoyance of the particular passenger.

44169. But supposing the man in question simply says, "No, I will not go to-night," or uses some phrase of that kind, and he walks on, is that evidence that he is annoyed?—No, that would not be.

44170. So that the mere fact that the man was accosted, and that he walked on after a brief conversation, would not be accepted by you as evidence of annoyance?—I do not think so.

44171. Then what do you say is annoyance of passengers?—I should say a great many people might be annoyed, and probably would be annoyed, by anybody coming up and catching hold of their arm and detaining them apparently against their wish in conversation—strangers—and if a policeman sees that done to one, and he sees the same person go on and do the same thing to another, after receiving a caution, that would very strongly fortify the view which I think I have stated.

44172. It seems to me (I may have misconstrued what you stated) that it practically comes to this, that you presume the annoyance on the proof of certain facts?—That is so.

44173. Is evidence ever given by inhabitants in this class of case by any shopkeepers or private residents, who complain of women walking up and down in front of their houses? Is that kind of evidence ever given?—I do not think ever, and I do not think you could get it. I remember once being consulted, or, rather, asked, by a person whose name I will not mention, but he is one of the most important men in London, as to whether it would be possible to put down the scenes that go on in Piccadilly and Regent Circus. I said, Yes, I thought it would be; but I said, "Have you got the inhabitants at your back?" and I believe they went to this extent that they tried to get some people to come forward, but they could not get one; the inhabitants will not do it. You can do wonders if you have the public at your back, but you can do very little if you have not.

44174. We find from one or two of the cases that have come before us that solicitation is dealt with in London sometimes not under the Vagrancy Act or under the solicitation clause in the Police Act, but under Sub-section 13 of Section 54. That is the clause which deals with insulting behaviour?—Yes.

44175. Do you have cases in which solicitation takes place which you deal with under that section?—No. A great many cases are brought forward under that particular section of using abusive words, and so on.

44176. The section I am thinking of under which one of the complainants who appeared before us was charged is Sub-section 13 of Section 54 of the Police Act: "Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned." We took the case I am thinking of in camera, but in substance the evidence was that the lady charged had been accosting, that she had been seen for three or four weeks before accosting gentlemen in a part of Regent Street and Oxford Street, that she had been cautioned, and that then she was arrested by the constable and taken to the station and charged under this Sub-section 13—not under the solicitation clause—and upon that the next day Mr. Denman, I think it was, discharged the case, but he discharged the case under a special section which permits him to take that course where it is a first offence?—But that section would not apply to a prostitute any more than to anybody else doing the same thing, which is specified in that section.

44177. Quite so?—A prostitute might very well bring herself within that section.

44178. In order to bring a case within that section you would require evidence that the words or behaviour were either threatening, abusive, or insulting?—That is what that section points to, and the mere fact of a person doing that, whether a prostitute or not, would not make any difference.

44179. I infer from that that the mere fact of a woman speaking to a man in the way in which prostitutes do speak to people in the street is not insulting language?—The whole thing is "with intent to provoke a breach of the peace."

44180. Taking the kind of case that you gave as an illustration—you gave us a solicitation case—you

would not find the woman guilty under this Sub-section 13 in such a case?—That would entirely depend upon what the evidence would be.

44181. (*Mr. Dickinson*) This is one of the cases the learned Chairman is referring to. I will just read you the two questions and answers. One question was: "Fortunately for me, at any rate, I have not to define the meaning of 'insulting behaviour' here; but, without analysing the meaning of it, I should not have thought that the mere fact that a woman said 'Good-night' to you or smiled at you in passing along the street would be insulting behaviour. Do you think so? (A.) It is an action that many a man resents done in the spirit in which it is done by these women. We get many complaints of women stopping men in a similar way, and that is the only way we can deal with women whom we do not know. (Q.) At any rate, we will take this report to be literally accurate as to the practice. I understand you to say that, that being so, the proper and usual thing for you to do was to take the charge under the section as to insulting behaviour?" The answer to that is "Yes."—I do not know whose evidence that is.

44182. That is the evidence of a police-sergeant. We were clearly given to understand that it is the common practice in the Police Force to make use of that section for the purpose of dealing with cases such as that you refer to?—In my experience I should certainly say it was not a common way of dealing with them.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That was a case at Marlborough Street Police Court?

44183. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Yes. That was the method the police adopted in order to cope with prostitution?—Of course, it entirely depends and turns upon whether this language is used "with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned."

44184. (*Chairman.*) The matter will become clear, I think, if I read to you the substance of the evidence given in the report of the Inspector in regard to the case which we took in camera. The report read as follows: "The police-constable stated that he saw the woman stop three men by placing herself in front of and speak to them, which action they resented. As he had previously cautioned her for a similar thing that evening, and had seen her in Oxford Street speaking to men during the past month, he took her into custody. She was charged." There was no evidence in that case that the language of the woman was in any way insulting, although the constable did overhear one conversation, at any rate, that took place between the lady and one of the men who walked on without going with her. Would you have accepted that evidence mentioned in that report as being insulting behaviour within Sub-section 13?—Not if I stopped reading the section where you have. If you go on and say: "Or behaviour with intent," that is another matter. That is a question of evidence.

44185. Quite; but, apart from the general use of the term, there was no evidence approaching anything like an intention to provoke a breach of the peace?—No, not so far as the answer goes. I do not know what the evidence was which led up to it, unless you tell me that that was the whole case against her.

44186. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I think you can take it that this was a case in which there was no question of an actual breach of the peace?—"With intent." I should not, upon that statement alone, have thought myself that there was any case proved to show an offence under that section.

44187. You are not aware that it is a practice?—It is not a practice with us, I know.

44188. (*Chairman.*) I think the matter is sufficiently important for me to read to you the evidence of the charging constable—Police-Constable Cole—which was given in this case?—I think it is a little hard to put a case of this sort to me to give an opinion upon it simply with a statement arising out of an answer given by somebody. It is hardly fair.

44189. If you would rather not express your opinion on a point of law, I should not press it for a single moment, Sir Albert?—No, I will do all I possibly can to help you with the greatest possible pleasure.

44190. This case took place in the Marlborough Street district. The evidence is very short, and I will read it to you: "(Q.) On the 20th March this year, did you see the lady who is now here?" I ought to say we took this case in camera, and the lady's name has not been mentioned in public at all, and it will not be. "(A.) I did. (Q.) What time was that? (A.) About 10.25. (Q.) Where was it you first saw her that evening? (A.) Oxford Circus; at the junction of Oxford Circus and Regent Street. (Q.) Had you been on duty since 10 o'clock? (A.) Yes. (Q.) What did you see her doing at 10.25? (A.) I saw her standing there at Oxford Circus; I saw her looking up into gentlemen's faces and smiling at them. (Q.) How long did you observe her? (A.) A matter of a minute or two. (Q.) What did you see next? (A.) She then went eastwards towards Oxford Street, then to the Oxford Circus Tube Station; she there approached a man who was standing outside; she looked up into his face and smiled, she said something, but I was unable to hear what it was. The man then said to her, 'Go away, I do not want to have anything to do with you.' The man then entered the Tube Station, as if to avoid her, but on seeing me he came out again. He said to me, 'These women are a nuisance, constable.' I then crossed to the opposite side of Oxford Street by Peter Robinson's—that would be on the D Division. (Q.) You crossed to the north side? (A.) Yes, to the north side. There were a lot of 'buses standing there at the time, and I had to cross between the back of one 'bus and the horses of another 'bus. The next I saw of Mrs. —— was I saw her stop a man by Hill's Place. (Q.) That is a turning on the south side of Oxford Street, beyond Argyll Street? (A.) That is so. (Q.) That is to say, the second turning from Regent Street? (A.) That is right. (Q.) Going eastwards? (A.) Yes. (Q.) What sort of a place is that Hill's Place? (A.) A place leading down into the back of Marlborough Street Police Station. It goes into Ramilie Street. (Q.) How do you get down? Are there steps there? (A.) There are no steps there; it is a street. (Q.) Is it a narrow place? (A.) Yes, it is a narrow place; it is narrow as you go to the bottom. It would look like a *cul de sac* from this end. (Q.) You saw her at that spot? (A.) Yes. (Q.) What did you see her do? (A.) I saw her stop a man there. The man got a matter of a yard or two past her, but he again came back to her, and after a short conversation they both walked together eastwards along Oxford Street. (Q.) How far? (A.) To Berwick Street. (Q.) How many turnings is that along? (A.) The second turning on the right. (Q.) Beyond Hill's Place? (A.) Yes. There are some steps by Buzzard's, and that goes down into the back of the Marlborough Street Police Station again to Ramilie Street. (Q.) When they got to Berwick Street what happened? (A.) They parted; the man she was with came back westwards again, and the lady proceeded eastwards to Wardour Street. She there stopped in front of another man, but the man stepped aside as if to allow her to pass, but she again stepped in front of him, and the man then said something to her, and gave her a slight push. He placed his hand on her shoulder and gave her a slight push. This gentleman then crossed to the other side of Oxford Street. (Q.) That would be to the north side? (A.) The north side. I omitted to say that at the tube station I cautioned this lady. (Q.) Going back to that, what did you say to her? (A.) I said to Mrs. ——, after this gentleman spoke to me, 'You must behave yourself and not molest people.' (Q.) What did she say, if anything? (A.) She said, 'Mind your own business; that was my friend.' (Q.) Is that all that took place at the tube station? (A.) Yes, that was all, till I turned my back on her, and I went across to the other side of Oxford Street. (Q.) When she got as far as Wardour Street, what side of the street were you on? (A.) By then I was on the south side; I crossed over from Wells Street. (Q.) You crossed again to the south side? (A.) Yes. (Q.) Were you walking in front of her or behind her? (A.) Behind her the whole time. (Q.) What happened at Wardour Street? (A.) She there stepped in front of another man. The gentleman stepped aside as if to allow her to pass. I then went to Mrs. —— and I said, 'I shall arrest you for insulting behaviour.'" Upon that she was arrested and taken to the Marlborough Street Police Station; her husband was sent for, she was bailed out, she came before the magistrate the next morning, and, as I understand it, he discharged the case under the section which permits him, in the case of a trivial offence, or a first offence, to take that course. My point is, do you think there is any evidence of insulting behaviour there. It seems to me to be a case of solicitation, does it not?—Is

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there anything to show under what section she was charged?

44191. Yes. We have been informed it is a common practice, and that is the reason why this individual case is of considerable importance?—I only want to know whether there is anything to show under what particular section she was charged?

44192. The Assistant Secretary has handed me a note of the case, where it is put shortly thus: "Complaint by married woman. About 10.30, 20th March, while she was waiting in the rain for a motor 'bus at the south-east corner of Regent Street and Oxford Street, Police-constable Cole came up and spoke to her improperly, and, when she resented it, arrested her, and took her to the Marlborough Street Police Station." That is her story. I have just read to you Police-constable Cole's story. The charge taken was, "Using insulting behaviour, whereby a breach of the peace may have been occasioned." The case was tried on March 21st, before Mr. Denman, and dismissed under Section 16 of the Summary Jurisdicton Act, 1879"?—Then he dismissed it?

44193. Yes, but he found her guilty. He dismissed it under Section 16?—Yes—the first offence.

44194. Under Section 16 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, that is, in effect, finding her guilty?—Yes.

44195. The point I am on is this: Ought not the charge to have been taken under the solicitation section, if taken at all?—I should have certainly thought it clear from doubt that she would have been convicted if she had been taken under Sub-section 11, the solicitation clause, but I am not prepared to say but what there was evidence in the other case; I mean to say upon the other charge as presented.

44196. You are not prepared to say there was not some evidence under Sub-section 13?—Yes; but I should have thought it was clear from all doubt that there was sufficient evidence to have convicted her under the Police Act, Sub-section 11, I think it is.

44197. Of course, I do not know, but reading the evidence, I take it the charge was put under Sub-section 13, because it would have been difficult under Sub-section 11 to prove that she was a person who was a common prostitute or night walker. There is ample evidence, for whatever it is worth, of solicitation on the night in question?—That was a question entirely for inquiry originally by the person in charge of the station. He may have been mistaken in his view, for what I know.

44198. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I certainly am very anxious to know from you what your view is about this practice which is a recognised practice. I will just quote to you a few words which were stated to us by the Inspector. I asked him about this case, and he said: "I have a return here respecting the number of people who have been charged this year with insulting behaviour, if you would like to look at it. Since the 1st of January, 1905, 578 were charged under the Vagrancy Act, Section 3, of 5 George IV., and 128 people were charged under Sub-section 13 of 2 and 3 Victoria. (Q.) Has that been rather a recent alteration?—Yes, that is to say, it is somewhat recent for this reason: We had a great amount of difficulty in dealing with complaints. I think a little over two years ago there were a number of complaints coming from gentlemen going home from their clubs in the evening, about women soliciting them in the street, and the question was brought before the police by myself, and they told me that they did not know these women to be prostitutes; they had seen them walking about there, but they did not know them to be prostitutes. They could not prove they were such, and the magistrate refused to convict them unless they did so. Then they fell back on the present section. (Q.) When was that?—I think about two and a half or two years ago. (Q.) With the knowledge of the magistrate?—Yes, with the knowledge and sanction of the magistrate. I pointed that out to the magistrate's clerk at the time, and he thought it would be a very good thing to rid the streets of these people. There are a great number of women I know who are not prostitutes, and I have gone up myself in plain clothes because I knew it was dangerous to charge them with being common prostitutes. We have found this Act to be of great service, and I am glad to say a number of women—in fact, I believe more than three-quarters of them—we do not see now; they have left the streets; they saw the folly of it." That is the explanation of the system adopted. What I want to ascertain is whether in your view of the sections, which are a little difficult of application, you do not think some amendment might be advisable with regard to this class of case referred to in this Act?—It might very well be that any person might, under particular circumstances, be guilty of an act under Sub-section 13, whether they were prostitutes or not, if they were guilty of certain acts which would come within the words, but the Vagrant Act and the Police Act are both perfectly explicit on the subject, and, of course, there are different punishments.

44199. Under the one Act you have to show that the woman is a common prostitute, and under the other you have to show that it is to the annoyance of the public. This was a case in which that could not be shown, and therefore they fall back on Sub-section 13, and we are concerned in ascertaining how far the law deals with it with regard to parties plying this trade?—With regard to the fact of a person being a prostitute, it is not in any kind of way necessary for the purpose of bringing a person within Sub-section 13 that you are talking of—not the least in the world.

44200. (*Chairman.*) I understand you have no practice in any of the police courts that leads to a solicitation case being treated as a matter of course under Sub-section 13?—No. They do not come before me. I have plenty of cases which come before me under Sub-section 13, and it may be, for aught I know, that I have convicted a large number of prostitutes under that section, and it may be that a prostitute may have committed an offence which would bring a person within that section, but it has no special application to a prostitute.

44201. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Have you a large number of prostitutes brought before your court?—We used to have.

44202. (*Chairman.*) I think I ought to put to you this general question: What opinion have you formed as to the conduct of the police constables coming before you prosecuting people for drunkenness and solicitation?—That is a question which it is somewhat difficult to answer. I have seen no reason to find any fault with the police evidence in either cases of drunkenness or solicitation. I really cannot recall any case. No case occurs to my memory at the present moment.

44203. Do you think that the action of the police in recent years with regard to solicitation cases has tended to diminish the amount of solicitation in the streets, or the number of prostitutes frequenting the streets?—That is a question which it is really impossible for me to answer, but from all I have heard there is no doubt that in many districts where there was great cause for complaint a great improvement has taken place. That is what I am led to understand.

44204. Do you know whether the action which has been pretty freely taken by the police of late years with regard to the suppression of disorderly houses has had any effect upon the streets in increasing the number of women in the streets or in diminishing them?—To that question, again, I really cannot give you an answer. The only duty cast on the police is upon the application of the vestries or some of the local bodies, and then they take the opportunity, and they do it very effectually, to keep observation on those houses, and to record the number of disorderly characters they see go in. Of course, I have had many of those cases to deal with, and there was reliance to be placed on the evidence given; there was no earthly reason to the contrary; but what the effect is out of doors I cannot say.

44205. Coming to another matter, namely, the solicitation of women by men, have you had many cases in which women complain of being molested and troubled by men in the streets?—I am not at all sure that I have ever had one. I did mention at the beginning of my evidence that I had a sort of hazy recollection of one or two cases, but, as I said, that developed into something more than pure solicitation, and was something in the nature of molestation, or assault, or something of that kind.

44206. Do you think that the law is sufficiently strong to deal properly with cases of that kind?—I think so, because if any woman were to come to our courts, I think, to complain of anything in the way of molestation, or asking a woman to go home with him, we should very easily be able to supply her with a summons under one of those sections, and, if it turned out that she was a respectable woman who had been

assaulted in that way by a man, I have every confidence in believing that we should know uncommonly well what to do with him.

44207. The sort of case that has been suggested to us in correspondence is simply this kind of case—a lady is walking along a London street, a man comes up to her, and tries to enter into conversation with her, but does not say anything particularly insulting, and he does not lay his hand upon her, but, mistaking the class of person she is, he wishes to enter into conversation with her. What can a constable do, under those circumstances, according to the law? Supposing a lady complains to a constable, and says, pointing to the man, "He spoke to me," or suppose the lady found out the name and address of the man, and came before you, what would be the powers of the constable or your powers in such a case?—The probability is the policeman would immediately upon receiving such information from some lady or another who had been spoken to, and insulted in the street, give him a caution which would stop him from doing the same thing again, and she would not take out a summons against him.

44208. What offence has the man committed that would justify the police in going up to him?—He would caution him, so far as was possible, with insulting behaviour which is likely to bring about a breach of the peace. It would certainly warrant the constable in taking the line of going up and immediately cautioning the man.

44209. Have you ever really had a case of that kind come before you?—I do not think I have ever had a case of that description.

44210. One or two cases have been mentioned in the correspondence which I have had as Commissioner, and in substance the case put is this—a man goes up to a well-dressed lady walking along, say, Piccadilly, and says, "Good evening, my dear," or "Good afternoon," or very likely he politely raises his hat, and says, "Will you come and have some tea with me?" or something of that sort. As far as his language is concerned it is quite unexceptionable, but it may be that under the circumstances the conversation is commenced with the intention that it might be acted upon. Is that an offence at all on the part of the man speaking?—That would depend entirely upon the particular circumstances of the case. What might be to a certain extent excusable if it were 12 o'clock at night might be perfectly inexcusable if it were 12 o'clock in the daytime, and what might be excusable in Regent Street at 12 o'clock in the morning might be most unreasonable if it were in Grosvenor Square at 12 o'clock in the day. It must depend upon the particular circumstances of each particular case, I think.

44211. I do not wish, of course, to press you in any way, but we want your guidance on the matter. Such a conversation as I have suggested, even if it took place in the light of day in Piccadilly, would not amount to an assault at common law, would it?—No.

44212. It would be one person speaking to another?—No, it would not be an assault, but it might very well be sufficient evidence of insulting behaviour, and if a woman came to me and asked me for a summons under such circumstances I should not hesitate to grant it to her.

44213. You would say there was some evidence of the words being insulting words?—Yes.

44214. Even although the words were perfectly civil in form, if they were spoken by a stranger to a stranger with the obvious intention of an assignation being made?—I should grant a summons at once.

44215. No such cases have come before you, I understand?—No, I cannot recollect one.

44216. Do you think that is because of the comparatively weak state of the law in that case, or because in fact such instances of bad conduct on the part of men are not very numerous?—There are certain signs and symptoms about most people which would perhaps warrant a person in making a remark, but all I can say is that I should not have the smallest hesitation upon a person coming before me in granting a summons. I have known of no such cases, and very likely that arises from the same sort of feeling on the part of women that there really is on the part of men. We cannot get men, and we do not get men, who come before us for the purpose of making a complaint against a woman who is walking the streets who accosts them and asks them to go with them, or whatever it may be; they do not come, and the same kind of feeling which keeps them away may possibly prompt women who might have much stronger reasons for staying away.

44217. There is another topic, and that is the alleged bribery of constables, or the alleged blackmailing by constables of prostitutes. Do you recollect any case in which you have had reason to believe constables have been in the habit of taking money from these women?—No case has come before me which has given me any right to say (they may do it, but I do not know), or which leads me to believe that it is anything but a very extraordinary and isolated case. We have from time to time cases brought before us of people—not police—who levy money in all kinds of ways upon all kinds of people by blackmailing, and I have very little doubt that it may be carried on not only in the cases which I have had before me, but it may very well be carried on in the streets with these women by people in plain clothes going up and saying "I am a detective," or something of that sort, "give me 5s., or I will" do this, that, or the other—"I will take you into custody" or something of that sort. There may be such cases. I am only saying that from the fact that I often have cases of different descriptions before me where money has been obtained in this kind of way by people going up and saying they are this, that, or the other.

44218. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Pretending to be a policeman?—Yes, it is quite a common thing, and well known to the police, and it is extraordinary. One sees it in the papers over and over again, and I saw an extraordinary instance the other day of blackmailing, which was a case where it was entirely a representation of the fact that he was a policeman.

44219. (*Chairman.*) Do you recollect any case in which a witness or a defendant has made the statement that a policeman was bribed by a woman?—No, I have not. There is not one single case that I can recall to memory where there was any allegation made of bribery of the police officers.

44220. I am asking you that because one knows from one's own experience that people do say all sorts of things in Court against the police, and many allegations are made against the police that, of course, the Magistrate has to take notice of, but, as I understand, you do not even recollect any case in which a complaint has been made?—I do not really recollect any case, or else I should be most delighted to tell you of it. I do not recollect a single case. Of course, we have all kinds of allegations made against the police. One of the most common, and one which is no doubt made with a view to degrade the police, for it can be with no other object, is where a woman is brought up for being a common prostitute in the street—a woman about whom there can be no doubt——this does not emanate from the higher class, but the lower you go down the grade the more these things are brought up against the police. This sort of thing very often happens, that a woman says: "This policeman asked me to go round the corner with him, and because I would not go he made this charge against me." You generally know with what object that is made, and we do not pay much attention to it, and we believe there is no more ground, when you see the person, for believing that to be true than if the woman had said: "If you don't take me to the station I will give you a shilling." All kinds of accusations are made, but, at all events, I have known instances in which there has been that imputation made.

44221. Passing on from that class of person, how about bookmakers? Have you heard any allegation that the police received bribes from the bookmakers?—I have not heard myself (and I have heard a great many of those cases) a suggestion made by any single bookmaker. I very seldom say more than a few words in these cases, and I generally say, if the case is proved, "£5." The man goes out, pays his money, and away he goes, and there is nothing more done, but I have never heard a single one of them say he gave a shilling or a £5 note to a policeman.

44222. Now, with regard to one or two other matters. I suppose the policeman who has made the charge is the prosecutor in your Court, and he rarely appears by counsel or solicitor?—That all depends upon the nature of the case, and if it is one of such a character that the police think it is necesary to instruct anybody to appear before us. When you say the policeman is the prosecutor, he goes into the box, he never says a word till he is in the box and sworn, and we take his evidence. In that sense he is the prosecutor, but in that sense, and that sense alone.

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44223. I suppose, even in these classes of cases, he is the prosecutor in the same sense that the same policeman in a larceny case at the Quarter Sessions is the prosecutor?—Yes.

44224. The King is, of course, the prosecutor in one sense?—But there they would appear by counsel, and that would be the difference. The counsel would take it into his own hands, just say a few words in opening the case, and call the policeman, but before us the policeman simply goes into the box, and states what he knows of the facts.

44225. Does the Superintendent or the Divisional Inspector take any part in the proceedings with your consent?—We never hear any witnesses in the shape of a policeman, but we always have a Superintendent or an Inspector sitting in the police-box the whole day to give us any information we may require, and no doubt he is well acquainted with each individual case that comes before us, and frequently at the end of a case one says to the policeman who is in charge of the case, "Now is this the whole of the case or not?" and if he says "No," or if he thinks it necessary, he says, "It is one of the cases in which we should like to have a remand, as we want to make further inquiries about it."

44226. Does it ever occur to you that in cases where the defendant has counsel or solicitor that the police ought to have legal assistance as well. We have had several cases investigated before us in which it appears that the defendant at the trial before the Magistrate was represented, but the policeman was not represented by anybody except himself. Does it ever occur to you that legal advocacy ought to be given more freely to the police in these cases?—I do not think so. We get on uncommonly well, but there are many cases which have called forth from me, and from many others, I daresay, the remark (those are cases of felony, ordinary cases which come on under the Police Act, and that kind of thing, although there is nothing so small that it may not run into something big sometimes) that one was rather sorry the police were not represented, but the cases are so very few and far between that I do not see any occasion for any extension of the rule.

44227. Have you ever been called upon in consequence of anything that you noticed about the conduct of the police in a case to communicate yourself direct to the Chief Commissioner?—The only way in which that is done, as a rule, is by marking the charge sheet, and there is a special column in which, if anyone has any remarks to make either in favour of a police-constable or against him, or anything in particular that ought to come to the attention of the Commissioner, it is marked on the sheet, and sometimes I have spoken privately to whoever may be in charge of the police station about some trifling thing which really amounts to nothing, but is some slight irregularity or something of that kind. I have spoken to the Inspector, and I have noticed how he appears to feel it to be his duty—and I have no doubt it is part of his duty—and he says, "Do you wish this reported, sir?" If it is of sufficient importance I say, "Yes; I think you ought to report it," and in that way it gets reported apart from the sheet. But there are very, very few cases that I can recollect where I have thought it worth while to say that any further steps should be taken beyond what I have to say to the Inspector in the Court, but if it is of any importance I tell him that he should report it.

44228. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) On that point we have had several cases brought before us, and in one of them I remember it rather impressed itself on my mind that the idea in the Police Force was that when a man is discharged no further inquiry is made into the action of the police-constable unless the Commissioner has made some comment upon it. Do you think it is the duty of the Magistrate to draw attention to any case in which he thinks the police-constable has exceeded his duty or has made a mistake?—I hardly think it is any part of his duty. If it is flagrant on the face of it—and by flagrant I mean that in my belief he has either kept back something or he has overstated something—that might be and ought to be a matter for subsequent inquiry. But my recollection does not enable me to say that I have known many instances or any instances beyond what I have already said.

44229. Then your answer to me would be that, except in a flagrant case, you would not think it necessary for the Magistrate to make any observation?—No.

44230. Then, of course, if that feeling which I have referred to exists, that it is only if the Commissioner draws attention to a case that the case is investigated, then a certain number of cases in which there may have been either a mistake or misbehaviour on the part of the police officers would be lost sight of very easily?—The inquiries are so full in almost every case that is brought before us that it leaves very little opportunity, so far as my experience goes, for any thing to be found out afterwards. If, as you say, there is something flagrant or something that calls for observation or for further inquiry, it is always, I daresay, made.

44231. Of course, I am referring to cases in which, after inquiry, the Magistrate discharges the case—that is to say, says that the man is not guilty, or, at any rate, in his opinion, ought not to be punished. Then there is no inquiry into the action of the police in that case, although the Magistrate has decided that the man has not committed the offence. The case may have been brought quite wrongfully?—There is no inquiry in a case that is dismissed.

44232. When a man is discharged the Magistrate says, of course, the man is not guilty and lets him off, but what I am turning my attention to is the question as to how far there is any check on the police in order to find out whether that case has been brought, you may say, maliciously by the policeman?—The case is disposed of either by the man being convicted or sent for trial, or the case being dismissed.

44233. You see what is in my mind, and I am rather anxious to see how far the Magistrates consider it part of their duty to see that the police are doing their duty properly, or whether their duty ceases with the letting off of this man who is clearly innocent?—We have a number of cases brought before us which involve very minute inquiry into all the different parts of the case, and it may be that at the end of a case there is some shadow of doubt about it or more than a shadow of doubt—some real doubt. Then the defendant always gets the benefit of it, and he is discharged, and very well satisfied he is.

44234. From the point of view of the defendant the thing is absolutely satisfactory, but my observations are directed to the point of view of the police, because it is important that there should be some efficient means to find out if the policeman is bringing a wrong charge, and that he should be discovered in having done so. I quite understand from you that your point of view is that the Magistrate, as a rule, unless there is any flagrant instance, if he has discharged the defendant, thinks his duty is done, and he has no further concern in it?—Yes, and, of course, his duty is done when he feels it to be a case of such doubt that he does not think he could with safety convict the man, and, there being a doubt about it, the defendant always gets the benefit of it, and away he goes. The case is then done with where there is a dismissal. If it is a case of a conviction, then it follows there is an appeal, and so forth.

44235. I am not speaking of a conviction?—In the case of a dismissal I take it that the Magistrate has no kind of reason for still further inquiring into it. If he had he would not dismiss the man until he had made that further inquiry and until he had thoroughly exhausted it, and I am quite sure it is not part of the duty of the police to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the police.

44236. Do you mean what you said—that you are quite sure it is not the duty of the police to hold an inquiry?—I take it the police would not consider it so after it had been thoroughly exhausted before the Magistrate. There may be exceptional cases where they would feel it their duty to inquire into it, but I doubt whether there is one in a million cases where they would do so after an exhaustive inquiry.

44237. After an exhaustive inquiry which has quite properly resulted in the acquittal of the man, away he goes, and he will not trouble himself about it, but it is important that somebody should trouble themselves to see whether the case ought to have been brought at all. I am directing my mind to the question of the action of the policeman who has accused this man. Obviously it would be the duty of the police to inquire into the origin of the case?—If they found out that the man had committed perjury, then the probability is that steps would be taken, as they have been taken over and over again, in cases against anybody who

may have committed perjury. It may be that the Magistrate would suggest that, but I am talking of those cases. I am talking of cases where it has been the subject of an exhaustive inquiry, and a doubt may arise about it which the Magistrate gives the benefit of, as any court would do, to the person who is charged.

44238. Quite so, but I think I understand by that from your point of view the Magistrate, except in exceptional cases, would not trouble himself about how the case originated?—No. If he did his duty, which I have no doubt he would do, he would examine into every fact connected with the case, and not leave it half done, but have an exhaustive inquiry into the whole matter.

44239. Your view is that he has to do justice to the person accused, and the other matter with regard to the action of the police is a matter for the police?—Yes.

44240. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Now, may I ask you a few questions about this question of prostitution? You interposed some remark when you were giving evidence to the effect that these cases were growing less day by day. Would you tell me to what extent they are growing less?—I can only speak for my own court, and there, I think, where we used to have three or four cases of a morning, we only get one or two, and perhaps none. That is the district of the Strand, where they used to be rather frequent.

44241. Do you know what cause that is attributable to? Is it that the offence is getting less, or that the police are not prosecuting so much?—I think it is a lesson probably that these people have taken, shall I say, from this Commission. I think they have learnt a lesson, somehow. What particular cause it is I do not know.

44242. We have been told since the Commission has been sitting that the number of cases taken before the courts has diminished?—Yes, and I believe there is no doubt about it.

44243. And the result is merely a transient effect that the number has lessened day by day, waiting till the cessation of this Commission?—I do not think we can reckon on its being a lasting decrease.

44244. The evil is not diminishing?—I do not know that it is, but about that I am not able to give any reliable evidence.

44245. Apart from the sittings of this Commission and the effect of them on the police, do you think the police and the methods adopted by the police have been successful in reducing the evil of prostitution in the streets?—I will not say I have made any inquiries, but from what I have heard, I believe there has been a considerable diminution in the past. I do not say that of my own knowledge. I only say that from what I have heard. I had a conversation the other day with a very well-known missionary, and I take it for what it is worth, but he told me he had no doubt it had decreased in the past considerably, that is to say, on the streets. I am not talking of other resorts.

44246. In the cases which come before you I understand that they are almost invariably brought by one constable?—Oh, no, not by any means.

44247. I do not mean by one individual constable, but it is on the evidence of one constable?—Yes, that is so.

44248. And we have had evidence from other cities that they have found it advisable to employ two constables in connection with these cases. Have you any view upon that?—The more evidence we get in the matter the more satisfied we should be, but, as a matter of fact, there is no such custom here as putting on two constables together for the purpose of dealing with these particular cases, and the consequence is that we do rely on the evidence of the constable who is believed to speak to the particular facts which I mentioned this morning.

44249. Of course that is putting the woman very much at the mercy of an individual policeman, supposing he is not a perfect individual?—It is in conformity with the words of the Vagrant Act, "On the evidence of one or more credible witnesses." I think those are the words but I have not the Act before me.

44250. You think it would not be an improvement if the police instituted a system such as they have in some of the northern towns of two men being employed always on this work together?—That is more a question for the police than for a magistrate, because that would depend on the available force which they have at their disposal, and whether they could put on two constables for that particular purpose.

44251. It would be less likely that a wrongful arrest would be made?—I am not at all sure about that, because two policemen going together would act together, and the probability is that in a short time one would find that their evidence was very similar, and that one would say that he saw such and such a thing, and the other man would corroborate him. I am not imputing to the police that they would keep back any fact, but one might say that he saw this, that, and the other, and the other man would corroborate him. Of course, it would be a sort of safeguard for what it is worth.

44252. Have you ever thought that this system of the caution which has to be given under the Rules is an efficacious system? The system of the Metropolitan Police is that a woman should not be arrested until she is cautioned, and, as far as we can understand, the caution in practice is supposed to be given the same night, the result being that a woman has only to move off to go to another beat, and she gets another opportunity of prosecuting her trade?—If that rule were followed out, no doubt it would be one in their favour.

44253. I want to ask you one or two questions with regard to the procedure of the courts. I suppose I should be right in saying that the great majority of the cases that have come before you are cases in which the police are the prosecutors?—Yes.

44254. The policeman himself is the prosecutor?—In the sense that he is the only witness for the prosecution.

44255. Do you have cases of drunkenness or assault in which the police bring witnesses from amongst the bystanders?—Occasionally, but very occasionally.

44256. Most of these prosecutions are naturally based on the evidence of the police?—As a matter of fact, you may take it that the general case of drunk and incapable begins and ends with the constable; but there are some drunk and disorderly cases where there may be extra witnesses beyond the police who are called in to prove the case.

44257. So that it is really a question of the word of the policeman against the word of the aggrieved person?—Subject to what I have said this morning, that when a person is brought up for being drunk he denies it, and if a doctor has been called, as I have already said, he is immediately told that if he wishes to have the Inspector called who took the charge at the station, or the doctor who examined him, they shall be immediately sent for, and, as a matter of practice, I know that is invariably done, so that he is given an opportunity of having a witness called if he thinks that witness can by any means help him in any kind of way; and where he refuses to have the Inspector who took the charge at the station called, so long as he denies it, I always, as a matter of fact, have the Inspector sent for, whether he likes it or not, so as to corroborate the evidence given by the constable.

44258. Of course, that means that when an honest person wants a particular witness called he can have that witness called?—He can; and if that witness is not present or not available, the practice is to allow him out on his own recognisances, if there is nothing against him to enable him to call that witness; and the police are instructed by the Magistrate to see that that witness is there when the man comes up again to have the case disposed of.

44259. But apart from that, of course, a person who is accused very likely would not have anybody who had been present on that occasion to call as a witness, and I only want to know whether any attempt is made by the police to bring witnesses of the disorderly occurrence. What makes me ask this question is that in the cases that have been before us one has undoubtedly felt that if attempts had been made at the moment to bring one or two witnesses who were present at the time of the assault that would be much more satisfactory?—And I have no doubt the police would think so, too; but the difficulty is in getting anybody who will come forward as a witness in these cases, and I have known the police say they have asked so-and-so to attend as a witness, but they do not do it.

44260. I believe in some countries the police have a right to compel persons who have seen an occurrence to come forward?—Yes; but that involves the fact that they know who the witness is, to begin with.

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and involves other steps being taken to oblige him to come.

44261. Then not only in the police courts do you have to rely almost entirely on the evidence of the one policeman, but that one policeman is practically the prosecutor, is he not?—In that sense the police are the prosecutors, and the evidence of the man who sees it done and takes the man into custody is the only evidence which the prosecution put forward in the matter, unless somebody happens to come forward in some way or another to give evidence.

44262. But, as a rule, I suppose in most of these cases nobody takes the position of prosecutor or accuser except the policeman himself?—No.

44263. Not even the Inspector who took the charge. I understand he is not, as a rule, required to be present?—When the case is heard, do you mean?

44264. Yes?—I do not know that he always attends, but he is always available if the prisoner wishes to have him, and the Magistrate who happens to sit always gives the prisoner every opportunity to avail himself of the Inspector's attendance, if he wishes to call him. So that everything that may have been said by the policeman at the station would come to the knowledge of the Magistrate. He has always that opportunity given him.

44265. With regard to the charge room, do not you thing that the statements that are made in the charge room ought to be taken down in writing?—I believe they are; I do not know. That is a matter entirely for the police. There is no statutory right which obliges that to be done, that I am aware of, but that they do take them down I have very little doubt.

44266. You rather advised us that you do not think there ought to be any further inquiry in the charge room in these cases?—I do not think so, so long as the Inspector makes those inquiries which he is naturally obliged to make, and finds out that there is credible evidence brought before him that an offence has been committed, he could go no further, but allow the charge to be brought before the Magistrate.

44267. You have said that you do not think it would be advisable to have any system similar to that of the Scotch system, under which there is a prosecuting organisation apart from the police. Would you tell us what your reasons for that objection are?—Because it would involve a sort of judicial inquiry at the police station and on the part of somebody or other—what his status would be I do not know; I do not know what is suggested, but he must be something superior to a police Inspector if he is to be an improvement on the present system, and it would be a *quasi* judicial inquiry which might last not only that particular night, but it might be in inquiry which would necessitate going on the next day or longer, a judicial inquiry, and then the case is to come before the Magistrate in a public court, and he would be faced with the difficulty that something beyond the usual police inquiry, judicial inquiry, had been held by somebody. I do not know whether it is suggested that it would be an improvement to have a Magistrate sitting during the night in the charge room to conduct the inquiry, and that those inquiries should go on day and night. There is no reason why they should not, if you could find anybody to do it.

44268. I do not think anybody has suggested an immediate inquiry, but the suggestion would be rather more the preparation of the case for the Magistrate. There is no one who prepares the case for the Magistrate, except the constable, as I understand, in most of the cases?—In your syllabus of questions to be asked it goes further than that—"Ought the proceedings in the charge room to be regarded simply as, firstly, a disciplinary check on the action of constable preferring the charge, and, secondly, as a means of securing the attendance of the person arrested at the police court, by making arrangements for his due custody or his release as also involving a preliminary investigation into the guilt of the prisoner."

44269. I am not quite asking that question in that form now. It does seem at the present moment, supposing a man had been wrongfully accused, and as we can imagine a case in which both the Inspector and the constable concerned are anxious to avoid any blame which might be attributed to them for a miscarriage of justice, that they have got almost everything in their favour as regards putting the case before the Magistrates. I am assuming the very worst. Would it not be a protection for the public if there was an official between the police proper and the Magistrate, who would prepare the case, and see that the case was a case which, in his opinion, *primâ facie*, ought to come before the Magistrate?—To be able to answer that question with any satisfaction it would be necessary to know what was the status of that particular official who was to take the place of the Inspector at the station, and to know clearly what were his duties. I am leaving out now the inquiry, going the length of what is stated in this syllabus.

44270. That difficulty which you raise is a serious one, of course?—I should think if such a thing was ever started, it might be by the appointment of a man in such a position that he would be clear of all possibility of being open to any doubt. He would be accepting a *quasi* judicial position to inquire into it, and were he, at the end of 36 or 48 hours, to hold that it was not a charge such as he should send before the Magistrate, it would involve a great many questions of very, very serious importance, in my opinion.

44271. I rather want to know if you can give us any idea of the number of cases which, as a rule, a Magistrate has to deal with. Of course, it might be very various?—Very very various. I could have answered the question a few days ago, because the statistics were sent to me with a view to some alteration in the different districts of the Metropolitan Police Courts, but I could not, with any accuracy, give you the figures now. I know at some courts there are sometimes 70 or 80, and I believe up to 100 cases, disposed of in one day, and that apart from summonses which are generally heard in the afternoon. I am giving you the numbers rather at random, but there are such a number as to keep the court not only busy, but as busy as it can possibly well be.

44272. Is not that a number which is almost in excess of what a Magistrate can do. Of course, we have complaints to a certain extent that the cases are too numerous to receive attention?—On a Monday morning, I understand, in many courts, and, indeed, I have had experience of it, it is as much as they can get through. We represented that fact to the Government at one time, and we expected that it would be put upon a better footing, but it came to nothing, and we go on as we were.

44273. Would not the institution of an intermediary, if I may use the word, to a certain extent lighten the labours of a Magistrate?—No doubt, if that would involve an inquiry by night and day, that would give greater facilities for getting through the work, if there was a Magistrate on duty at night, and a Magistrate on duty in the day, but, beyond that, I do not know that I can go.

44274. I do not contemplate the Magistrates working all night. You have, of course, come into contact with the individual members of the police force a great deal. Do you think it is an advisable step to keep the same policemen in the same district for many years?—I think it is certainly inadvisable to do so, but I understand, as a matter of fact, it is never done. I believe, as a matter of police regulations, they are changed, but you must take that really for what it is worth.

44275. At any rate, that is your view?—Yes.

44276. (*Chairman.*) Were you giving that answer to Mr. Dickinson with reference to all grades of constables, or with reference to the higher grades—sergeants, and Inspectors, and so forth?—I believe—but, as I say, you must take that from me *cum grano*—that as they go up the tree in the course of general practice, they get removed from one place to another. That is what I have always understood.

44277. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I am speaking more of the ordinary constables, who have not got promoted?—Quite so.

44278. Could you furnish us with those figures which you spoke of with regard to the number of cases coming before the different Magistrates?—Those really are in the statistics, which are furnished by the police, and I will send you those. I dare say I can get them.

44279. (*Chairman.*) I am inclined to think they are in the volume of judicial statistics?—I think so. I have no doubt I can get them.

44280. (*Chairman.*) The Commission are very greatly indebted to you, Sir Albert, for attending here and giving your evidence?—If I can be of any further service, I shall be very glad to come.

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44281. (*Chairman.*) You are one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates, I believe?—Yes.

44282. When were you appointed?—I was appointed in June, 1888.

44283. To which of the police courts are you attached now?—Marylebone principally, but I also have occasion to sit a good deal at Marlborough Street during three months of the year.

44284. I think on the invitation that was sent to you to come and give evidence you had the syllabus or memorandum of evidence submitted to you?—Yes.

44285. Have you written out any statement that you would like to make in response to that request, or would you prefer I should ask you questions *seriatim*?—I think I should prefer you should ask me questions. I may have something to say with regard to one or two of the questions which may be put.

44286. The terms of reference, of course, you have before you?—Yes.

44287. The first general head on which we should like to have your evidence is what in your opinion are the duties of constables in the metropolis with regard to the three classes of cases mentioned in our terms of reference?—I suppose, broadly speaking, to arrest, to take into custody any person endangering the peace. That is the widest definition of their duty, I think—or conduct tending to a breach of the peace.

44288. I suppose that the proceedings of the constables would fall under the two heads of laying an information and asking for a summons or exercising the power of summary arrest?—Precisely.

44289. In these three classes of cases, of course, a constable has by statute a power of summary arrest?—Yes.

44290. And I suppose that the great majority of the cases came before you on summary arrest or on a charge made?—You may say that generally of all street offences as distinguished from criminal offences.

44291. Then I suppose the duty of the constable is that if he is upon his beat or upon patrol or a fixed point duty to arrest any person if he comes to the conclusion that the case warrants him in doing so?—Yes, on his own responsibility.

44292. That there is a *primâ facie* case of an offence likely to lead to a breach of the peace?—Yes.

44293. And having arrested him to take him to the station to charge him there, and in due course to prosecute him at the police court?—That is the procedure, I believe.

44294. You have now had a great deal of experience, and your opinion upon the question which I am now going to ask you will certainly be of very great value. Do you think upon the whole that their duties are discharged as a rule with discretion, with honesty and efficiency?—Yes, as a rule, certainly.

44295. Have any recent cases of misconduct—I mean by misconduct cases in which there has been irregular or wrong use of his powers by a constable—come under your notice?—I cannot say that any very recent case has come under my notice, but I certainly am not prepared to say that I have never had cases before me of what I should call not misconduct but misfeasance—mistakes.

44296. The word "misconduct" is used as being a broader term than misfeasance, which, I suppose, means actually doing something wrong?—Yes, it does. Perhaps misfeasance is not the right word, but I do not think misconduct is either.

44297. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Indiscretion?—Indiscretion perhaps—yes.

44298. (*Chairman.*) But taking misconduct as being equivalent to misfeasance, do you recollect any case in which constables have wrongly arrested a man?—Oh yes, I have, but they are few and far between, and perhaps for that very reason they made more impression upon me, but I can recall cases where undoubtedly they have blundered.

44299. Not simply blundered from a mere error of judgment, but blundered owing to ill temper or something of that kind?—No. I do not recall any blunder which is due to temper. With all respect to the police I should say their blunders, when they do occur, are due to stupidity. I hope they will not mind my substituting one word for the other there.

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44300. Can you give us illustrations of what you mean? You need not give the constables' names or numbers?—I can give you the broad outlines of a case where they behaved very wrong-headedly some years ago—perhaps four or five—at Marlborough Street. A woman had been taken to the police station, charged as a disorderly prostitute. The next morning she did not appear. A week or two afterwards the police took into custody a woman whom they persisted was this woman, who had not surrendered to her bail, and she was brought to the court on a summons. In point of fact, you must take it from me, there was a mistake—she was a thoroughly respectable woman. As the case proceeded, and she outlined her defence, which was not only a denial, but consisted of a very strong alibi (she was ill on the day in question), I recalled the constable, and asked him if he still persisted in his story, pointing out the difficulties. He replied that he was still quite certain, whereupon I adjourned the case to give the police further time for inquiries. In the course of the week, I received private intimation that they wished to withdraw. I did not, however, think this a fair course to adopt towards the young woman, except in open court, having regard to the fact that her character had been most seriously assailed by the police. The case, therefore, came on in due course. The police formally withdrew the charge, and at my suggestion consented to pay 20 guineas to the accused by way of compensation. The point of the story is, that what was an unfortunate blunder to begin with, was made worse by the stupid refusal of the police to acknowledge their fault, when it was patent to everybody else that they had made a mistake. There was absolutely no foundation for the charge—none.

44301. That is a question of great reluctance on the part of a constable to say he made a mistake?—I suppose nobody likes to say they have made a mistake when it is suggested to them. It is rather human nature. The mere fact of suggesting that a person has made a mistake makes him all the more positive that he has not done so.

44302. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) What was the ground of the charge against this perfectly innocent woman. Why was it that a lady who was quite innocent should have had this charge brought against her. Was there any suggestion of malice against the police?—No. I suppose they took her into custody on a fancied physical resemblance.

44303. (*Chairman.*) It was a case of mistaken identity?—Yes.

44304. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) There was no suggestion of any malice?—None at all that I can recollect. It was a pure case of mistaken identity.

44305. What you would call honest stupidity?—Yes.

44306. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I understand the charge was made out against somebody?—It never was investigated against the real person, because that person never was found. I do not know what answer the real person may have had.

44307. (*Chairman.*) That is an instance of the kind of case in which you think the police go wrong?—Yes, I think they are apt to go wrong in all that district of which Marlborough Street is the centre. I think that they not infrequently are mistaken in cases of drunkenness simply from their inability, through no fault of theirs, to understand the foreign temperament. A foreigner when he is taken into custody on a charge of disorderly conduct gesticulates and throws himself about, and he is more vehement than an Englishman. These gestures are strange and novel to the police, and they do not recognise them in Englishmen at all, and they do not know what name to put to it except "drunkenness." The more the foreigner gesticulates the more positive the police are that they have got hold of a drunken person. That happens frequently, and it may be a perfectly honest mistake.

44308. I understand your position is this, that though you have been on the bench now for nearly 20 years, you cannot recollect any instances of the misconduct of a constable coming to your notice except in which the matter may be explained either by refer-

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ence to the stupidity or want of intelligence or obstinacy of the man?—I should say a want of imagination. I think that is borne out by this, which shows it is not any inherent fault of the police. The district of London with which I am best acquainted is the district of which Marylebone is the centre, and I do not recall any case of mistake in Marylebone. It is in this difficult district of Marlborough Street, which is teeming with foreign bad characters and foreign good character as well, that the work of the police becomes much more difficult.

44309. Then I take it from that, that the cases in which the defendant, in charges of drunkenness or drunk and disorderly conduct, disputes the drunkenness are comparatively rare?—Of course, there are many cases where they do not dispute it, undoubtedly, but I think there is a fair proportion of cases where people persist that a mistake has been made. I think drunkenness is a very difficult charge to investigate very often.

44310. I am now putting to you the general question whether misconduct or indiscretion or stupidity on the part of police-constables is a thing of frequent occurrence before you?—No, I should not say it is frequent, and it is associated almost exclusively with Marlborough Street, and in these cases where they have to decide the thing very rapidly they may mistake the symptoms.

44311. What does strike me is this: you know of no case which you call positive misconduct or criminal misconduct on the part of any constable in your experience?—I do not remember one.

44312. Have you any general complaints or criticisms to make in regard to the organisation and work of the Metropolitan Police Force with regard to the classes of cases I have referred to?—No, not in a general form. I may, when I come to a later question dealing with the charges, have something to say.

44313. I suppose that, though in strictness it is no part of your sphere of work, you do know a good deal about the Instruction Book and the rules and regulations bearing upon police work?—I have seen it.

44314. Are you in a position to give us any opinion as to the clearness of the regulations issued to the police?—Do you mean in the Instruction Book?

44315. Yes. Do you think those instructions are adequately clear?—Yes, I think great pains have been taken to make every point throughout that book in all its different departments conspicuously clear.

44316. So clear that you generally find there is little or no doubt as to whether a police-constable has been performing his part in the machinery of the Force?—I think the meaning of each instruction is unmistakeable. I do not think there is any confusion about anything that is stated in the book. I do not know how it can be stated more clearly. Possibly some of the subjects might be treated more exhaustively, but not more clearly. I am not sure that I am speaking of the same book that you have got.

44317. This is what we have called the White Book, but it is really called the Instruction Book for the Government and Guidance of the Metropolitan Police Force?—Mine is more in the form of a blue book.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think Mr. Plowden is referring to the large book which Sir Edward Henry produced, which contains the regulations *in extenso* from which this White Book has been extracted.

(*Chairman.*) Do you mean the White Book is only an extract from it?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Witness.*) I think what I saw was the general regulations.

44318. (*Chairman.*) For my purpose it does not much matter. The sort of thing which I had in my mind, which led me to ask you the question as to whether the instructions are perfectly clear, was this kind of regulation: "Constables may leave their beats to act in cases of fire, accident, or other emergencies, but are to return to them as soon as possible. Officers in charge of stations are to enter in the Occurrence Book at the expiration of their tour of duty, a list of constables who have been taken from their beats for any purpose and for however short a time." That, of course, as far as language is concerned, leaves little to be desired; it is grammatical, but I am thinking of one of the cases that came before us, where a man went off his beat in charge of a prisoner at the request of an officer who was on patrol duty. He went to the station, and he was present when the charge was made by the constable who had arrested the prisoner, and then he went away; but in the Occurrence Book there is no entry that he had left his beat, and as far as I can make out in that particular case he must have been off his beat for 20 or 25 minutes. There was no entry in the Occurrence Book. That was the sort of thing that was in my mind when I asked you whether you found the regulations were adequately clear?—What I looked at was a very imposing volume, but I did not make any study of it. I merely glanced through it, letting my attention rest on those points which touched my own work.

44319. You have not paid any attention to that kind of point?—No.

44320. Then I will pass from that. With regard to arrest, you are, I dare say, aware of what is contained in the book on that head?—I may have seen it—I probably did.

44321. Have you any complaint to make with regard to the way in which officers are directed to effect an arrest, or the way in which they do effect an arrest and convey their prisoners to the station?—I am afraid I cannot imagine more than one way of taking a person into custody. It never can be agreeable.

44322. But there is a direction about it at page 249. It is a matter of some importance, because so many witnesses seem to think that the police almost habitually use too much violence. I am not expressing any opinion with regard to it?—Do you mean at the moment of arrest?

44323. Yes?—I cannot conceive how violence can come into play there at all. Violence comes into play when there is resistance.

44324. As I understand that you have not paid any attention to that, I will not pursue it?—I have never had a prisoner in the dock complaining of violent arrest. He may complain of treatment on the way to the station, but that is another thing.

44325. I was only putting those questions to lead up to my next question, which is, do prisoners often complain of the police having been too violent in effecting the arrest or treated them harshly or brutally on the way to the station?—Very commonly—I am not saying always truthfully, but commonly.

44326. Have you come to any conclusion as to whether that kind of complaint is well founded in any case at all?—It is very difficult to get at the bottom of it. There is no one there to speak to it except the constable and the prisoner he has in charge. One does his best by cross-examining the constable about it. I never allow it to pass unnoticed. If a prisoner complains he has been roughly treated I do my best to get some answers, favourable or unfavourable, from the constable. It is very common, when a woman is taken into custody, for her to say, "Look here, the constable has hurt me," and she bares her arm. The first time I saw that in a police court it made a great impression on me, but one gets older and wiser, and I understand that a woman's arm bruises very easily indeed, and that even the clutch of the constable will bruise her arm. It is very common for that kind of complaint to be made. I suppose they rely on the bruises to carry conviction. Of course, men also complain.

44327. Do you think there is anything in the complaints, speaking broadly, taking one year with another year. You, of course, hear these complaints frequently and I suppose many times a week. Do you think there is anything in it?—I should not like to express myself definitely, because whenever a prisoner complains of being roughly treated I naturally turn to the constable and ask him what truth there is in it, and his answer is that the prisoner brought it on himself because he was so violent in resisting his capture and in going to the station. There it has to be left, generally, because there is no means of getting beyond that. Of course in my own mind, without anything more, if I am inclined to think there is some truth, although there may be exaggeration in what the accused person says, I take it into account in the sentence.

44328. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Have you often had independent evidence corroborating a complaint of a prisoner?—Do you mean by bystanders?

44329. Yes.—My experience is that whenever there is any reason for any member of the public to think that an accused person is being wrongfully treated that

person is generally eager to come forward and testify against the police. If ever I can see my way to getting a bystander to give evidence on one side or the other I am only too glad to avail myself of it, and I adjourn the case invariably if there is the slightest chance of getting a bystander. I look upon a bystander's evidence as absolutely invaluable, however small the case may be.

44330. As a matter of fact, is that often available or forthcoming?—No; I wish it was available oftener. Bystanders are reluctant people to come into Court, but every now and then it happens, and it is most satisfactory when they do come; but I wish they would come oftener.

44331. (*Chairman.*) I suppose that in case you did come to the conclusion there was some evidence of an assault or excessive violence on the part of the constable you would grant a summons against him on application?—Yes, certainly.

44332. Have you had occasion to grant any such summons?—I think I have. My experience extends over so many years. I do not like to be positive about it, but my impression is I have granted a summons against a police-constable for an assault.

44333. Do you remember what the result was in that case?—No, I am afraid I do not. It is a very long time ago now, and such cases are very rare; but I do not know what else I could do. You can complain to Scotland Yard or to the Home Office, and that is done sometimes; but supposing I should not take that course, I should think the complainant had a right to a summons.

44334. It must be very rare if you do not remember any case?—No, I do not remember any case.

44335. Now I want to ask you a question or two about the charge-room. I take it, it is the duty of the Inspector to maintain proper order in the charge-room, so as to give the accused person (the prisoner) a chance of explaining his view of the case?—I should like to clear my character to start with by saying I have never been in a charge-room.

44336. All you can give is hearsay evidence of what takes place in the charge-room?—Yes, and general knowledge.

44337. Do prisoners ever complain before you that they have not had a fair hearing from the Inspector in the charge-room, or that there has been disorder there, or that they are put into the dock roughly or compelled to sit down unnecessarily and violently?—I do not think I remember any complaints that they have not been treated fairly; but I have had complaints sometimes to the effect that they have not understood the proceedings that are taking place, that it has not been sufficiently explained to them, so that they can understand what is going on or what they are doing, and undoubtedly there are complaints from time to time that they have been treated with roughness.

44338. In that class of complaint, which seems to be quite different from the common complaint of rough treatment by the constable, does that attract your attention if a prisoner before you says, "I did not understand what was going on in the charge-room"?—It certainly would attract my attention.

44339. Do you recollect any particular case in which a complaint of that kind was made, and in which you asked what the Inspector had done, or what had taken place in the charge room?—No, I cannot remember any specific instances, but I know they do occur—not unnaturally. There is no blame to be attached to anybody about it. A person finds himself in a novel position, and he does not grasp it fully. I do not know that he suffers any injustice in consequence of it.

44340. But the impression left on my mind is that the Instruction Book says that a very responsible duty is cast upon the Inspector or officer who is in the charge-room and who may be taking the charge?—I agree, certainly.

44341. It seems to me a very responsible duty that is cast upon the Inspector?—I have some observations that I should like to submit to you upon that generally.

44342. Would you like to do it now?—Yes. I think that something—in fact, everything that can be done—should be done to protect the public from the risk, the constant overhanging risk, of unfounded charges which are not the less unfounded because they may be made in perfect good faith. I think no one will deny that this risk is a real one. Of course, to some people it is of little consequence whether they are brought into a police court or not, or what happens to them when they are there; but to others, and many others—persons of position and character—police court proceedings, even with an acquittal, cause annoyance and humiliation. More than that, such is human nature that I think the more conspicuous a man's reputation may be, the more likely is it that it will be believed against him that there was some truth in the accusation which he had to face, even although he was acquitted. Now, it is easy to imagine cases of that character. Under the present system such cases would come in the first instance before the Inspector at the police station. There it would have to undergo what is in effect a judicial inquiry. I do not mean to say that it is an exhaustive judicial inquiry. The Inspector, of course, cannot convict, but he can discharge; and, not only that, but he is responsible to no one but himself. I am aware—at least, I believe this to be the case—that he has to make some note of every charge which he refuses, which is sent up to his superiors. But that is a very small check. The note is entirely in his own discretion as to how he makes it, and whether it is short or long, and so on. The inquiry, therefore, which takes place—that is to say, the inquiry before the Inspector—takes place virtually with closed doors. When an accused person crosses the threshold of a police station the curtain, so to speak, drops behind him, and no one knows what takes place within that station except the police and the accused person. It is only the following day, when the accused comes before the magistrate that the curtain lifts and daylight is let in. That is the system. I do not for a moment suggest that these powers, which are undeniably great, and the responsibility, which is undeniably great, are in any way abused by the police. I hope I am the last person to make such a suggestion—even if I had the wish, I have not got the materials, and I do not suggest it—but they themselves must feel the responsibility to be very great, and I think safeguards might be devised in the interest of the public to protect them from risks of this nature. It is easy to criticise, and recommendations are difficult, but I should suggest as one recommendation that in cases where there is present to the mind of the Inspector taking the charge a reasonable doubt that the constable who has brought a man, say in a public position, into the station, is making a mistake, and the accused person is there with his card and his name and address and his denial all before the Inspector, then I think the Inspector should have power to take that accused person's bail to appear, not the next morning before the Magistrate, but say in a week's time. During that week the Inspector would have opportunities of meeting with his superiors, or with the very able legal adviser to the Police, with the result that the charge might be dropped altogether, or it might take the form of a summons. At all events, it would prevent that appearance of, I will not say indecent haste, but haste which may tell very harshly against the accused person under the present system. We must all have cases in our minds where that has occurred—a most painful thing. I know not only as a Magistrate, but as a man of the world, that this kind of risk is ever present to the minds of the public at large, and I think they would be glad to see any safeguards introduced to check these risks. Then, beyond that, I think where perhaps such delay as I have indicated is undesirable, or not easily indulged in, I think the Inspector should have an opportunity of consulting with some superior officer, say the Superintendent of his district. The more you increase the position of the man who has this great authority, I think, the greater the safeguard to the public. Then, as an alternative idea, a Magistrate might be consulted before a charge is inquired into, with a discretion to hear it in his private room. I am quite aware that there are obvious objections which could be taken to that, but if you come to think of it, this would hardly be giving the Magistrate more power in his private room than the Inspector has at this moment in the police station. The reputation of a public man does not belong only to himself; it belongs to the public as well. It is in the interests of the public that the character of people who enjoy deservedly great reputations should not be lightly tampered with, or written about in the public Press in great detail and at great length, and therefore I

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think it would be to the general interest that in cases of this kind a Magistrate should have discretion whether he should hear the case in open court or not. I should suggest that if he was allowed to hear the case in his private room, if he saw cause to convict—that is to say, to inflict a fine—a notification of that fact should be given tersely and shortly to the Press, but no details, and that if he acquitted the defendant, or was of opinion that the charge should not be taken, then the thing would drop, and nothing more be heard about it. After all, I believe a Police Magistrate has power to exclude the public when he tries indictable cases. The power is never exercised, but I believe there is that power, and it has been held there is that power. Of course, we are all familiar with the discretion exercised by the Judges of the Divorce Court, when they hear cases in camera. They do not hear them in camera for the sake of the people whose cases are being investigated, but in the interests of the public; and if the public can be brought to have, as I hope they have, sufficient confidence in the discretion of their Magistrates, I think it would be a lesser evil to entrust the Magistrates with this power, which would be very rarely exercised indeed, rather than that the present system should go on of the police conducting a judicial inquiry at the station before the case comes into Court. In order that I may not be misunderstood in what I have stated, I should like to express myself a little more fully, even at the risk of repeating myself. It must not be supposed for a moment that I am opposed to the "principle" of publicity which prevails in our Courts, and may be regarded as the very breath of our criminal procedure. The basis of my remarks is the extensive power that at present is possessed by an Inspector in dealing with street charges at the police station. Cases under this class may arise at any moment, which would throw on these officials a responsibility greater than they should be called upon to bear. It is no answer to say such cases are too rare to require any special precaution. It is sufficient for my purpose, that they are possible—that they have been known to occur, and may occur again. It is this bare possibility of their happening which creates the general sense of discomfort which I understand to prevail, and which, under the circumstances cannot be said to be unnatural. My point is that the individual who has to deal with a case of this kind at a very critical moment should be an official better equipped by training and experience than can personally be expected of an Inspector, whose career, after all, has proceeded on somewhat narrow lines. If no such substitute can be provided, then the Inspector should be able to look for advice in some higher quarter whenever he may feel that he requires it. Why should not this advice, this assistance, be forthcoming from the Magistrates? I do not, of course, suggest that if an individual, whoever he may be, is charged with an indictable offence, the Magistrate should have a discretion to hear the charge privately. Crimes are attended by severe punishment, and publicity, therefore, is of the very essence of a fair inquiry. Every member of the community, rich or poor, humble or distinguished, must take his chance in life of being wrongfully accused of crime, whatever the inconvenience may be. It is difficult with regard to street offences, which form so large a portion of the work, which goes on in courts of summary jurisdiction. Here the punishment, as a rule, is trifling, but the consequences may be terrible, out of all proportion to the offence. To the man in the street a conviction on a trifling matter is of little consequence. The more obscure his position, the greater his protection. His case is unnoticed by the press, and is forgotten almost as soon as it is mentioned. It is different as the accused rises in the social scale, where it may be a distinguished public servant, or a private individual, to whom his personal character is his most precious possession, is charged wth discreditable conduct in the streets. Even if he is acquitted, or the Magistrate takes no more notice of the charge than to bind him over in his own recognizances, his future may be seriously affected, if not ruined, by the publicity given to the proceedings by the unpitying press. With him, the greater his fame, the more widespread the report. It is in mitigation of the mischief attending an occurrence of this nature that I think a Magistrate might be entrusted with more discretion than he enjoys at present, not for the sake of giving him more authority, but simply and solely in the general interest, and as an improvement on the system which prevails at present. I apologise for expressing myself at such length.

44343. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Have we not got into confusion with regard to the word "judicial"? Do you use the word "judicial" as applied to the inquiry in the charge room?—Yes.

44344. (*Chairman.*) I was going to ask Mr. Plowden when he had finished his statement that very question?—I call it a judicial inquiry if the Inspector has to investigate whether the charge is sufficiently well founded to bring it into court.

44345. The reason that Mr. Whitmore asked his question is probably the same reason that was inducing me to ask you whether you knew that Sir Albert de Rutzen had been giving us this morning rather a different theory?—Sir Albert has much more experience than I have. I did not know what he was going to say, or what he has said, except I heard a portion of his evidence this afternoon.

44346. I did not say I accepted Sir Albert de Rutzen's view, and I was going to call your attention to what is said in the Instruction Book. It certainly gives one the idea that it is directed to a man who is to exercise the judicial faculty, at any rate?—I do not see how you are to get out of it. It is not an exhaustive inquiry, but as far as it goes it is a judicial inquiry.

44347. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) I only wanted to understand. So far as my own mind is concerned, all I have heard in the course of this long Inquiry does not lead me to think that the investigation in the charge room is of a judicial or ought to be of a judicial character—at all events, not the conclusion arrived at there. I think the Inspector has only to convince himself that there is a *prima facie* case that ought to be sent to a magistrate?—But how can he convince himself, except by putting questions and forming a conclusion?

44348. (*Chairman.*) Of course, the distinction is this—that he is clearly not bound to accept the charge. The mere fact that a constable says "I charge that man with being drunk and disorderly in Piccadilly," does not force the Inspector to take the charge?—No, but a constable comes with the prisoner and makes that charge, and the prisoner stoutly denies it, and there is nothing else before the Inspector except the word of the constable and the denials of the accused. He must decide between them. I do not know that he does anything at the station different to what the magistrate does next day, except the magistrate has the power to convict.

44349. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) The Order says, "The officer on duty, before receiving a charge, is to ascertain that there is reasonable ground for preferring the complaint against the accused; and unless the circumstances be such as to entitle the accuser to be believed, a charge is not to be taken"?—I think that involves some investigation.

44350. (*Chairman.*) As I understand it, the opinion you entertain is that the proceedings in the charge room are not of a purely executive kind, but that they partake of a judicial character as well?—Yes.

44351. That is your proposition?—That is my proposition.

44352. It rather looks like it at page 251, under the head of "Charges"?—It may be a very reluctant rôle for the Inspector to adopt. I do not say he seeks that kind of duty, but it is inherent from what he has to do.

44353. "When prisoners are brought to police stations and charged with any offence, the statements of persons charging, of witnesses, and of police, are to be made to the officer on duty in the presence and hearing of the prisoners." He has to hear both sides?—Yes, he has to hear both sides, and he does not hear more evidence than the magistrate hears the next day, in nineteen cases out of twenty.

44354. "And if there be more than one police witness in a case, each constable is to make his statement out of the hearing of the other." That also looks rather like a judicial proceeding more than a mere executive proceeding?—Yes.

44355. Then in the Instruction Book there are separate clauses dealing with the case of evidence required. Then I understand that your view is that the proceedings in the charge room as to the taking or refusing of a charge may properly be described as judicial proceedings?—In my opinion, that is so.

There is one more thing I wish to say about it. I think that if the constable is shown to have made an inexcusable blunder there should be some power in the magistrate to deal with him summarily. At present we have only the cumbrous methods of actions for false imprisonment or malicious prosecutions against constables, but I think if it was known that a magistrate had power to deal summarily with gross cases if and when they do occur—I do not say they do, or that they ever will occur—it would be a useful check on the constable to know he could be dealt with in that way.

44356. I believe that magistrates have a jurisdiction as to property, have they not? You may avoid county court proceedings, may you not, by making orders for the return of goods, and so on, in some cases?—I do not quite know what you have in your mind.

44357. I thought there was a jurisdiction on the part of magistrates to order delivery up of goods?—Yes, on a detaining summons you may order the delivery of goods.

44358. To what property does that apply—property detained by whom?—By anybody wrongfully.

44359. You think there ought to be a kind of ancillary jurisdiction enabling you, in a case where you come to the conclusion that a man has been wrongfully charged by a constable, to give redress?—Yes, I think he ought to have some redress, instead of merely going away grumbling. The burden of proof would be on him to show what the constable had really been guilty of, but I think if it was known throughout the force that that kind of remedy was provided by law it would have the effect of producing greater caution, perhaps, by young constables in the exercise of their duties. It would not be a very serious thing to hang over their heads, but there should be a fine inflicted of some sort.

44360. Do you think that constables are unduly zealous in making arrests? That question is rather prompted by your suggestion now?—I do not think as a class they are. I think in the police force there must be individuals of zealous temperament, like there are everywhere, who do a little more than they need.

44361. But the more one incurs a penalty for the ill consequences of making a mistake the more would be the tendency on the part of constables to avoid making arrests?—I do not think so. I draw a great distinction between zeal which is founded on good sense and *trop de zèle*, which is the want of common sense or want of consideration.

44362. Now returning to the charge room, do you think that Inspectors are from bias or from a spirit of camaraderie unduly prone to take a charge when made by a constable?—I cannot say. There, again, so much must depend on individual temperament. An Inspector to whom it was agreeable to assume judicial functions would probably not take the charge until he had investigated it very thoroughly. Another one who shrank from doing work of a judicial kind would take it without further consideration at all, to save trouble. It must be a matter of individual temperament. I have no more materials on which to form an opinion than the Inspector has who performs this duty.

44363. You have answered the next question I was going to ask as to the proceedings in the charge room by the statement you have been good enough to make?—In that statement I made I was thinking of the public. I only indicate these remedies. It is for wiser people to think out the proper remedies, but I do see a very real terror hanging over the heads of the public at large when they may be brought into the police station on unfounded charges affecting their character.

44364. If you look at page 4 of our syllabus you will see the first question there, and as I put it to Sir Albert I put it to you: Ought the proceedings in the charge room to be regarded simply as, firstly, a disciplinary check on the action of constable preferring the charge, and, secondly, as a means of securing the attendance of the person arrested at the Police Court by making arrangements for his due custody or his release as also involving a preliminary investigation into the guilt of the prisoner. I gather your answer to the question is in the affirmative?—No, I am not in favour of the preliminary investigation at the police station. I think it is too judicial. It is not easy to avoid it.

44365. I rather gathered that you had told us that you thought in your view the proceedings in the charge room are already of a judicial character?—Certainly that is my opinion, but whether it is advisable or not is another matter.

44366. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Would you have no inquiry in the charge room?—That is the difficulty, what to do there; therefore I suggest that if there is no other way except to have a judicial inquiry it should be subject to some kind of appeal or some kind of check.

44367. (*Chairman.*) There seems hardly room for a *tertium quid* in this case. In the question which I read to you one theory of the proceedings in the charge room is stated, and the only other theory appears to be the theory of a judicial investigation. The proceedings in the charge room may be regarded simply as a check on the action of the constable who prefers the charge—that is to say, the procedure designed to see that the arrest is properly made, and so on; and, secondly, as to the means of securing the attendance of the prisoners at the Police Court the next day?—Yes.

44368. It is not necessary to keep them in the cells—you want to give them an oportunity of getting bail?—Yes.

44369. So on the secondary proceedings in the charge room the Inspector's duty consists of two things—first, he must check the constable's action, and see that so far all the proceedings have been regularly conducted; and, secondly, he has to turn to the prisoner and say, "Do you want bail?"—Yes.

44370. That is the executive theory reduced to a correct and logical statement?—Yes.

44371. If that is all the Inspector has to do his function is purely executive?—Yes.

44372. But at present it seems to me he goes beyond that. It seems to me that some preliminary investigation is involved under the existing regulations?—Yes. I think it ought to be limited to the description you have given of what the executive duty is, and he should abstain from any judicial inquiry at all if it can be done. But if it cannot be helped, if he must put questions which take the shape of a judicial inquiry, then there ought to be some check outside upon him.

44373. I understand that your suggestions were in effect that the proceedings were of a judicial character now?—My suggestion is that, in fact, what does take place at the police station is in the nature of a judicial inquiry. If something less could take place, such as you say would be simply executive—that is to say, reviewing the action of the constable and entering the charge—so much the better, but I can quite understand cases where the Inspector thinks, in spite of himself, he must put questions and must conduct something in the nature of an investigation. Then when that course is forced upon him the responsibility is so great that there should be some check upon him outside.

44374. Quite so. I follow that.

44375. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) That would mean that every case would have to come before a Magistrate. The first occasion when any investigation could be made would be before the Magistrate, if you take the first alternative?—Yes.

44376. If you limit the Inspector very strictly to the executive action practically no charge would be refused?—I think that would be better.

44377. (*Chairman.*) Then comes the next question: Having regard to the damage to reputation sometimes sustained by innocent persons in consequence of their being publicly put upon their trial for these street offences, are you of opinion that some reform is desirable in the regulations as to taking and refusing charges. I understand that you are?—I do not think the police ought to have the power of refusing charges. I think it would be much better to limit them to the executive view of their conduct.

44378. Then it really comes to this, you would have at the police station some other person than a Police Inspector to take or refuse a charge?—No, I should require the Inspector to take every charge and bring it before the Magistrate the next day.

44379. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Even if it was obvious that the man who was taken to the station was not drunk when he got there?—You say "obvious," but I do not know how it can be obvious. It cannot have been

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obvious all along, or the constable would never have taken him into custody at all. It is a case of the constable thinking the man was drunk and the Inspector thinking he was not drunk. I do not think a man would suffer by being brought into court the next morning and being discharged there. Some men would rather be discharged by a Magistrate than by an Inspector.

44380. I thought that you suggested even if a person is innocent the very fact of his being put upon his trial in public on a charge of being drunk and disorderly would do him a great deal of damage?—I would not put him on his trial in public if he was a person of position and reputation.

44381. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Then you would draw a class distinction?—It is very difficult, but there are cases where it is so undoubted that nobody could complain.

44382. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You contemplate that when a case like that comes into the charge room the officer in charge should have an opportunity of saying, "I will not bring you before the Magistrate to-morrow morning, but I will bring you before him a week hence," and then in the meantime an inquiry should take place, and then you would have immediately your judicial inquiry, or, at any rate, to a certain extent?—Yes, I am only saying that in theory. I should prefer that the Inspector took no charges at all, but I quite see cases must arise where it would be very difficult for him not to embark on something in the nature of a judicial inquiry, and if, when he is driven to that course, the person who is before him is a person of undoubted respectability, then I think he should take his bail for a week.

44383. (*Chairman.*) You have practically answered the question, but perhaps I had better put it to you clearly. What is your opinion upon the following question: Whether the question of taking or refusing the charge might in doubtful cases be postponed for further inquiry, and the prisoner in the first instance released upon giving sufficient bail for his appearance at the police station if called for at a later time for the further consideration of the question whether the charge should or should not be taken?"—That is very much what I have suggested.

44384. You answer that question in the affirmative?—Yes, I think it would certainly be very desirable.

44385. In the light of what you have said as to what ought to take place in the charge room, do you think it is expedient that the duty of taking or refusing a charge should be placed upon a different class of public officer?—I do not know exactly what kind of official you have in view or from what class he might be taken, whether he would be a lawyer or a civilian or what he would be.

44386. We have been told in the evidence we have received from Scotland that there is an officer there called Procurator Fiscal, that is, he is public prosecutor, and therefore as public prosecutor he has to determine whether he will or will not prosecute when the prisoner is brought under arrest to him. Of course, it works out in a big place like Glasgow in this way: The Procurator Fiscal is a lawyer, and he appoints deputies, who are called lieutenants, who are in charge of the various police stations, and these lieutenants are not appointed in the usual way in which other officers of the police are appointed, but they are appointed with the understanding that they have some knowledge with regard to procedure and principles of law. In London, I understand, the Inspectors mostly are appointed from the lower grades of the Force?—Yes.

44387. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Entirely?—I understand so. How would that Scottish system work in London, with all the different police stations? Would the Procurator Fiscal have a lieutenant on duty at every hour of the night at every one of the police stations?

44388. (*Chairman.*) No; the question is whether at Vine Street or at your police station in John Street the work at those stations of taking or refusing charges ought to be given, not to the Inspectors of police, but ought only to be given to Inspectors who have passed through some special examination in law?—I think it would be preferable. I think such an officer would be more impartial than a police Inspector would be, and necessarily more competent as well.

44389. My suggestion simply is this, that there is a very responsible duty which has to be performed by an Inspector. Under the present system the Inspector is simply a sergeant or a constable who has been promoted from the lower ranks of the Force. There is no guarantee that he has any knowledge of law or procedure?—No.

44390. Do you think it would be an advantage that only such persons as have some special knowledge of that kind should be appointed?—I think so distinctly, if it could be brought into actual practice.

44391. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) That would make the preliminary inquiry more judicial?—Not more. It would be as judicial with a better judge.

44392. It would be emphasising the judicial character of it?—Yes. If a judicial inquiry of some kind cannot be avoided at a police station, then I think it is desirable that the judicial officer should be as competent and as impartial as you can get. If it can be avoided, if it can be done, as I say, in an executive way, simply by taking the charge and taking bail, well and good.

44393. (*Chairman.*) We will pass on to the next head of the inquiry, which deals with the cells. Do prisoners ever complain of their treatment in the cells or the condition of the cells?—Sometimes I have heard people complain.

44394. What is your general impression? Are the complaints well founded?—There, again, it belongs to the same class of complaint to which I have already alluded. There are no means of getting at the truth. You can believe or you can disbelieve. It is denied generally, and how can you probe it further?

44395. With regard to bail, we know what the regulations as to the taking of bail at the police stations are, but suggestions have been made to us in the course of our inquiry that the sureties or the intending sureties are kept waiting an undue time, or that the police do not send as directed, and so on, to the friends of the prisoner. Do they ever complain to you of that?—No. The only form of complaint I have heard with regard to bail is that the sureties are too long in coming—not that they are kept waiting too long at the station when they are there, but that the prisoners cannot get their bail quite fast enough, which does not necessarily mean any blame on the part of the police at all.

44396. With regard to medical attendance on prisoners, do you recollect any case in which an Inspector has neglected to send for a doctor when he ought to have sent for him?—I should say it is just the other way. I should say the doctor is sent for very often when he is not required at all. The smallest scratch which draws a little blood from the face of a man or woman, the doctor is sent for, and 7s. 6d. goes down in the bill. I think in many cases they might be spared their attendance, because the costs are very serious—7s. 6d. for medical attendance, where often a little cold water and a sponge is all that is required.

44397. Who has to pay the medical man?—It generally takes the shape of a fine inflicted on the accused person. It is very severe.

44398. I do not quite follow that. If the person is injured it is the duty of the Inspector to send for the Divisional Surgeon: "If prisoners are insensible, from drink, or any other cause, or appear to be ill, or injured in any way, although they do not complain, the Divisional Surgeon is to be sent for"?—I do not think there is any blame to the police; but there is the practice in point of fact that the surgeon is sometimes sent for when he is not in the least required, and I think it would be very desirable with regard to medical men, although I suppose it is impracticable, that they should agree on some standard which they would adopt as a test in cases of drunkenness.

44399. I was just coming to that. You have anticipated my question, but will you please continue? What do you mean?—I mean this. Constantly a man may be charged before me with drunkenness, and he replies he has not been drunk. Then I have cross-examined the constable, and I have ascertained that the prisoner was able to walk to the station without assistance, that he knew what he was charged with, and that his answers there were rational. When that state of things is established to my mind it is rather rash to say that such a person is drunk. I do not say it is impossible. Then comes the doctor's evidence, and although the doctor has satisfied himself that the prisoner perhaps may answer quite rationally, and explain his conduct, and so on, and give every proof in his power that he is a sober person, yet the doctor will re-

quire him perhaps to walk along a board, and will look at his tongue, and examine his eyes, and that sort of thing, and then upon the result of those inquiries of his own pronounce the man to be drunk. Personally, I never feel myself satisfied with that kind of evidence, although it is expert evidence. I think if the man appears rational and answers rationally, and he has walked to the station, that is strong enough to upset the expert theories; there is a very great difference in the way doctors diagnose drunken cases—a great difference.

44400. Do you in practice rely upon the ordinary tests that a man, not a doctor, would adopt with regard to the matter, or do you rely very greatly on medical testimony?—I prefer myself common sense to some expert wisdom, but, of course, one must pay regard to it.

44401. What is your practice about medical certificates? Do you receive them?—The practice is merely to have the certificate in Court, without the attendance of the doctor who signs it, but of course it does not rest there. Whenever there is a medical certificate attached to the case and produced in Court, the prisoner's attention is drawn to it. That is the course I always take. I draw his attention to it and read it to him, and ask him what he has to say about it. If he disputes it, then I ask him: "Would you like to see the doctor who has drawn it up and signed it?" and if he says "Yes," then I put him back, and the doctor is sent for.

44402. Then who sends you the certificate? I do not suppose it would affect your mind in the least, because you are a man who has had such long experience in these cases, but it seems to me rather unfair for the prosecuting policeman to send you a certificate at all, supposing it is adverse to the prisoner?—That is the practice.

44403. So that when the police-constable begins the case you have before you already a medical certificate saying that the man in the dock was drunk?—Yes, but I do not look at it until after I have heard the evidence of the constable. It is the last thing I look at.

44404. I am not saying it is of any great importance, but it does seem a practice open to question, does it not?—I do not think the prisoner is prejudiced, because he can always see the doctor if he likes. I always give him the opportunity.

44405. The next topic on which I wish to ask you a question or two is with regard to the statutory proceedings under which these cases are dealt with. In the syllabus we sent you you will find a reference to the sections. I suppose those are accurate, are they not?—I think quite. Of course, you can add to them the Inebriates Act.

44406. Do you find any special difficulty in the application of these provisions to the facts of the particular cases. Do you think the language of these sections might be improved?—Yes, I certainly think the language of the sections might be improved with regard to cases of solicitation.

44407. In what way? Perhaps you will kindly tell us?—There are, as you know, the two statutes under which these cases occur. There is the Police Act with regard to loitering for the purpose of prostitution to the annoyance of passengers, and there is the Vagrancy Act, which provides for loitering and behaving in a riotous or indecent manner. These cases, so far as my experience goes, are chiefly heard at Marlborough Street. I am glad to say we have very few prostitutes at all who come into the Court at Marylebone. If they do come there they are of the very lowest type, those who frequent the parks, but the street prostitutes, in the ordinary popular sense of the word, are almost invariably cases that come to Marlborough Street. I am not sure that I am entirely in accord with what I conceive to be the tradition of that Court with regard to these cases. I think for some time past it has been the practice there, if a prostitute is brought before the Court for disorderly conduct, it is sufficient to prove that she has accosted somebody, and that she is a prostitute. Then the usual inference is that her conduct has been riotous and indecent, and she is fined. I think myself that is rather straining language against these unfortunate women, to hold that mere solicitation necessarily implies riotous and indecent conduct. What they actually do would not be riotous and indecent conduct in anybody else, and I do not think it ought to be more so because they happen to be prostitutes. I think, in cases of this description, where it is a case of simply accosting, and no passer-by actually complains, it ought to be passed over.

44408. I was going to ask you what your view of Sub-section 11 of Section 54 was. "Every common prostitute or nightwalker, loitering or being in any thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation, to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers." I was going to ask you what evidence of annoyance you usually require?—They are not usually brought under that statute. They are usually brought under the Vagrancy Act for loitering.

44409. I understand that your view is that simple solicitation does not afford any evidence of riotous or indecent behaviour?—No, I do not think using language, in its fair sense, that it does, unless a person complains. If a person complains and gives his card, as I have often told constables he ought to be asked to do at the time he makes the complaint to the constable in the presence of the woman, then I should be inclined to receive that as evidence that an inhabitant had found reason to complain; but there again I should, of course, give the accused woman the opportunity of having the man in Court if she wished. But simple solicitation I do not think ought to be dealt with in the way it is, because really the offence that the public want to be protected from is when it becomes a street nuisance, when the woman cannot be shaken off, like a persistent or pestilent beggar who you cannot get rid of. That is a real nuisance from which the public should be protected, and I think that neither of these sections may be said quite to meet the difficulty of loose women in the streets of London. I think a very little rectification of language would be all that would be required, and I should suggest that words should be introduced the same as you have in Towns Police Clauses Act, and as you have in the Vagrancy Act of two years ago, directed against male prostitutes, which is simply that the solicitation should be persistent, and that there is some importunity. If you say "persistently solicits or importunes," then you have a well-defined offence for which women have only themselves to thank if they are punished. But casual inoffensive solicitation, limited to a word or two as a woman passes a man—I do not say it is right or desirable—is to my mind straining the language of these sections when it is applied to conduct of that description.

44410. It appears from one of the cases that we heard in camera that at Marlborough Street it is customary to deal with solicitation under Sub-section 13 of Section 54 of the Police Act. "Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned"?—I do not remember ever having a prostitute brought before me under that section. Insulting behaviour is almost invariably limited to cases of hooligans and such like people in the streets whose conduct may lead to a breach of the peace, but I have never heard it applied to a prostitute. I do not say it could not be, but I do not remember any case, A prostitute is either brought into Court for obscene language or for soliciting, but not for insulting behaviour.

44411. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) There was a statement that there were 158 cases in the year of this kind brought up at Marlborough Street?—You surprise me. I really do not recollect them.

44412. (*Chairman.*) I should like to give you the statistics about that?—It comes upon me quite as a surprise. I do not remember women being charged with insulting behaviour, except when there is a doubt by the police as to their being prostitutes. Personally, I should be slow to convict in such cases, unless the insulting behaviour tended distinctly to a breach of the peace. Mere accosting would not be sufficient.

44413. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You see from the evidence that we have had that this was initiated with the sanction of the magistrate. That is not yourself?—That is not myself. I am not a Marlborough Street Magistrate. I only go there certain weeks in the year.

44414. (*Chairman.*) I think you have answered sufficiently, and we may now pass on. I may ask you this general question, perhaps. Has the action of the police in recent years tended to diminish solicitation in the streets or the number of prostitutes who frequent

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the streets?—I am afraid I am quite incapable of answering that. I have no knowledge at all.

44415. We have it upon the evidence that there has been a good deal of suppression of disorderly houses lately. We have had that from some of the police evidence. What effect do you think the suppression of disorderly houses has had upon the condition of the streets?—I should think the natural effect of the suppression of these houses must be to increase the number of these women who frequent the streets. Even a prostitute must have somewhere to stand, and if she cannot stand indoors she must stand out of doors. That is only a general inference.

44416. Have you any recommendation to make as to the regulations issued to the police with regard to solicitation cases. We are told, for instance, that they are not to arrest until they have cautioned a woman, and so on, to make perfectly certain that they have seen her about the street for some time, and that there is no doubt about her identity. Have you any suggestion to make with regard to that?—No, I think if that is carried out you cannot expect them to do more, but it is very desirable they should do that.

44417. Do any cases of complaints by women that they have been accosted or spoken to by men come before you?—No, only in cases where there is what you call a bully, which case is provided for by the new Act, men living on the immoral earnings of women, but in no other case.

44418. I was not thinking of that class of case, but communications have been made to us from responsible quarters, through private persons, that a good many ladies are very often annoyed in the streets and parks, and so on, by well-dressed men speaking to them?—I think that is very likely.

44419. Getting into conversation, not, of course, making use of any improper phrases, but beginning a conversation with the obvious intention, at least, with what the woman believes is the obvious intention, of carrying the acquaintance further and making an assignation. How would you deal with any complaint of that kind, supposing a woman had come before you and said that a man had spoken to her in the street and he was complete stranger. What should you conceive to be your position?—I have never had a complaint of that kind made, and I do not see that it could lead to anything unless the lady complaining could give me some identification of the person who had molested her, if she knew who he was. But even then, I do not know what I could do.

44420. Let me put another case that is suggested. Supposing the lady speaks to a constable, and she says to the constable: "Do you see that man there, he has spoken to me, and wants me to come and have tea with him, and he has looked at me in a very improper way," do you think, in the existing state of the law, the constable would be justified in even speaking to the man?—I think he might take him into custody for insulting behaviour. I do not know what else you could call it.

44421. For a stranger to go up to a lady and commence a conversation, which obviously, though not in terms, is insulting her by suggesting that she is amenable to improper behaviour, is insulting behaviour, or some evidence of it?—I think it ought to be so, and I think it would have a very useful effect; but naturally ladies are very reluctant to bring such charges. I have never had one, in point of fact.

44422. The next topic on which I want to ask you some questions is the topic of alleged bribery of constables, or, to put it in another way, the blackmailing by constables of various classes of people. Take first the case of prostitutes. Forming the best conclusion you can from your experience, is there any reason to suppose that the police habitually receive money from prostitutes?—I have never heard a suggestion of it made in court, and I have no knowledge outside the court more than anybody else has. I have never heard a woman make such a complaint in court, or a man.

44423. With regard to the bribery of the police by bookmakers, have you ever heard it suggested that the police take money from bookmakers in order to be allowed to pursue their avocation unmolested?—No, I have not.

44424. The next topic is the duties of constables as to prosecuting. The constable who makes the charge is the prosecutor?—Yes.

44425. He is not usually represented by counsel or solicitor. What is the practice in your court? Does he conduct his case himself?—There is no case to conduct. He gives his evidence. He does not make any statement of any kind, but he simply gives his evidence. He has his important rôles rolled into one.

44426. But we have had it that in Leeds, for instance, the Superintendent or the officer who represents the Superintendent in Leeds, is wishing to obtain a *locus standi* in the police court, because he thinks that sometimes the police are at a disadvantage. Do you allow the Superintendent or Inspector who may be present to take any part in the proceedings before you?—I have never been asked by an Inspector or Superintendent to assist their own constables in court. I do not think constables want any assistance of that sort. I think they are protected by the court sufficiently.

44427. You do not think that the constables are at a disadvantage, even when the defendant is represented by a counsel or solicitor?—No; the proceedings in a police court are very summary. I may be a very irregular magistrate, and do all sorts of things which are not strictly in accordance with the canons of legal procedure before higher tribunals, but I always look upon it as my object to get at the truth, even if I have to do it a little irregularly, and I put questions to the constables in the witness-box to a very considerable extent in almost every case, and to the prisoners, too; because certainly very often there is no counsel and no solicitor, and I have to get at the truth to the best of my ability. I do not think the police witnesses suffer at all from being in the witness-box, but they have every opportunity given to them of establishing everything they suggest.

44428. Do you get complaints made by members of the public against the police quite apart from the complaints which the defendants make or the persons who have been arrested make?—If a person complains against a constable I presume he wants process against him. That, of course, happens occasionally, but very rarely. Then, of course, in a street row, if there are bystanders who come and give evidence, they may have something to say against the police; but in no other shape or form are they complained of.

44429. You do not, in any case, write to the Chief Commissioner about it?—I have never taken such a course.

44430. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you think it would be an advantage if some steps could be taken whereby the police could bring witnesses of an occurrence before the court?—I think it is a very great advantage always to have independent testimony in a case, and I think, for the sake of the police themselves, they are always glad if their evidence can be corroborated from an independent quarter; but it is not easy to get these witnesses.

44431. They never do get them, do they?—I think a policeman is very glad to bring a witness if he can, and they sometimes do. I do not think there is any reluctance on their part to bring them.

44432. No; but you say they sometimes do?—Sometimes the occurrence is seen by a bystander, and perhaps he says to the constable: "I will come and give evidence," and the constable is very glad to have him.

44433. We had some evidence from the Chief Constable of Leeds, who told us that they did all they could to make the police bring up witnesses of their own accord from the bystanders. I do not know whether more advantage could be taken of that?—I can only say, speaking for myself, whenever I think a bystander might have been called, and has not been called, I make it the subject of observation to the police. One cannot do more. I make it known as publicly as possible that independent evidence should be forthcoming if it can be procured.

44434. One more question about this Charge Sheet. I take it your opinion is that really what you call the executive theory should take place, so that the matter could be put in train for hearing by the Police Magistrate. That is the theory?—Yes, I think it is more according to the spirit of our Constitution that an accused person should be taken with the least possible delay before a Magistrate, and not before an Inspector, for his protection.

44435. If that were the practice, would that impede the work of the Police Magistrate or help it?—I do not think it would make any susceptible difference. It might mean the bringing of a few more charges than otherwise. I do not know in the least how many charges in the course of a year are refused at a police station. I do not know what the figures are.

44436. In the case of a Police Inquiry do you think if there was a modicum of hearing before the Inspector it would shorten the hearing before the Magistrate?—My impression is that something in the form of a judicial inquiry takes place, but how short or how long it is depends entirely on the Inspector.

44437. Therefore to that extent the case could be presented in a manner which would accelerate matters when it came before the Magistrate?—No; there is no statement of the case in the police court. The constable goes straight into the witness-box. I do not think it would shorten the actual hearing.

44438. From a practical point of view you do not think it would make any difference?—It might add to the number of cases the Magistrate might have to inquire into, but I do not think it would make those cases any shorter in the hearing.

44439. Do you know whether the refused cases are very numerous?—No. As I have said, I have no knowledge one way or the other.

44440. Yes. The discretion which now is the discretion of the Inspector would become the discretion of the Magistrate, which I think is what is intended, and what ought to be, and he would hear it.

44441. You think the theory is capable of being carried out in practice that some initial inquiry should take place, but you think that inquiry ought to be of a different kind, and conducted by different persons?—That is my view.

44442. Do you find that the inquiry by the Inspector is a satisfactory or an unsatisfactory inquiry?—I have no sort of complaint to make against any of the Inspectors as to or how they do their duty. It is only the system, which I think is an unsound one, throwing, perhaps, a responsibility on an Inspector which he himself would probably only be too glad to have lessened.

44443. One question with regard to drunkenness. Do you ever have certificates brought before you signed by the medical officer with the words "Not drunk, but has been drinking"?—Not quite so specific as that. If he said "Not drunk," I should immediately discharge the prisoner. He generally says "Fit to be detained; has been drinking." I think the conscience is salved in that way.

44444. We have had one or two instances of that, and I was wondering whether you would attach any importance to a certificate in those terms, that is to say, that the man, when he was seen by the medical officer, was not drunk, but there was evidence which led him to think that he had been drinking. Would you attach any weight to that?—I have over and over again said for what it is worth that I do not attach importance to evidence with regard to breath. You might just as well say that a man was a teetotaller because his breath smelt of drinking tea. I do not think drunken cases ought to be decided on evidence of that very refined character.

44445. You think the medical officer when he is called in should restrict himself to saying whether the man is drunk when he sees him?—Yes, and the more tersely he can say it the better one way or the other.

44446. (*Chairman.*) There is one other question which I think I ought to put to you in order to make your proof quite cover the ground. Do complaints of ill-treatment of prisoners at the police station ever reach you?—Yes, occasionally they do complain that they have been roughly treated.

44447. We have had one or two cases of that sort?—They are to my mind not impossible. If a prisoner has shown great resistance on the way to the station I can understand the policeman when he gets him inside giving him a cuff; whether he does or does not I do not know, but it would not be very surprising if he did if his forbearance and patience had been tried. When he gets into the station the curtain drops behind him. There is one other general remark that comes to my mind. I think it might be useful if constables more often availed themselves of the process of summoning people instead of charging them. Sometimes it is difficult, but there is a great objection to standing in the dock on sentimental grounds, and people do not like to be put there unless they have committed some crime. Take the case of a perfectly respectable man employed by some big contractor; he is driving a van through the streets of London when his horse drops lame; he is stopped, taken to the station, put in the dock, and charged as if he had committed a crime. The man usually says "It is not my fault, but it is the fault of my employer who sent me out." Then the employer is summoned. The next day you have the exhibition of one man standing in the dock who is almost sure to be acquitted, and the other who has been summoned who is almost sure to be convicted. Nothing can be more absurd. That is a ludicrous state of things. Then take the case of a costermonger; he is a shifty person and does not necessarily have a name and address which can be relied upon; on small charges of obstruction he is arrested and put in the dock, but if he could be summoned it would be better. In cases of indecency in the street there is sometimes an arrest, but I do not know why they should not be summoned. These are not faults of intention. I make these suggestions simply in the interests of people who have feelings on the subject.

44448. Are we to understand from that that you think that arrests are effected in cases in which the remedy by summons would be equally efficacious?—Yes, I think it would be as efficacious, and I think more legal. Of course the duties of the police are so difficult and so multifarious that it is impossible to suppose they always know the distinction. A distinction should be drawn in the interests of persons who have feelings on the subject. Some people do not mind whether they stand outside the dock or inside it, but some dislike it very much, and they might make it the subject of a grievance.

44449. I do not know whether I asked you whether you have ever had to report a complaint to Scotland Yard?—You did ask me. I never have. I have once or twice granted process against a constable for an assault, but I have not communicated with Scotland Yard before doing so, because I thought it was right that a person complaining should have a summons against anybody else.

44450. My experience from listening to the cases here prompts me to ask you this question. Do you think there is a fear, but probably an unfounded fear, among what I may call the poorer classes, of the police constables in general. Are they afraid of going to the police station?—No, I do not think so. I think the moral influence of the police over the minds of the public is very considerable, but I should not say that it developed a feeling of fear among the people. I think "confidence" more than "fear" is the term to employ.

(*Chairman.*) We are very much obliged to you for your evidence

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I thought perhaps the Commission would like to know the kind of examination which Inspectors and station sergeants undergo before they are promoted, so I sent for two sets of examination questions which have been published for the purpose of instructing constables, and they are here. I will hand them in.

(*Chairman.*) We should be very glad to have them.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I call your attention to them because the only difference between the Glasgow Lieutenant and the London police station sergeant or Station Inspector is one of name except this—with regard to the Lieutenant when he is promoted to that office he is withdrawn from all other duties. That is the only distinction between them. I think if you look at the questions you will find that the men are all tested on law, so far as it affects the police.

(*Chairman.*) I am much obliged. I shall look at those papers with very great interest.

(*Mr Dickinson.*) There is the fact that the Lieutenant is acting under the Procurator Fiscal instead of under the police.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) There is very little difference in that except that they are entitled to conduct cases in court.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) The Procurator Fiscal is an independent officer; he is independent of the police force.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) He is really in the same position as a station sergeant or Station Inspector, with the exception that he is withdrawn from contact with the police, and police duties, outside the station.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Is that so? I did not understand that to be the position of the Procurator Fiscal. I understood that to be the position of the Lieutenant.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) The Lieutenant is a member of the force; he is also responsible to the Procurator Fiscal, and the Procurator Fiscal himself is an independent person?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Saturday, 4th May 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).

RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Esq., K.C., M.P.

WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).

CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).

J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).

J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Mr. HORACE SMITH, sworn.

Mr. H. Smith.

4 May 1907.

44451. (*Chairman.*) You are one of the London Magistrates, I think?—I am.

44452. When were you first appointed?—In April, 1888.

44453. At what police courts have you had experience as a Magistrate?—For about ten or eleven years at Clerkenwell and North London generally; those are joined together, more or less, and then the rest of the time (I have been a Magistrate 19 years) I have been at Westminster.

44454. I think you have had a communication from us containing the terms of our Reference?—Yes, I have it now before me.

44455. Would you prefer to read a statement as to the points which we suggest in the memorandum about evidence, or would you prefer that I should ask you questions?—Whichever is most convenient to you. Perhaps I might state generally that I agree entirely with every single statement that Sir Albert de Rutzen has made, gathering it merely from the public press.

44456. I need hardly say that in no newspaper was there a full report of what Sir Albert said?—No.

44457. You see that the terms of reference require us to inquire into and report upon the duties of the Metropolitan Police in dealing with cases of drunkenness, disorder and solicitation in the streets, and the manner in which those duties are discharged, with power to make recommendations thereon. I should like to ask you first in general how you would define the duties of constables in the metropolis with regard to those three classes of cases?—I am rather puzzled to answer that question. I do not know exactly what answer is expected to that. If I may say so, it seems so broad a question that I do not quite know what I should say. I do not know whether you mean the police should arrest or not arrest, and so on. If I may say so, if you would ask me the question more in detail I should be better able to answer it.

44458. Then we will go a little further into details as I proceed with the syllabus. Perhaps you might answer this next general question: Are the duties of the police, as far as your experience goes, and so far as you can judge from your observation as a Magistrate, discharged, as a rule, with discretion, honesty and efficiency?—I think so, most certainly, as far as can be.

44459. I suppose, occasionally, allegations are made against the police by persons coming before you either as complainants or as defendants?—Very frequently.

44460. Do you happen to recollect any recent case of misconduct which has come under your notice—misconduct which you have had to inquire into?—I have had cases of misconduct which I have had to inquire into, but I have had no alleged ill-conduct on the part of the police proved before me. Defendants and witnesses have accused the police of all manner of things, but I do not remember since I was at Clerkenwell anything of the sort occurring; and then that is a long time ago, and I do not want to enter into the past history of that. In fact, I do not remember the circumstances, but I do remember on one occasion having to say that I was entirely dissatisfied with two police constables, and they were, as I heard afterwards, dismissed from the force. But that must be 15 or 16 years ago—15, at all events—and I have had no reason to complain in that way since.

44461. Then I may take it that you have had no occasion to call the attention of the Chief Commissioner or of the Home Office to the conduct of any constable in any case that has come before you?—Not at all since that time. I have not done so at all.

44462. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Does that mean that during the last 15 years you have never had occasion to complain of the conduct of the police?—Yes, I have not had occasion at all.

44463. (*Chairman.*) The next question that we put to your colleagues is this: Have you any comments or criticisms upon or recommendations to make as to the organisation and work of the Metropolitan Police Force as to these three classes of cases?—I do not think I have, except I should like to suggest—I do not know how far it can be done, I hope it is not an odd thing for me perhaps to say, but I think that the police require some protection in the Magistrate's court; that is to say, that the defendant is now a witness, and supposing that the witness makes allegations against the police, who is to cross-examine and who is to protect the police against these aspersions that are made? I can hardly do it from the bench. I cannot undertake to cross-examine all the witnesses on behalf of the police; I do not think that would be right, and the policeman cannot do it himself, because he is not educated sufficiently to cross-examine the witnesses, and therefore it is left with the charges made against the police which they are unable to meet. Of course, if charges of that sort are made against the police, I remand the prisoner, and say that somebody must appear from the Chief Commissioner's staff to cross-examine the witness. I do not know whether I make myself clear.

44464. Perfectly. I will return to that later on, because there are certain specific questions which I propose to put to you as to the position of the constable who is making the charge, and who is the prosecutor in your court. So much, then, for the four general questions that we have suggested. Do you know the rules and regulations which have been framed for the guidance of the police and which are issued to constables in the form of the Instruction Book?—I have read them, but I do not think I have looked at them lately much. I could do so, of course, if you desired that I should.

44465. We call it the White Book. You know what I mean?—Oh, yes, quite well. I know the book, and I have read it.

44466. Have you any suggestion to make as to amending the arrangement, for instance, of those regulations?—I do not think so. I do not think that I know of anything that I can suggest.

44467. Do you happen to know of any regulation which in your opinion requires amendment in substance?—I do not think so.

44468. I was thinking, for instance, of "Arrest." Taking the general head of "Arrest," do you think that the regulations as to the methods in which the arrest

is to be effected are proper and well devised?—As far as I remember they are, and as far as I know the practice of the police seems to be right. Whether if my attention was called to the particular rule I might suggest an alteration of the wording, or something like that, I cannot say, but I am not aware of any point.

44469. As to the way in which the police in practice do arrest prisoners, do prisoners make complaint before you from time to time as to being roughly treated or being treated with unnecessary violence on being taken from the place of arrest to the police station?—Of course some of them do, and some of them certainly do not. Some make complaints which I think often arise from the necessity of the case. A woman will say that she has been bruised on the arm or something like that, and complains of it, but the charge being drunk and disorderly, and there being perhaps 100 people collected around, and so on, one is not surprised at that. Of course, any complaint of that sort I inquire into, and ask if the doctor has seen her, or whether she would like to see a doctor, and that sort of thing, but I am not aware that the police exceed in violence in any way. They seem to me, I must say, very gentle in their handling—marvellously gentle, but I think they are mostly very strong men, and are able to be gentle where weaker men might be obliged to be violent.

44470. Then am I to infer from that answer that so far as you can form an opinion no complaints of that kind that have been made before you have been justified or well founded?—Certainly.

44471. Do you think, or have you any ground for suspecting, that constables use the power of summary arrest unnecessarily, and that they are too prone to take people into custody?—I do not think so; indeed, I should rather suspect them of the other thing sometimes—letting people off when they might arrest them.

44472. You rather suggest that they neglect to take people into custody whom they ought on a stricter construction of their duty to arrest?—Yes, from overcaution, I think.

44473. Do they ever summarily arrest persons whose names and addresses are known or might easily be ascertained instead of taking proceedings against them by summons?—I do not think so.

44474. It almost follows from your answer, but I think I ought to put the question: Have you had to try any case of assault by constables lately—I mean, has any summons been taken out in your court against a constable for assaulting anybody lately?—No, not at all.

44475. Then I come to the question of the charge room. I suppose that you have naturally no direct knowledge of what actually does take place in the charge room?—I think I could hardly make any useful observation about that, owing to the fact that I have never been there to see the thing carried through. I am afraid I might make a perfectly useless and senseless observation, because I have really no knowledge of the subject.

44476. But you have read what is stated in the White Book as to the duties of the Inspector in charge of the station?—Yes.

44477. You know when the prisoner is brought in custody of a policeman to the charge room it is the duty of the Inspector either to take or refuse the charge?—Yes.

44478. And in doing that to comply with the regulations which are contained in the Instruction Book?—Yes.

44479. Then I understand you to say that you do not know in fact how the charges are taken or refused?—I can hardly tell. I often have to call an Inspector where a defendant is charged with being drunk and disorderly, and he says he was not drunk when he got to the charge room. Then I have the Inspector fetched, and ask him what happened in the charge room, but I have never found that anything was wrong in what happened.

44480. But supposing the Inspector takes a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against the prisoner, and you come to the conclusion that the prisoner was innocent of the charge, and dismiss the charge, does that involve any reflection upon the conduct of the Inspector in taking the charge?—I almost think it would unless he could suggest some reason. He might have made some peculiar mistake—I could not tell what mistake, but all human beings make mistakes—and he may have made an absolutely foolish mistake, but I have never had anything of that sort. I always send for the Inspector, and the Inspector says the man was drunk, and then the man comes back and says he knows he was when he is faced by the doctor and the Inspector.

44481. That I can quite understand. I can imagine, for instance, a case in which a constable who arrested the prisoner comes before you and says the man was drunk and disorderly, and describes the conduct and the arrest. Then I can understand also the Inspector coming before you and saying, "Well, I thought the man was drunk, and I accepted the charge," but I can also imagine that even upon that evidence you might come to the conclusion that the charge was unfounded and discharge the prisoner. Has a case like that ever occurred?—No, never. Besides, I should go further. If I had any doubt as you suggest, I would call both the constable and the Inspector, and I might very well doubt their evidence as against the evidence of the defendant, who possibly also might have a witness and so raise a doubt, but then I have still the doctor probably, or, at all events, the fact that the defendant did not ask for a doctor. I do not think that anything could be quite perfectly safe. You may think it is possible, and so it would be possible that all these persons may be mistaken. The defendant may have asked for a doctor and the Inspector refused to send for one, but I have never had such a case. They always do send for a doctor if the defendant asks for it.

44482. I will come to the question of the value of the doctor's evidence in that class of case in a moment. At present I am only putting to you by way of hypothesis that there is a conflict of evidence before you on the issue whether the defendant was or was not drunk, and you decide in his favour. I presume you would give him the benefit of any reasonable doubt that you felt in the matter?—Yes.

44483. Supposing you discharge him, does that in your view imply any blame to the Inspector who took the charge?—I do not think it does imply necessarily any blame, but it might very well mean blame, and then I should give my opinion upon it. I should say in that case I am not satisfied with the evidence that has been brought by the police.

44484. The Inspector may be of opinion, and you with your greater advantages sitting in court and listening to a greater body of evidence might come to a contrary conclusion?—Yes, that may be.

44485. Then may I take it that you do not recollect any case in which an Inspector was clearly obviously wrong or negligent in taking a charge?—No, certainly not. I am not aware of any such case.

44486. Do you recollect any case in which you thought an Inspector had taken a charge with a view to shielding the constable who had arrested the man from proceedings or from disfavour?—No, I am not aware of anything of the sort. I should very much doubt if it could be done. They are under stricter discipline than that.

44487. Let me put the question in another form rather. Does your experience lead you to believe that Inspectors sometimes form a kind of professional bias or from habit take charges that a Magistrate or other competent and unbiassed person not connected with the police would refuse if he was at the station. What answer do you make to that suggestion or question?—I suppose that Inspectors, like other people, will have professional bias and keenness, and the same remark may apply to constables. They are a sort of experts, and keen about their employment in a way. I daresay they may have some bias, but certainly I have not noticed it in any inspector. I have never had the slightest occasion to think that the Inspectors try to protect a constable or anything of that sort. On the contrary, I notice they are extremely alert to listen to the constable's evidence, and to take a mental note when he does not give his evidence quite as he should—not speaking up, and that kind of thing—and they let him understand that he is not to give hearsay evidence. I have seen Inspectors watching with great keenness to see that the police do their duty in court, and I have no doubt it is part of their duty to be there and to see that they do their duty in court; but I have no reason to complain of any bias on the part of the Inspectors. I think they are all very fair-minded men, as far as I have seen anything of them.

44488. These questions have been put with a view to leading up to a general question: What is your view

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of the character or nature of the proceedings in the charge room? Do you regard them as being in any sense of a judicial nature or are they merely of an executive nature? On page 4 of the syllabus you will find a more detailed question than that, but that is the topic on which I wish to ascertain your opinion?—I should say there must be some sort of investigation, of course. The charge is made by the police-constable, and probably the Inspector asks what he means by a certain expression, and that kind of thing. I think that may be done, but I should say there ought to be no trial of the guilt or innocence of the person charged. I think that would be very improper, to have anything like a trial of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner before the Inspector. It should be very preliminary, as much preliminary as can be, rather than have the police examining and cross-examining in the charge-room, trying whether the man be innocent or guilty. I think that would be a very retrograde movement, if I may say so, and would be wrong.

44489. I rather gather from your answer that the proceedings in the charge-room are something more than a mere check on the action of the constable, and a means of securing the attendance of the person arrested at the police court by making arrangements for his due custody or his release on bail?—I think a little more than that. The Inspector might have in his discretion a right to ask some questions which might lead to the innocence of the prisoner. I can hardly suggest a particular case, but something may be said as to the nature of the charge, and the Inspector may find out that the person before him was a respectable person or something like that, and then make further investigation. So that I would not compel them to keep absolute silence, but I should rather caution the Inspectors that they must not try the case before it comes into court, which they might be disposed to do.

44490. The regulations in the White Book appear to contemplate the case of the prisoner calling witnesses, or not exactly calling them in the strict technical sense, but asking the Inspector to hear what his witnesses or friends have to say?—Yes. I should think at the request of the person charged that might be done, but not then to try and cross-examine these witnesses and to call counter evidence, and so on. I do not think that that would be a proper thing to be done by any other authority than the Magistrate.

44491. There does not appear to be any power given to the Inspector to bind over the witnesses to appear at the police court. Why, then, should the duty of listening to the witnesses be thrown on the Inspector by the regulations in the White Book?—I was not aware that it was so. I should have thought the thing was rather in the discretion in each particular case of the Inspector. In some cases where, from the nature of the thing, the aspect of the persons who come before him, the police being injured or the defendant being injured, as the case may be, then I should have thought he might say, "I do not quite understand this charge. You say you want to call your friends to say that the police have illtreated you, or something of that sort. I should like to see your friends." I think he might go so far as that if in his discretion he thought fit.

44492. What I was suggesting was this, that possibly regulations as to the proceedings in the charge-room might be made to this effect, that first the constable makes the charge, and then the Inspector is to see that it is a charge which implies an offence for which the arrest was justified—that is to say, supposing it was a drunk and disorderly case under one of these sections that have been referred to, the Inspector's first duty would be to see as to the form of the charge. Then he would ask the constable, when was the arrest made. Then when the constable has stated that, he might enter the charge, and ask the prisoner what he had to say, and listen to any witnesses who might have accompanied the prisoner there, or might ask them into the charge-room and then bind the witnesses over to appear the next day before the court. In other words, he would listen to their statements, but he would not be asked to form any opinion as to the truth of anyone's statement, but he would simply as executive officer take steps for securing the attendance of the policeman who had arrested the defendant, and the attendance of the defendant and his witnesses at the court to determine the truth or falsehood of the charge?—I should have thought that might be a very useful thing myself. There is no power of that sort at present that I know of.

44493. If that was all the Inspector had to do I think his action would be merely executive?—Yes.

44494. That is to say, wherever a constable makes what is prima-facie a charge of an offence triable in your court, and which justifies a summary arrest, that the charge should be taken and everybody concerned simply bound over to appear before you?—Yes.

44495. That would be simply an executive action, would it not?—I suppose it would.

44496. That does not appear to be the course pointed out in the regulations that are contained in the White Book. A discretion is given to the Inspector to refuse the charge, and in that case to enter the fact of the refusal in what is called the Refused Charge Book?—I suppose that is practically where there is no charge at all—where it does not come within any Act of Parliament or it is so manifestly absurd and impossible that the Inspector says there is no charge.

44497. But supposing the Inspector takes a very strong view that a prisoner who has been arrested, we will say, for being drunk and disorderly is not in fact drunk at the police station a minute or a few minutes after the arrest is made. I understand the charges are sometimes refused on that ground. Is not the Inspector in that case discharging what is a judicial duty?—I suppose he is technically, but it seems to me that every human being has a right to reject absolute nonsense that is put before him. That is the sort of thing, if it is obviously absurd.

44498. The reason I am asking these questions is that I suggest to you in some cases there is damage to reputation sustained by innocent persons in consequence of their being arrested on one of these charges and being put upon their trial even though the charge is dismissed by the Magistrate, and they leave the court, to use a common phrase, without a stain upon their character. Is not that the case?—I know of no such case, but that such a case might occur, of course, is obvious. I can only say that I know of no such case.

44499. You do not think that there is any possible grievance which might be done away with by altering the regulations for the conduct of business in the charge room?—No, nothing occurs to me in that respect. As to the absolute conduct of the proceedings in the charge room, of course, I do not know anything. I do not know what the charge room is like even.

44500. I daresay you are aware that Mr. Plowden suggested that great and unnecessary damage is sometimes inflicted on innocent people by a charge that never ought to have been taken being taken. I am not using Mr. Plowden's exact words, but that was in substance what he said?—I do not concur with what Mr. Plowden said in that respect, as I saw it reported in the newspapers. I entirely disagree with what he said about people of public position being brought into the Magistrates' room in order that the Magistrate might first of all hear in camera the charge that is made against a person of, I think Mr. Plowden said, official position. After all I am only speaking from the newspaper report, but all I can say is I think it would be a most deplorable thing that a Magistrate should be allowed in private to investigate certain cases which are brought before him. I think it all ought to be done in open court. It may be most unfortunate, of course, for the person charged.

44501. That is only one suggestion in Mr. Plowden's evidence for removing a possible grievance?—The report I read made a point of that as being something rather unusual, and I think it is unusual, and I disagree with it.

44502. Let me suggest to you what might be possibly a reasonable alteration in the Regulations for proceedings in the charge room which cannot be open to the kind of objection that you have been making to an investigation in camera. My suggestion is this: Supposing the Inspector is doubtful about the question whether the charge ought or ought not to be taken, supposing he thinks that though the constable makes out a prima facie case, yet the Inspector thinks, taking into account all the circumstances, that it is not likely the charge will be sustained before the Magistrate, might not the Inspector have the power in the first instance of releasing the prisoner upon his giving sufficient bail for his appearance, not in Court but at the police station, at a future time in order that then the question of taking

or refusing the charge may be determined. You will see that question referred to on page 4 of our syllabus?—I know the question, and I have thought about it, but I should think it is making the case to be tried before the Inspector. That is what it comes to.

44503. No, I think not?—Practically it comes to that. It does not in the terms in which you put it, but practically if the Inspector is to take bail and make further inquiries and all that, that is practically doing what the Magistrate ought to be doing in open Court. That is my answer to it, and I am afraid it would be so.

44504. At present, I suppose, there is no doubt the only thing the Inspector can do is either to at once refuse the charge and discharge the prisoner, or, secondly, to accept the charge and keep the prisoner in custody or let him out on bail to appear before you at 10 o'clock the next morning?—I think so; I should not like to disturb that arrangement. I think it is the right one.

44505. You will understand I am not expressing any opinion upon these questions. I am only putting them to you to elicit your opinion upon them?—I am very glad to answer all I can with regard to them.

44506. Then I understand your view is that it would not be expedient to alter the present regulations for the proceedings in the charge room?—I do not think so.

44507. Or the existing law bearing upon the question of arrest and the taking of the charge?—No. As far as I have any knowledge of the charges which come into Court I do not think anything has been done wrong in the charge room, as far I know.

44508. I will put the question, although one can anticipate your answer after what you have said, do you think it would be expedient to cast the duty of taking or refusing a charge upon public servants not members of the Police Force and not appointed by the Chief Commissioner or other police authority—in other words, to give the duties which are at present discharged by an Inspector in the Force to another class of public servant?—I cannot myself understand how that would work at all. I should have thought it would not work at all well. I do not know who he is to be or how long he is to sit, or how many relays of laymen you would have to work it out, and so on, and I should have thought the expense would be enormous, and, in point of fact, it would be a trial before the trial before me, and I should be sitting as a Court of Appeal. I do not think that is possible.

44509. All those are details that would have to be determined upon. The question I am putting to you is merely a question of principle?—Yes, but the details would have to be gone into, and I do not understand how it could be arranged myself.

44510. Then passing from the charge room to the cells, do you find that prisoners often complain of their treatment in the cells?—No, I think not. Certainly not now, but there have been great alterations in late years in that respect. I think they are more commodious.

44511. You do not recollect any instance in which the complaint was well founded?—No, not since the new cells at Westminster have been arranged.

44512. Then with regard to bail, you are, I daresay, acquainted with the regulations as to taking bail?—Yes.

44513. Do you find that the prisoners ever complain that the facilities for obtaining bail are insufficient?—I do not think so now. I think for some reason or other persons did not obtain bail sufficiently easily either from the Police or the Magistrate, but I think we have mended our ways, as far as I know. We are much more ready now to grant bail than we used to be, I think I may say.

44514. There have been suggestions in one or two of the cases which we have inquired into, with some particularly, that the persons coming to bail out a prisoner have been kept unnecessarily long. Do you ever hear that kind of complaint?—No. I have never heard a complaint of that sort made to me.

44515. Then with regard to medical attendance on prisoners, are the regulations as to medical attendance satisfactory?—I think so. Doctors are called in every night to see the persons who are brought in either wounded or drunk, or whatever it may be. Every day in the List you see doctors' expenses charged 7s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. Every day they seem to be in attendance, and I always call for them on the charge if the defendant desires to see a doctor.

44516. Do you remember any case in which there was neglect, improper neglect I mean, to summon medical attendance?—None whatever.

44517. You have already made some reference to the intervention of the doctor in cases of alleged drunkenness and disorderly conduct. What is the practice of your Court with regard to receiving medical certificates?—I think the medical certificate is always pinned on to the charge sheet, and I ask to see it. After hearing a defendant say he has had a fit or he was not drunk, I say, "What does the doctor say?" Then the Clerk would say to me, "The doctor says the defendant was drunk," or whatever words he used of that sort.

45518. Do you look at that certificate?—Yes, I practically look at it, or I look at it through the Clerk. I say, "The doctor says, you know, that you were drunk. Would you like to see the doctor in order to cross-examine him and to ask him what you say about your different ailments, and so on—that you were not drunk, but that you were suffering from fits, or something like that?" That is the way I do it, and then if he says he would like to see the doctor, I say, "Very well then, at two o'clock the doctor will be here, and you will be put back to two o'clock, and the doctor will be here for you to cross-examine." Then I say at the same time "I should like the Inspector of Police to be here as well, and then we can try the whole case, and you can call any witness you have got to say that you were sober, and when you were last sober, and so on, and anything you like. It is all adjourned to two o'clock." I do that as an invariable practice. I do not use the certificate as being evidence, because it is not.

44519. You say it is not a part of the evidence in the case?—No, it is no part of the evidence, but I invite the defendant to say whether he would like to have the doctor in order that he may ask him what he means by what he apparently has said. That is all.

44520. As I understand it, you first of all hear what the police and constable who is prosecuting and any witness may have to say?—Yes.

44521. Then you ask the defendant, I suppose, whether he wishes to be called and give evidence?—Yes, and whether he would like to know what the doctor said.

45522. Before he has made his defence?—Oh, no, certainly not. Let him say what he has to say first of all, and then probably he or she tells a very long story about it, and say they never were drunk, and they never had anything to drink, and this, that, and the other, and then perhaps I call back the policeman, and say, "How do you know he was drunk?" "Well, he smelt of gin or something or other." Whatever sign he noticed. Then after this has been going on, I say, "The doctor, you know, seems to have certified that you were drunk. I have his certificate here in Court. If you like to have him here you can ask him how he knew what he says."

44523. You would not ask any questions of the defendant, I presume, unless the defendant has taken the book and been sworn?—Oh, no, that is not asking him a question, that is only asking him how he would like to conduct his case. All these poor people who come before one cannot ask questions themselves. They have not the ghost of an idea how to ask a question; they cannot do it, and I have to exercise a fatherly superintendence over them, and say, "What is it you would like to do?" The gaoler would say, "Ask questions—you must ask questions of the witness." I say, "Do not do that—is there anything you would like to say to me, and I will ask the question if you like, if you cannot ask it," and so on.

44524. Do you ever remember a case in which a certificate that the defendant was sober was affixed to the charge-sheet?—I do not know whether I can say that I recollect the case of a man being certified to be sober, but I have seen several certificates which admit that he was not drunk, and upon which I have acted, and discharged the prisoner. The doctor has said he was suffering from hysteria, or something of that sort, but not drunkenness.

44525. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Does that mean that the charge was taken, although the doctor had given that certificate?—Yes, but not that the defendant was sober. I have never seen that on the certificate, but I have

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seen statements that would lead me to suppose that the man was not drunk—that he had suffered from over-drinking, but was not drunk at the time, and things of that sort.

44526. (*Chairman.*) Not drunk now, but suffering from the effects of excessive drinking?—Yes, and that an hour had elapsed—a certificate of that sort. All those things want to be looked at and examined.

44527. I do not quite understand whether the certificate is put in by anybody. It does not seem to me as if it would be evidence unless the doctor came and refreshed his memory?—No. I should say of that certificate, like I do of every other certificate, it is not evidence at all unless the person is called; but I let the defendant call the doctor, or I will say, "I will call the doctor if you like, and you can cross-examine the doctor," and so on.

44528. The certificate, as I understand, is pinned to the charge-sheet?—Yes; it is pinned for the convenience of the clerk in turning over the charge-sheets until he comes to the certificate in the particular case.

44529. I still do not quite understand the part the certificate plays in the trial. If you look at the certificate, and you see there that the doctor certifies that the man was drunk, that must affect your mind a little, must it not? Supposing you look at it when the charge-sheet is handed up, or before the proceedings commence?—I do not look at it before the proceedings commence. I only look at it at the time when I am going to say what the man is going to be fined. The whole case is practically over as far as the evidence goes, and I say, "7s. 6d. for the doctor. Was there a doctor?" The wretched prisoner in 99 cases out of 100 has no idea of evidence or anything of that sort, or how to manage it, and I have to do the best I can. The charges are entered in my book, and there will be written in, "7s. 6d. for the doctor," or "3s. 6d.," as the case may be. Then I say, "Oh, I suppose that must come in in some form into the fine," or perhaps there is no fine, but only the doctor's fee charged, or something like that. I should look at the book in that way, and then I say to the clerk, "Oh, there is a certificate." Then I reopen the thing, and I say, "Would you like to call the doctor, because I see the doctor was called in, and would you like to ask the doctor whether he thinks you were drunk or not? I can tell you he says here you were this, that, or the other," whatever he says. "Would you like to have him here, and we will ask him how he knows you were drunk?" and so on; but the certificate is not put in before me at all as evidence.

44530. Then I take it you do not look at the certificate till the close of the proceedings, but you look at it by way of further assurance, and when you know there is a doctor in the case you give the defendant the option of having the doctor called?—Yes.

44531. Supposing the doctor is called as a witness, who is to pay his costs of the day?—I am afraid I cannot tell you.

44532. Whose witness would he be? Supposing the defendant complies with your request, would he be treated as the defendant's witness or the prosecutor's witness?—I ought to be able to tell you, but I really do not know what the clerk does in the end, I am sure; I am afraid I cannot tell you who pays the cost of that. It is done certainly at my request.

44533. I do not quite understand about the doctor's fee for the certificate—7s. 6d. You said something about putting it in the fine?—After 10 o'clock it is 7s. 6d., and before 10 o'clock it is 3s. 6d.

44534. The amount is immaterial for my purpose. But, supposing you fined a prisoner 40s., to what fund does that money go?—That goes to the General Police Fund, I think, but really I am afraid I am not much up to that part. It is rather an office subject to see where the fines go, but I put the doctor's fee in my mind as part of the fine in order to simplify the thing. It makes a difference in the accountants going over the books, no doubt, to see what is the cost of the doctor or whether it is part of the fine.

44535. I do not quite follow that, because I could understand your saying the fine is to be 10s., and the defendant must pay the costs; and if 7s. 6d. is payable to the doctor for the certificate it is part of the costs of the prosecution, and the defendant would have to pay those costs to the prosecution. What I do not understand quite is what you mean by saying you fine the defendant the amount of the doctor's fee?—I put it into the fine. I do not know whether it is exactly the logical way of doing the thing.

44536. I am told by my learned colleague, Mr. Rufus Isaacs, that there is a regulation that if a prisoner sends for a doctor the prisoner is bound to pay the fee of the doctor, which, as you say, is after 10 o'clock 7s. 6d., but that does not explain the difficulty which is in my mind about your treating the doctor's fee as a fine. Supposing you find the prisoner guilty, either the Court fines him or does not fine him?—You mean that I should make it 7s. 6d. costs instead of 7s. 6d. fine. That may be so; I do not know which fund it ought to go to.

44537. You say you fine him 7s. 6d.?—It is a fine of 7s. 6d., and it is treated as a fine.

44538. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) In addition to the 40s., or whatever it may be?—Oh, no.

44539. As part of the 40s.?—Yes. Very often I look at the charge-sheet, and I say: "Oh, there is 7s. 6d. for the doctor." I am disposed to let the man off if it is his first offence, and if he promises me not to do it again I would let him off; but, "Halloa, here is 7s. 6d. for the doctor." Then I say, "7s. 6d. fine, or five days."

44540. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Does that mean he has paid 7s. 6d. for the doctor, or does it mean that somebody else has to pay 7s. 6d. for the doctor?—That is including the fee of the doctor.

44541. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You mean in the ordinary case, when a charge of drunkenness is brought in, and the police send for the Divisional Surgeon, then the police have to pay 7s. 6d.?—Yes.

44542. And, finding the man was drunk, you make him pay the 7s. 6d.?—Yes, and I enter it in my book.

44543. (*Chairman.*) Then the simple way of answering my question is to say what order is made by the Court. You believe the man was guilty, but you think it was not a serious case, and you say, "I will not fine him, but there is 7s. 6d. for the doctor." How does the order of the Court read?—Absolutely, 7s. 6d. fine or five days.

44544. 7s. 6d. or five days?—Yes.

44545. That is the order of the Court?—Yes.

44546. You do not know what becomes of the 7s. 6d.?—No, that is a thing that I do not know. What particular fund it goes into, and whether it ought to be directed to another fund or not I do not know. It is some years now since I have had occasion to think about it, but that is what I have done for years and years, ever since I have been a Magistrate.

44547. Now we will come to Head 7 on page 5 of our memorandum. Under what statutory provisions are cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets dealt with? Do you agree with what Sir Edward Henry told us about that?—I am afraid I have not followed the evidence, and I am afraid I do not know what he said.

44548. Do you find any special difficulty in the application of any of the statutory provisions in the individual cases owing to ambiguity of language or other causes connected with the language of the Acts?—I must say I think, if it could be done, it would be very advantageous to have some consolidation of these various statutes. There are so many of them, and the procedure is so different under one or the other. Although the offence charged may be really identical, yet the procedure is entirely different. In some cases you can give hard labour, and in some you cannot; and in some the fine can be collected by distress and in some it cannot, and so on. These offences all arise under different statutes, and it is a troublesome thing to hunt them all up. There is one thing, I think, with regard to arresting prostitutes, that now it has become the custom apparently to charge them with being violent or using violent conduct which may lead to a breach of the peace. It seems to me that that is absolutely foolish.

44549. Is that in solicitation cases?—Yes.

44550. I was coming to that?—That is one of those things that is found roaming about some of the Acts

of Parliament. Somebody has found out this particular thing, and invented that as applicable to prostitutes. It could not have meant anything of the sort, and it means quite different conduct. Going up and hitting a man in the eye is violent conduct which leads to a breach of the peace. But a woman coming up to a man and saying, "Will you come home with me?" is not violent conduct leading to a breach of the peace, and I do not think it ought to be so held.

44551. Do you have a good many of these solicitation cases to try at Westminster?—Not a very great many—nothing like Marlborough Street.

44552. Cases of solicitation ought, I suppose, to be brought either under the Vagrancy Act or under Sub-section 11 of the 54th Section of the Police Act. Sub-section 11 is this: "Every common prostitute or night-walker, loitering or being in any thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation, to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers." Supposing a case of that kind comes before you, what evidence do you require from the prosecuting constable that the defendant is a common prostitute or night-walker—I mean *primâ-facie* evidence?—He says, "I have seen her night after night, and watched her always soliciting men; I have watched her for months." That is the sort of evidence, and probably he calls another constable to say the same, or the evidence perhaps of two other men.

44553. The evidence of one constable is sufficient on that point, in your opinion?—I do not say that at all. It depends on what sort of evidence it is that he gives and how it consorts with the rest of the circumstances of the particular case.

44554. What evidence do you require of the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers?—I do not think generally that cases are brought in my court under that particular section. Is that the Vagrancy Act you are referring to?

44555. No, the Police Act, Section 54, Sub-section 11?—When they are charged with being prostitutes I think it is generally under the Vagrancy Act 5 George IV., cap. 83.

44556. The words of the Vagrancy Act are "Every common prostitute wandering in the public streets or public highways or any place of public resort, and behaving in a riotous or indecent manner." What do you accept as some evidence of riotous or indecent behaviour?—I do not quite understand you. Do you mean what number of witnesses?

44557. No. Supposing a constable charges a woman with having committed an offence under the Vagrancy Act of 1824, he must make a *primâ-facie* case in court before you?—Yes.

44558. Then he must give first some evidence that the defendant is a common prostitute?—Yes.

44559. That is the first thing?—Yes.

44560. And secondly some evidence that the defendant was wandering in the public streets or public highways or in some place of public resort?—Yes.

44561. And behaving in a riotous or indecent manner?—Yes.

44562. My question is what evidence do you accept as affording the court some evidence of a prima-facie case of riotous or indecent behaviour?—I can only say that it must be riotous, or it must be indecent. You may have both.

44563. Supposing the evidence simply is that the woman, after being cautioned, continued to solicit men in Victoria Street, Westminster, and then the constable goes on to say, "On the last night she spoke to three men, and they went away. The only thing I heard her say was, 'Won't you come home with me, darling?'" or some words of that kind. He then arrested her. Would you accept that as some evidence of riotous or indecent behaviour?—No, I do not think so. I do not think that would be riotous or indecent at all. It would be stretching it very much, I think, just as under the other sections that I have mentioned. I think it is stretching the law very much to say that a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

44564. You have sometimes convicted, I presume, prostitutes under these sections or one of them?—Yes, I think so. For instance, in this case if she had her clothes up over her head and exposing her person, then I should say that was riotous and indecent conduct.

44565. You have answered what I intended to be my next question. It has been given in evidence in at any rate one case before us that it is the practice at one of the police-stations to take a charge against a woman in what is virtually a solicitation case under Sub-section 13 of Section 54 of the Police Act: "Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned." That is the section to which the observations you have been good enough to make were directed?—That is so. I call that a great straining of the law as I understand it.

44566. You do not agree with the practice of attempting to bring solicitation cases under that section?—No, I do not think it should be done.

44567. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I understood you to say that they did in your court make use of that section?—They have done it in my court, and I have followed the general practice, and I have said that I do not like it. I have sat at Marlborough Street, as we do sometimes sit for a brother magistrate who is ill, and when I have been there I have said, "How is this—surely this is straining the thing very much." They say, "But we do it so now."

44568. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) But the charge of soliciting must come under one or both of those Acts, must it not?—Yes, but I think there is another section.

44569. (*Chairman.*) Do you remember the last case of solicitation that you tried, the last prostitute that was brought up before you at Westminster?—I think perhaps I ought to tell the Commissioners that I have had three cases since last July of persons charged as being prostitutes and soliciting, or I think in one case it was for having connection in the street, which is more frequently the case in my court. That is what it is generally at Westminster, but I have had three cases where prostitutes have been charged with soliciting, and in which they have accused the police of all sorts of things, and certainly perjury in their evidence, and on each of those three occasions they have called a person into the witness-box who has sworn that he was the husband of the person in the dock and she was a respectable married woman. In two of those cases I adjourned them, and I examined the man who called himself the husband, and asked him where he was married and when he was married, and so on. I found out it was absolute perjury. Two of those cases were tried at the Central Criminal Court before the Common Serjeant or the Recorder, and those men who said they were the husbands of the women in the dock and that they were respectable women have been sentenced one to six months and the other to nine months for perjury. With regard to the other case, I do not know why it was not proceeded with, but it was a most extraordinary case. A man came and swore in the morning that he was the husband of the lady in the dock, that she was a respectable woman, and so on, and stated when he was married and where he was married. I asked him all those questions and he told me. In the afternoon a solicitor came into court to say that he had been instructed by this man to say that all the evidence he had given was absolutely false, that he was not married to the woman at all, and that she had been convicted of being a prostitute more than once. That was the first case that I had, and although the Chief Commissioner sent a solicitor up to say it was a most outrageous thing, and all that, and it was quite clear it was a case of perjury, yet he did not propose to go on with it—at which I was rather surprised. However, it was not gone on with. Then the cases of these other men occurred at different intervals. One was on October 23rd of last year, and the other was on the 30th November. It was found out that those were the most gross cases of perjury that you could possibly have—all three of them. In the case that was not proceeded with the man himself said he had committed perjury, and sent the solicitor in to apologise for having done so, but he was not proceeded against, and why I really do not know, except that perjury cases are not very easy cases to prove, as everybody who is a lawyer knows.

44570. Take one of the cases, the one that is most fresh in your recollection. What was the substance of the police case. What were the material allegations made by the police-constable?—That the woman was soliciting, talking first to one man, then to two men, and then to three—that sort of evidence, and then that

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she was watched, and then taken up. Then when she comes into court she says, "I am a respectable married woman, and was waiting for my husband," and so on, and she proposes to call her husband.

44571. What evidence was there under any one of these sections against the woman if that was all the police said?—There was a good deal of evidence. In one case I remember a peculiar state of things. The defendant said that she had been bitten by a dog, and that her husband had also been bitten by a dog, but the police said she was there with her clothes up, and so on, and she said in excuse for that that she had been bitten by a dog and her husband had too, and that they were both examining their wounds when the policeman came up, and they were not doing anything indecent. Of course, that all had to be inquired into. It did turn out curiously enough as a matter of fact that they had been bitten by a dog, or one of them had at all events, so that there was that amount of truth in it. But they said that they were husband and wife, and were in bed, but they could not endure it any longer, and they had to go out to the hospital to have their dog bites seen to, and it was while they were on their way to have their dog bites seen to that they encountered the police, while, as they said, they were examining the dog bites. There is all that sort of thing.

44572. That does not appear to have been a case of solicitation, but a case of indecent behaviour in the street?—There was a woman charged with soliciting. She said that she was taking her husband's supper, and this was part of the evidence: "My wife has been in the habit for a week of bringing my supper"—this is the evidence for the defendant, but she was not the man's wife at all. "She is a sober woman, clean and respectable. One of the constables called my wife round the corner and made water in front of her." Then I remanded the case. Then he said the name of the woman was entirely wrong; it was a false name, and that she had a husband named John Mills, "but we have been living together. She is not my wife, but she is a respectable woman as far as I know. I shall not answer the question whether she has been in trouble before."

44573. What did the police say?—It was proved the woman had been in custody three or four times, and once at least to the man's own knowledge.

44574. Was that a case of solicitation?—Yes, so my note says.

44575. What was the character of the police evidence? What were the material allegations?—The policeman made the allegation that she was there with a man, and that she had got her clothes up, and so on.

44576. But that is not a case of solicitation, is it?—I think it was charged so.

44577. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Might we have the names of the cases?—The dog case was a case of sexual intercourse, but the other case about the supper was a solicitation case.

44578. What was the name of the dog case?—Thomas Bentley. That man Bentley had six months' hard labour for perjury.

44579. Can you give us the name of the other case?—Louisa James and Louisa Wood were both charged with soliciting, and Louisa Wood admitted the offence. Louisa James called Albert Edward James for her defence, who said he was her husband. That was a charge of solicitation. He said she was in the habit of bringing his supper, and so on.

44580. What was the name of the third case?—It is the first one in order of date—Mary Mead. Her mother was a Frenchwoman and her father was an Italian, and she was charged in this way. She called this man who said he was married to her. She was charged with soliciting. This man swore he was married to her five years ago at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Square. I asked him when he was married, and so on, and he told me there and then. Then he sent a solicitor in the afternoon to say it was all untrue what he had said.

44581. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That was the man who was not charged with perjury?—He was not charged. That was the first case really. I think perhaps they were afraid of the charge of perjury, but when I sent them two others they took them to the Court and they were sentenced.

44582. (*Chairman.*) Do you remember what the material allegations of the prosecution were in the solicitation case where the defendant said she was taking her husband's supper?—I do not know. I could not tell you that. Of course I could supply you with a note of the evidence. I have only just scribbled down something about it,

44583. Do you remember under which section these solicitation cases came. Was it under the Vagrancy Act or under the Police Act?—I think it was under the Police Act.

44584. Under which section?—She was charged with conduct leading to a breach of the peace, I think.

44585. Can you remember which section it was?—I cannot. I could let you know very easily. I rather introduced the question because the police get accused of the most dreadful perjury in all these cases, and if it was true the woman was a respectable married woman and had got a respectable husband, and all the rest of it, these policemen must have been lying most fearfully.

44586. Quite so, but it clearly appears that the police were speaking the truth. There is no complaint against the police in those cases—I quite gather that, nor have I suggested that there is; but what was the evidence in those solicitation cases in which there was this dreadful perjury. What was the character of the evidence given by the police constable?—I am afraid I cannot tell you that. I suspect it was just seeing them speak. One case was sexual intercourse—the dog case—and the other cases were soliciting, and I suspect it was merely accosting gentlemen.

44587. No evidence of riotous or indecent behaviour?—No, I do not think there was.

44588. And no evidence of annoyance of passengers?—No.

44589. Then the case ought in any case, whether the defendant and her witnesses spoke the truth or not, to have been dismissed, I take it. I understand you to say that there was no evidence in either case of riotous or indecent behaviour?—No, I fancy not.

44590. Or of annoyance of inhabitants or passengers?—No, I think not. That is rather what I have had to complain of.

44591. Then, quite apart from evidence for the defence, I suppose you were prepared to dismiss the case?—I rather bow to what is said by my brother magistrates. It may come within that. It is for the Court above to say whether their interpretation is right or wrong. I think that we are wrong. That is my impression.

44592. (*Chairman.*) I did not know whether there was any general agreement between the magistrates as to what evidence is sufficient?—I do not wish to say that there is absolutely any agreement, but of course we meet together and talk together, and the general opinion I think is that it is sufficient.

44593. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Your view is that in order to bring them within the law it is necesary to give that interpretation to one or other of these sections so as to make it unnecessary to give specific evidence of accosting and plying the trade of a prostitute?—Yes.

44594. And if it does not come within the two subsections of Section 54 or under the section of the Vagrancy Act no offence is committed by a woman who accosts a man without annoying him or without being guilty of riotous or indecent behaviour?—Yes.

44595. (*Chairman.*) I daresay my honourable colleagues will ask you some further questions on that point. Now I come to the next head, which is alleged bribery or blackmailing by constables?—I do not know of any such thing.

44596. Have any persons complained in your Court that they have been blackmailed by constables, and have any cases of accepting bribes by constables come to your notice?—None whatever.

44597. Have you any ground for believing bribery of constables by prostitutes or bookmakers is common or widespread?—Not at all—not in the slightest. I have never heard any suggestion of the sort in Court.

44598. Do you find that constables generally do their work in the Courts in a satisfactory way?—I think so, certainly.

44599. And in a fair way towards the defendant?—I think so, certainly.

44600. Do you find that they press the charges un-

duly?—No, I do not think so. I consider they are expert persons; they are trained to give their evidence; they give their evidence very well, and I should suppose if they wished to tell lies they would do it very cleverly; they give their evidence excellently, and my impression is that they give it very fairly, so far as human nature will permit; I think they give it wonderfully fairly.

44601. Do you approach their evidence with the suspicion that one naturally approaches such evidence?—I do, I think they require watching; a Magistrate also requires watching, but I think there is no harm in that; and I think they are pretty well watched, if I may say so.

44602. Do you think in any case that possibly injustice occurs owing to the fact that the police are not represented by counsel or solicitor?—Yes, I think so. I think it would be very much better, if it could be managed, that there should be somebody representing the police. I think it would be fairer to everybody all round.

44603. I suppose you do not allow the Superintendent or Inspector or other superior officer in court to take any part in the proceedings?—No, I do not; I do not say I do not sometimes. If there is some particular point in the case that I think the Inspector or the constable would know, I say, "You may ask a question like that if you like," for I do not know myself how to ask it—something about the nature of the ground, where it took place, or something like that.

44604. You do allow the Superintendent or Inspector to ask some question of that sort?—Some question that I do not know myself; but when they want to cross-examine I say, "No, you have no right to cross-examine; I cannot allow it."

44605. Supposing there is counsel for the defendant, and the police-constable under cross-examination is getting into difficulty, do you allow the Superintendent or the Inspector to re-examine?—No.

44606. You never do?—No, I do not think they have any right to open their mouths at all except in small testimony.

44607. But my point is this. One of the Chief Constables who has given evidence before us (it was the Chief Constable of Leeds, I think) said there was a strong desire felt that the Superintendent of Police should be given a *locus standi* in court; but you do not think it is necessary to have counsel or solicitor in every case?—Not in every case, but I think the police might use the liberty more freely than they do to send a solicitor to represent them; and if I remand a case in which there is any difficulty, then I think the police ought certainly to take it up for themselves and send a solicitor.

44608. Can you recollect any case in which a member of the public, quite apart from any actual proceedings instituted or pending in your court, has made complaints against the police—I mean to say, a householder complaining of neglect, or some person saying he saw a constable treat a man very roughly in the street? Have you ever heard any complaints of that kind?—No, none at all.

44609. If you have had no complaints my next question is unnecessary, but perhaps it may serve to recall something to your mind. If any complaint is made, do you communicate it to the Chief Commissioner or to the Home Office?—I have never communicated to either.

44610. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I should like to get this matter quite clear, and to get your view with regard to the way in which solicitation is dealt with in your court by you and other Magistrates. I follow what I think we have been told before, that the offence of solicitation, as we understand it, in order to be punishable in law must come under either two sub-sections of Section 54 of the Metropolitan Police Act or under a particular section of the Vagrancy Act, 1824?—Yes, I think that is so. I do not know of any other section it could come under.

44611. If the particular facts of the case do not bring the person charged within one of those two sub-sections of the Police Act or under the Vagrancy Act, the offence, unless the facts disclose some other offence, is not punishable?—No.

44612. That I take to be clear law. Under sub-section 11 of Section 54 of the Police Act the words are: "Every common prostitute or night walker loitering or being in any thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers." As I understand the evidence which you have given, the "annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers" is assumed as proved by evidence that the woman was plying her occupation as a prostitute in the public streets and soliciting and accosting passengers and passers-by?—Yes.

44613. If you get those facts proved, your view of the law, as I understand it, is that that is soliciting "to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers"?—That is so.

44614. As we have heard during these cases, you do not, get, and naturally, presumably, you would not get, the evidence of persons who say they have been annoyed?—We never do, hardly.

44615. You cannot get persons to come forward?—No.

44616. The consequence is you have to assume that if those facts are true and proved, that would be "to the annoyance of the inhabitants and passengers"?—It is not absolutely a good sound basis, is it?

44617. It is for that reason I am putting the question to you. It does not seem to me necessarily to follow. Of course I appreciate the difficulty Magistrates are in in having to deal with this class of offence. Then under the other sub-section the words "Every person who shall use threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned," do not seem to be very apt words to describe the offence of a woman soliciting a man?—No, and they never were meant to apply to it. It is an old Statute that had nothing whatever to do with prostitutes soliciting.

44618. That is a section of a general character to punish for an offence any person who does certain acts which might induce a breach of the peace?—Yes.

44619. That is not the sort of thing you would expect in the case of a woman soliciting a man?—No.

44620. The only words which I conceive it might be brought under are the words "using insulting words or behaviour," but that is not sufficient, because it seems to me to go on, and it is not only the use of insulting behaviour, but it must be "with intent to provoke a breach of the peace"?—Yes, or which may provoke a breach of the peace.

44621. "Or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned"?—Yes, it might; but I do not think it wise to take a section of an Act of Parliament, which never was intended to apply to particular circumstances, and, by squeezing the words, try to make them apply.

44622. You might have facts proved which, in a particular case, as distinguished from the general class of these cases, would amount to "insulting behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace," or which might provoke a breach of the peace?—Yes.

44623. But then that would be met by the sub-section itself, apart altogether from the woman being a prostitute, would it not?—Yes.

44624. Then, in order to come within the Vagrancy Act, there must be "behaving in a riotous or indecent manner"?—Yes.

44625. There, again, if you have any such evidence as exposing the person, or anything of that character, that is an offence apart from a woman being a prostitute or soliciting?—Yes.

44626. And that is what that section is meant to deal with?—Yes.

44627. I want to be clear as to how it applies. Suppose you get only this class of evidence which, as far as one can follow, is the sort of evidence that is given—a woman being a known prostitute to the police, and the woman having been warned by the police, and, after that warning, having been seen to solicit or accost passengers in the public streets. There is a question, is there not, as to whether that would be riotous or indecent behaviour?—I think so.

44628. Of course, within the meaning of that section?—Yes. If you like to wrest the words round to your meaning you can do it, but it takes a deal of doing. I should like to use such a word as "improper behaviour."

44629. It might come in under the words "Common prostitute found wandering in the streets and behaving in an indecent manner"?—Yes. Is it behaving in an indecent manner to say "Will you come home with

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me?" Behaving in an indecent manner would be exposing the person, or making a noise perhaps with your mouth might be indecent or insulting, and so on, but I do not see how merely that sort of accosting "Will you not come home with me?" or something of that sort, can be. A common prostitute coming up to you, and saying "Good evening" is an annoyance, of course, to anybody, but it is not indecent conduct, and it is not riotous.

44630. It would be rather difficult if you had the word "improper." I do not know whether that would carry you any further than "indecent." It might, of course?—It might. Besides, if it was meant to do so, one could say that it did mean what it said, but when you come to old Acts of Parliament, which have nothing whatever to do with the thing, and try to wrest the words round to your meaning, then, as I say, you can do it, but it takes a deal of doing.

44631. I am not expressing any opinion, but, if I follow, your view is that this, if it was meant to be punished by legislature, should be made in terms an offence so that you might know exactly what it was you had to deal with, and that the law should not be, as in your view it is, a little strained in order to get that part of the offence under any one of these sections of the Act of Parliament. That is your view?—That is my view if it could be done. After all, I am not a legislator, and somebody else must make the Acts of Parliament.

44632. But you have to administer them?—Yes.

44633. You would know best what the difficulties are?—I do not know about that.

44634. You have told us about the complaints which have been made before you, but I am not quite sure now whether I correctly apprehend an answer you gave me earlier. I asked you whether during the last fifteen years you had had any occasion to complain of the conduct of any police-constable, and I understand you to say that you had not?—Yes, I do not remember any such case.

44635. That means that during the last fifteen years in all the cases that have come before you, notwithstanding complaints may have been made, in your view they have been unjustified?—Yes.

44636. Would you always investigate any complaints that were made against the police in the course of a case?—Certainly, I should deal with anything of that sort, and I always do.

44637. I will tell you what is in my mind about it. Suppose, for example, you were trying a charge against a person, and that person in giving his statement before you complained of having been ill-treated by the police, either in being taken to the station, or after he was taken to the station, which in itself would have nothing to do with the offence which you were trying, I mean it would not be relative to the charge you were trying, would you, nevertheless, inquire into the conduct of the police?—Certainly, because probably it would affect not the absolute issue of Guilt or Not Guilty, but the possible punishment or sentence.

44638. Then it would be your practice, under such circumstances, to refer the matter to the Commissioner?—No, I do not think so. I am not so very overburdened as I know some of my brother magistrates are with excess of work, and I have not that to complain of at Westminster. I have quite enough work to employ me, but I am very much interested in my work, and I endeavour to do it thoroughly. I mean to say I take endless pains, if I may say so, to try and be fair to both sides, and particularly to the defendants, and to steer them as well as I can.

44639. Most of the charges that are brought in your Court I suppose are charges against poor persons?—Yes.

44640. And mostly against ignorant persons?—Yes, quite so.

44641. You seem to be very much impressed with the ignorance of the defendants who in most cases come before you?—Yes, they cannot defend themselves.

44742. They do not know how to put questions or how to defend themselves?—No.

44643. That might lead to the conviction of an innocent person if there was not sufficient time for the magistrate to inquire very carefully into the whole of the circumstances, might it not?—I think so.

44644. What occurs to my mind on hearing your statement is this. It might be that a poor person was charged who had no notion of how to defend himself, but nevertheless there might be a perfectly good defence which might never be elicited. That is so, is it not?—Certainly, I think so, and I am so impressed with that that I never leave a stone unturned. I ask everybody what they want to say. I say "What do you want to say to me; tell me anything that you can say about the case."

44645. What occurs to my mind is that that person might in a room quietly, and not in a public court, talk more freely?—I often have to do that. I have an excellent missionary at my court, who does everything he possibly can, and he takes the slightest hint from me. If there is something I want to ask, and I can see that there is some reluctance about a defendant to say something or other, or that there is something in the background that they do not like to mention, and so on, then I say, "Let him or her stand back and see the missionary," and I will talk to the missionary afterwards. The missionary comes and tells me some story about a man living with another woman, or something or other, and that sort of thing, and then I see what the defendant's general excuse is. I had a lad the last time I sat charged with snatching a purse. That lad had simply snatched a purse from a lady, and it was a very bad and serious offence. He was nineteen years of age. I thought he looked very downcast, and very curious, and I asked the police, "Do you know anything about him?" The case was clearly proved, and he admitted it; he said he had done it, and, of course, he was out of work. The police could not get anything from that lad at all—who his people were, what he had done, where he had been, or anything at all; the police said they could not find anything out about him. I remanded him for a week for inquiries to be made about him. I thought I ought to send him for three months, and in all probability to send him to the Sessions. The police said they could not find out anything about him. I thought the lad was very curious; I could not make anything of it, and I told the missionary to talk to him. The missionary came back and told me that the lad had been at a Home and at work, and had done well throughout the whole of the time, until just before he had got out of employment and stolen the purse. I think all cases require looking after in that sort of way. I do think some of the Magistrates are over done. Marlborough Street, I should suggest, is decidedly over done, because you cannot go into that kind of thing without some degree of leisure.

44646. That is what was occurring to me. You mean that these cases take up a great deal of time and trouble, but however much time the Magistrate is desirous of giving to it, he cannot do it, and he must leave it to a certain extent to other persons?—Yes.

44647. In those cases it would necessarily follow that some of those persons who were convicted might have a perfectly good defence which had never been raised?—He might even have a good defence, but things are too much hurried, and there is too much pressure of work.

44648. Supposing a young fellow is charged with being drunk, and, having the police evidence against him, he is simply content with a denial—that is to say, he is simply resting on his denial; he seems to be in a very difficult position in court because he has got the police evidence against him?—Yes; but then what can I do? I say, "Can I send to any of your friends, or can you call any evidence as to your character? I will do anything for you I can, because I can easily get anybody you like to call"; but then, as I say, I have more leisure. I hope I do not talk too much as a Magistrate.

44649. I suppose in the majority of these cases there is no defence?—No.

44650. I mean there is no defence offered?—No. They plead guilty. Then I ask if there is any excuse to be made, and if they do not understand that I repeat it. I say, "Is there anything you want to say at all why you got drunk?" or anything of that sort. I never deal with them straight away without inquiring from them. They may have an excuse that a relation died two or three days ago, or something like that.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs*) Mr. Muir, some time during the course of this Commission it was stated to us that the 7s. 6d. for the doctor's fee has to be paid by the person who asks for the Divisional Surgeon to be sent for. I think that is so.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think what was said was that if the Divisional Surgeon is sent for, and the man comes up to the police court, then he is fined, but if he wants to have his own medical man sent for he must pay for his own medical man. That is my recollection of what was said. Supposing the next morning the man is only fined 2s. 6d., then obviously the fine would not completely reimburse the police the expense to which they have been put; but I think perhaps the Magistrate bears that in mind in imposing the amount of the fine.

44651. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Now I want to ask you about the charges of drunkenness of which you have told us. Taking, for example, the last three years, not to go back too far, do you recollect any instance of your having dismissed a charge of drunkenness brought before you, although it was supported by the constable and Inspector who took the charge?—I do not remember any one on the ground that I thought the evidence was false, but I frequently discharge a drunkard on the ground that I hope he will not do it again.

44652. That I can appreciate; but it does not follow that because you dismiss a charge the police evidence is wrong?—Oh, dear, no.

44653. You take a very lenient view of the case?—I do if I think it will do good. Of course, I cannot be sure whether it will or not.

44654. What I was directing my question to was this: Suppose you had a police-constable who gave evidence that a person was drunk, and that was supported by the police Inspector who took the charge, and he was sent for, and he came before you and said this person when arrested was drunk, and then you had a certificate from the doctor, who said the person was not drunk when he was sent for, but was suffering from the effects of excessive drinking. Have there been any such cases in which you have come to the conclusion that the police-constable and the Inspector were wrong in their view that the man was drunk?—I do not remember any. I do not think so.

44655. Supposing you had a certificate from the Surgeon that the person was suffering from intense excitement, hysteria, or something of that character, and the constable and the police Inspector both said the man was drunk, and the man said he was not drunk, and the certificate of the doctor was quite consistent with his not having been drunk, what would you do in that case?—As you state it, I think I should give him the benefit of the doubt, and say the doctor did not seem to be quite certain, and the constables may have mistaken some disorder of the brain, some hysteria, or something of that sort, for drunkenness.

44656. That would be an instance, would it not, of your having dismissed a charge because you were not satisfied that it was true, notwithstanding that the constable and the police Inspector had both sworn that the man was drunk?—Yes, it would, only I think the question that was asked me before was whether I meant that the constable had therefore committed perjury. I do not say that.

44657. My question was not intended for a moment to suggest that?—No, but I think I was asked before whether I had ever had such a case, and whether I dismissed it on the ground that I thought the police were not speaking the truth. I do not remember anything of that sort. I believe they were telling the truth, although, medically speaking, they were wrong.

44658. My question referred to their describing the symptoms they found. That is what my question was directed to?—That may happen, and I think it does happen, but not very often; it does happen sometimes.

44659. Supposing a person is charged with drunkenness, and supposing a doctor is called in, and he gives a certificate which in your opinion shows that the person was not drunk, do you think the Inspector ought to have taken the charge?—I cannot tell. It is difficult to say. Sometimes there may be a man who has only one leg, or there may be a man who cannot speak, or who is partially dumb, and only makes inarticulate noises; in such a case as that the constable may assume that the man is drunk because of his behaviour, his inability to walk, and one thing and another, and they may diagnose the thing wrongly, but honestly. Then when the man comes before the doctor he says "No, this man has an impediment in his speech, his gait is limping, or he is wandering," or whatever it is.

44660. That is a very good instance of the case I had in my mind. Supposing the doctor comes and says that, what ought the Inspector to do—ought he to refuse to take the charge when the doctor has told him that?—I do not know. I expect that that takes place after the charge is taken, and the man is brought back again to be examined by the doctor.

44661. Is not the whole point of sending for the doctor for the person to prove that he is not drunk, and therefore ought not to be detained, and therefore ought not to have a charge preferred against him?—Yes.

44662. Supposing the doctor is sent for under those circumstances and he gives an explanation as you instanced just now, in your view ought not the Inspector to refuse to take the charge?—Of course, he would if he thought the policeman was not speaking the truth, but he might think he was doing the best he could to speak the truth, and he might say that he found the man doing this, that, and the other. It is trying the case, is it not, to say that you will pit the doctor's certificate against the policeman's evidence, and so on? If the Inspector is to do that, that is really trying the case.

44663. Is that so? The Inspector's duty would be, as I suggest to you, to see that there is a *prima-facie* case, and that is all?—Yes.

44664. Once he is satisfied that there is a *prima-facie* case, he then takes the charge, and the matter comes before you for trial, but in the instance you gave just now there is no suggestion of *mala fides*, or of any dishonest statement on the part of the police, but they mistake certain symptoms for evidence of drunkenness which are explained when the doctor comes upon the scene, and he finds some other cause. What I am suggesting to you is that under those circumstances no Inspector ought to take the charge?—If the doctor is there within a reasonable time, and says that the man is sober (that is putting a strong case), then I think the Inspector would certainly say, "He must go; the doctor says he is quite sober; he was only taken up an hour ago."

44665. It is a much more serious thing for a man to be charged in the police court next day than it is for him simply to be taken to the police station, the charge preferred, and the Inspector refusing to accept it?—Yes.

44666. Something has been said about men in a public position, but I would suggest to you that it is very much more serious for a man in a humble position to have such a charge made against him?—Yes, because he might lose his employment.

44667. With respect to the distinction that is put to you between executive and judicial, would you agree that the proper dividing line between the two would be that the Inspector should satisfy himself that there is a *prima-facie* case, and not go further?—Yes, quite so.

44668. If there is to be a trial and a conflict of evidence, and a difficulty about it, that is the province of the Magistrate?—Certainly.

44669. As I follow your answers to the learned Chairman, you think it would be very undesirable to entrust the Inspector with any further powers which would be really giving him power to try the case?—I am certainly old-fashioned enough for that. I know Chief Justice Cockburn used to be very strong on that point about policemen cross-examining the defendants, or would-be defendants.

44670. Of course, that would apply all the more if there was no right of admission to the public, or if there was no public court?—Yes.

44671. It might lead to very unsatisfactory results if there was a trial and cross-examination of the defendant or the witnesses which would not have the full light of publicity beating upon it?—Yes.

44672. I am only asking you these questions to get the benefit of your long experience. Equally it would follow in your view that a police Inspector ought not to content himself with being a mere registering machine of the charge preferred by the constable?—Yes, I do not think he should do that, I think he should understand that it is not his province absolutely to weigh evidence, and so on, and to decide which is the weightiest on the one side or on the other. I do not think he is trained to do that.

44673. There is a certain amount of discretion which

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must be left to him?—Yes. Everybody must have in all affairs of life some sort of discretion.

44674. That discretion is really meant to be exercised to prevent a baseless charge being made, or which appears to be baseless on the statement made to him?—Yes; absolutely false on the face of it. There must be ordinary discretion exercised.

44675. Is it the result of your experience that Inspectors do exercise a wise discretion in dealing with the cases which are brought before them?—I think so, because I have had no occasion to say the contrary.

44676. You mean you do not remember a case coming before you in which you have been of opinion that upon the evidence the Inspector ought not to have accepted the charge?—No, I know of no such case at all.

44677. Have you had occasion at all to consider the question of every person who is charged with an offence being defended?—Yes, I have often had in my mind something of that sort.

44678. It is rather in my mind after the evidence you were giving us this morning. Do you see any great practical difficulty in allowing every person being defended who is charged with an offence if a person desires it?—I do not see any difficulty beyond the expense. Of course, I have nothing to do with that. With whose pocket it is to come out of, or whether the prisoner can afford it, I have nothing to do.

44679. It might occasion very little expense?—It probably would.

44680. But it would be in the interests of justice, would it not, that every person however poor if desirous of being defended should be defended?—I think so certainly. I think it would be very desirable from the very reason that they cannot appreciate the point of the case at all, and they cannot by any means ask a question. If he wants to cross-examine he must ask questions, and if he wants to elicit another view of the case he must cross-examine in order to do it. Ninety-nine persons out of one hundred who come into my Court have no more idea of asking anybody a question than of flying over the moon.

44681. I suppose, speaking quite roughly, it would be right to say that in something like eight out of every ten cases that are brought before you of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and matters of that description, there is no defence?—No; they mostly plead guilty.

44682. In the vast number of cases they are brought up and charged, and there is no question of the offence having been committed?—No. The only thing is whether there is any excuse for their conduct. Sometimes a baker comes up and he says "It was so hot in the bakery. I sat up till 4 o'clock in the morning baking"—and so on—"and then I had a drink." Then I say "You can go away and do not drink any more." As you say, in eight out of ten cases certainly there is no dispute of the fact of being drunk.

44683. It would not be such a very serious thing if any person who was detained, and said he was not guilty, had some sort of right to be defended, if he had the assistance of the Magistrate to try the case?—It would be very much better, I think.

44684. Both from the point of view of the Magistrate who was trying the case, and from the point of view of the person charged?—Yes.

44685. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What are your divisions of the police?—A and L.

44686. That is Lambeth?—Yes. When there was a Departmental Committee which inquired into the question of the courts and districts some great changes were made, because some courts had more work to do than others. When I was at Clerkenwell there was much more work to do than any man could possibly do. Then I was removed to Westminster, and there was a great change there with comparatively nothing to do. Then by arrangement I took over a large slice of Lambeth. I do not think I could complain of too much to do.

44687. On the north of the river does your district extend up to Piccadilly and Regent Street?—No, just up to Hyde Park Corner.

44688. Does it go down to Pimlico?—Yes, part of Chelsea and part of Battersea.

44689. And you have a poor population?—Yes, very poor, and especially in Lambeth where people are very poor and very rough.

44690. Where do the cases of prostitution chiefly come from?—From the Embankment I should say.

44691. You have the Embankment cases?—Yes. They are a very low class.

44692. Are they a low class?—A very low class. The women are old women.

44693. I suppose you have a good many cases?—No, not a very great many.

44694. Can you tell us at all in your experience whether such cases have been diminishing in number?—In that respect do you mean?

44695. Yes?—No, I do not think it would be perceptible.

44696. You still have a continuous stream of them?—Yes, of the same sort. I do not think there are less. There are more I should think.

44697. How many a week do you get?—I do not think I could tell you. It depends on how many days I sit there. Supposing I sit there three days, perhaps, on an average, there would be one a day, sometimes there would be two or three, and sometimes there would not be one, or something of that sort. Might I, without interrupting you, say that there is one question I have not been asked about, and that is as to the quantity of drunkenness. My impression is that drunkenness has decreased considerably, but not so much amongst women. I am speaking of Westminster where the women are very poor and of a very rough class, and the number of women who get drunk seems to me to be increasing.

44698. But as to the men, they are not?—They are not.

44699. Does that apply to Lambeth as well?—Yes.

44700. Now, with regard to this question of prostitution. We have had some little conversation about the different Acts and Sections under which you proceed, and I think you have told Mr. Rufus Isaacs that you think that they should be at any rate made clearer. Have you ever seen the section which governs this matter in Glasgow? I was going to ask you whether you thought that would be a suitable form of words. The words are these: "Every prostitute or street-walker who, on or near any street, loiters about or importunes passengers for the purpose of prostitution shall be liable to a penalty"?—I assume it would be for the purpose of prostitution if they talked to several men one after another.

44701. You are suggesting for an improper purpose?—Yes. Would you mind reading those words to me again?

44702. No. "Every prostitute or street walker who on or near any street-loiters about or importunes passengers for the purpose of prostitution shall be liable to a penalty"?—I should think those last words would be very good, but I do not know about "loiters about or" (the disjunctive) "importunes passengers."

44703. You think it ought to be "and"?—Yes, I should have thought that some words like that would do.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No doubt the words at the beginning of that section are in the Police Act—"to the annoyance of passengers."

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) The Police Act has those words "to the annoyance of passengers." Leeds having had a somewhat similar form which did not include those words, the House of Lords in making the foundation of their Local Act put in the Glasgow words, omitting those limiting words "to the annoyance of passengers."

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That is so.

44704. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) So that the Act of importuning constituting prostitution is construed in that way?—I do not know how it is worked, or anything about that. That is the sort of thing I would rather suggest, that is all.

44705. I have only one or two more questions to ask you. You say you never heard of any allegation of bribery or blackmailing brought against the police?—No.

44706. Has nobody ever made any wild complaint, if I may use the word in that sense, in your court about that?—No.

44707. Neither in connection with cases of prostitution, nor in cases of street betting?—No.

44708. I suppose you have street-betting cases?—Yes, constantly there used to be, but now there are none. You cannot take any money nowadays. We used to have four or five every day, and they were fined £5 each. Now it is all gone.

44709. When did that commence?—Under the new Act.

44710. The new Act has cleared them off?—Yes, they are not there.

44711. When you used to have those cases did you then have any allegations made against the police?—No. They very seldom defended themselves at all. They simply pleaded guilty, and I would take £5 from them. I would say, £5, £5, £5, £5.

44712. They thought it better to pay the £5?—Yes. They do not like the £10, and they do not like the prospect of £50, or imprisonment. The game is over I should say.

47713. At any rate, during the course of years you have never had any accusation brought against the police?—No.

44714. Now I want to ask you a question about the procedure in the courts. Under the present procedure in most cases the prosecuting counsel, so to speak, is the policeman?—Yes.

44715. The police-constable who has arrested a man for drunkenness comes up to your court, and he conducts the case?—He gives his evidence.

44716. You said that you did not like the police cross-examining the witnesses on the other side, but you thought that there might possibly be some other person charged with that obligation?—Yes.

44717. Would there not be some advantage if some prosecutor not directly connected with the police were to have that duty placed upon him?—Some prosecutor?

44718. What is in my mind is what perhaps you may not be aware of. We have heard that under the system in Scotland there is a Procurator Fiscal who is independent altogether of the police who is officially charged with taking up cases, but he does not take them up unless he likes; his subordinate is a member of the police force, but he himself is independent, and, therefore, he takes the place of the Public Prosecutor in these courts. I was rather wondering whether your experience would lead you to favour any such system as that?—Of course it would be a good thing, because not in cases of simple drunkenness, but in all other cases of larceny, and such like cases, fraud, and complicated cases, there is nobody to tell the Magistrate what it is all about, and the Clerk to the Magistrate has to say, "Who is the first witness?" and we have to begin without knowing anything more than just what is on the charge sheet. We do not know anything of the facts and circumstances, they are not a bit arranged, and we blunder about as best we can, and in the end we get it into shipshape, but if we had somebody to open the prosecution it would no doubt be very much more convenient. You could not let a policeman open a prosecution and tell his own story without he had been sworn, and things of that sort, so there might be, as you say, some official of that kind.

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44719. I take it you would approve of a system like that?—I do not see any objection to it. It is done by the Magistrate and his Clerk as well as we can do it, but of course the case is not marshalled, and sometimes it is so difficult that I have to send to the Public Prosecutor and ask for his assistance, as I cannot conduct the case because it is full of cheques and bills, and all manner of details.

44720. It is not impossible for a policeman to come and take the case right through the Magistrate's court?—No, I should think not. It might be possible.

44721. But you say you have not known of such a case?—No, I have not.

44722. Because you say the defendant has never asserted the contrary?—Yes, he may assert it, but it has always turned out to be quite wrong. They shout at the prosecutor, and call him a liar, and things of that sort, but it does not follow that he is. I do not think I should be lost if a policeman were trying to tell me an absolutely false charge.

44723. You told me that you never have had such a case as anybody complaining in your court of the action of the police?—No.

(*Chairman.*) The Commissioners are much obliged to you for having come here, and for your valuable evidence.

Mr. Ernest Baggallay, sworn.

44724. (*Chairman.*) You are one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates?—Yes.

44725. When were you first appointed?—I was Magistrate at West Ham for 14 years, and for six in the Metropolis—20 years altogether.

44726. I think you have received from our Secretary a memorandum of heads or points on which we propose to ask you some questions?—I have.

44727. I need not read the terms of reference which appear on the first page. You will see we are limited to inquiring into three classes of cases—drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets. I should like to ask you first of all one or two general questions. Could you concisely state to us what you conceive to be the duties of constables in the Metropolis with regard to those three classes of cases?—I doubt if I could do so concisely. They are to do their best to clear the streets. Of course every case must depend on its merits as to how they are to do their duty, and it must depend on the circumstances.

44728. We will take it in this way: the duty of a police constable in the Metropolitan force is to discharge the duty of a constable according to law?—Yes.

44729. I think there are special Acts relating to the Metropolis, or there may be general Acts as well, which give them the power of summary arrest?—Yes.

44730. What do you say is the duty of a constable on his beat when he observes anything in the nature of disorder, or when he observes solicitation? How would you define his duty?—I should say he has first to try and stop it, to persuade those who are disorderly, or are prostitutes annoying people, to put a stop to it; and if he fails he must arrest.

44731. You have had, you tell us, over 20 years' experience, and of course during that time a great many constables have appeared before you, and you have heard a great many cases in which there have been issues of fact as between the prisoner and the constable?—Certainly.

44732. You are in a position to form some opinion as to the way in which the police discharge their duties. Do you think the police-constables in the metropolis as a rule discharge their duties with discretion, with honesty, and with efficiency?—I do; and in that respect I would say that during the 20 years I have seen a distinct improvement.

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44733. In what direction?—The improvement is shown by the fact that there have been less complaints made to me as time has gone on of the police exceeding their duty either with regard to violence or false evidence.

44734. I suppose that some cases have come before you in which there appears to have been *prima facie* some misconduct on the part of the police?—Yes; not only *prima facie*, but where there has been misconduct.

44735. Do you remember any recent case?—No, not since I have been at Greenwich or Woolwich.

44736. That would not be for six years?—No, not during the last six years.

44737. We will not go into the West Ham cases. We have put another general question, which you will find on page 2 of the memorandum. Have you any comments or criticisms or any recommendations to make as to the organisation and work of the police?—No, only with regard to their presence in court; but that probably the Commission are not interested in.

44738. Yes. I think we are interested in it to this extent—where constables have arrested persons for committing any of the offences mentioned in our terms of reference, and are conducting the prosecution in your court?—That comes later, I think, in the syllabus.

44739. Then I will defer that until later. Now, with regard to the rules and regulations which are contained in the instruction book: do you think that they are in substance well adapted for the purpose?—They have only been in my hands a week or two. The instruction book is not in the hands of the Magistrates except at Bow Street, I believe, so that this is really quite new to me within the last fortnight. The book consists of 570 pages, and I have been through it very carefully. In my opinion the law and the advice given to con-

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stables are properly stated, but the construction of the book and the arrangement of it seem to me very faulty.

44740. I was going to ask you whether you thought it was as well arranged as it might be?—No. I should say I found, myself, considerable difficulty in tracing exactly what a constable ought to do under certain circumstances. It is all there, but the book, in my opinion, wants a considerable reconstruction, and I should think for a young constable it might be considerably reduced, even taking the part which refers to crime. Of course the first 100 pages are merely the details—the constitution, and so on, of the force.

44741. Coming to the topic of arrest, have you any comments to make upon the regulations—as to their method of effecting the arrest?—No, I think that is well stated.

44742. And, as far as you can form a judgment, do the constables treat prisoners in a reasonable manner, or do they treat them with unnecessary violence?—I think sometimes they do, but I think the vast majority do their work excellently. There are exceptions, of course, and they occasionally arise.

44743. Have any prisoners or defendants before you recently complained of ill-treatment by constables?—Yes. Only within the last two or three months I had a Sub-Inspector summoned for ill-treating a man and his wife who applied at the station. I heard the case throughout, and I came to the conclusion that the charge was entirely unfounded.

44744. And apart from that case you have not had any?—I have not had any during the last four or five years. That is the only charge against a constable or a policeman that I have had.

44745. Have you any ground for believing that constables ever use or often use their powers of arrest unnecessarily and improperly owing to ill-temper or other cause?—I should say very rarely.

44746. Do you happen to recollect any case in which a constable, giving way to temper or irritation caused by the circumstances of the moment, has run a man in, if I may use an ordinary expression, and charged him with being drunk and disorderly?—I could not give an instance; but there is something on my mind. I have known something of the sort happen, but not recently, certainly.

44747. You think that it is a very rare case indeed?—It is quite rare.

44748. Putting aside that kind of case in which a constable is wholly wrong in his action, do you think that there are cases in which the constable arrests a person when he ought to proceed by summons?—Yes. Sometimes I have had to complain of that. I do sometimes complain that constables have arrested in assault cases where they should have left it to summons.

44749. Where they could get the name and address?—Not only get the name and address, but where I have thought there was not sufficient corroboration, and therefore they ought to leave it for a summons.

44750. Would you kindly explain the distinction you draw between the two cases of proceeding by summary arrest and proceeding by summons as far as it is affected by insufficient evidence of corroboration? I did not quite follow what you said upon that?—Take a man or a woman who charges somebody else with assault, and there are some marks of violence, but there is no corroboration whatever apparently.

44751. That is a case in which the affray has not been observed?—He has not seen it, and there is no reason to suppose it will be renewed, but at the sight of blood or violence he arrests. Once or twice I have commented upon that, and I have said, "The only result is that the assaulted person, or the injured person rather, gets the benefit of the medical attendance at the police station, and never turns up the next day to prosecute; the result being that the police have to pay for the expense of doctoring the injured person, and the case is not proceeded with." That is a case in which I say it would have been better for the constable to leave it for a summons.

44752. Now I come to the subject of the charge room. Have you read in the instruction book the regulations as to the duty of the Inspector in charge of the station?—Yes, I have. Those appear on page 252 of the book.

44753. Are they, in your opinion, satisfactory regulations?—I think the first few paragraphs are excellently stated—for instance, paragraph 194 and paragraphs 199 and 200. If those are carried out, and there is no reason why they should not be, the duties are admirably stated.

44754. Let me call your attention to paragraph 203 on page 252 of the general instructions: "Good order is to be strictly preserved whilst the witnesses are giving evidence, and their statements, and any made by the person charged, are to be patiently and attentively heard"?—Yes, that is rather a platitude.

44755. I refer to those regulations with a view of asking what is the character and the purpose of the proceedings in the charge room. Is it to be regarded as a mere executive proceeding on the part of the Inspector in charge, or does it partake of a judicial function?—It certainly ought not to be judicial.

44756. You think these regulations are eminently satisfactory?—I said Nos. 199 and 200: "The officer on duty, before receiving a charge, is to ascertain that there is reasonable ground for preferring the complaint against the accused; and unless the circumstances be such as to entitle the accuser to be believed, a charge is not to be taken." If he is satisfied that there is a credible witness, and what he says amounts to a charge, he ought to take it.

44757. Look at Rule 203, which I have just read to you: "Good order is to be strictly preserved whilst the witnesses are giving evidence, and their statements and any made by the person charged are to be patiently and attentively heard." If the proceedings in the charge room are to involve any kind of judicial investigation, what construction do you place upon Rule 203?—I do not know. I did not draw it. I do not say anything about Rule 203. I should say "giving their evidence" was really making their statements, because they are not put on oath. They are not giving evidence in court.

44758. The meaning of my question will become, I think, more clear if you look at the question on the top of page 4 of our memorandum: In your opinion ought the proceedings in the charge room to be regarded simply as putting a disciplinary check on the action of the constable preferring the charge; and, secondly, as a means of securing the attendance of the person arrested at the police court by making arrangements for his due custody, or his release on bail; or should it be regarded as also including a preliminary investigation into the guilt of the prisoner?—My view is that the Inspector, if what he hears from the constable or any other person shows a charge, and from a credible person, ought to take it. He does not discharge him. He simply says, "I do not see that there is enough to take the charge." The Inspector's action cannot discharge the person. He is still liable to proceedings being taken against him.

44759. But if the Inspector refuses the charge the prisoner goes away, and, of course, *primâ facie* has a right to bring an action for false imprisonment against the constable who brought him there?—I do not know. That depends upon the circumstances of the case entirely.

44760. Undoubtedly, and that is why I used the term *primâ facie*?—But not necessarily would you have any *primâ facie* action; and, on the other hand, it would be open to the constable or any other person who was interested to take out a summons.

44761. I did not mean that the refusal of the Inspector was any evidence on which an action for false imprisonment could be brought. What I meant was this, that if a constable arrests a man in Piccadilly for being drunk and disorderly, and takes him to Vine Street, and the Inspector refuses the charge, then *primâ facie* the arrest in Piccadilly cannot be justified, in fact. I do not mean to say that the actual refusal by the Inspector is any evidence in the matter at all necessarily, but that is only an incidental observation?—That is rather outside my beat.

44762. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I suppose Rule 203 may very well apply to the case of a person charged by a police-constable and calling witnesses in denial of the charge. Then I suppose the Inspector would have to inquire into it, and if the witnesses who support the accused are credible witnesses, as I read the rule, he ought not to take the charge?—No, that is so.

44763. The case you were putting, as I follow it, was the case of a person not a constable preferring the charge, but a credible witness preferring the charge?—Either a constable or any other witness.

44764. If it is a constable it seems to me it would follow the moment a constable prefers a charge that, according to your view in answer to the Chairman, the

Inspector would be bound to take it notwithstanding the statement of the witnesses?—No.

44765. (*Chairman.*) I thought I had safeguarded myself by my initial questions from asking you to consider the case of a private person coming. We are only dealing with the conduct of the police with regard to these matters?—I think if a constable makes the charge and three or four people come in on behalf of the accused and satisfy the Inspector that probably the constable is wrong, I think that the Inspector's duty would be to refuse the charge.

44766. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is Rule 203?—Yes. I rather took Rule 203 to refer more to the effect that they were to be listened to, and they were to be heard.

44767. (*Chairman.*) It is perfectly clear that the person at the station is discharging a judicial duty. He is saying whether there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused or not?—Yes.

44768. And he does not only consider the form of the proceedings, and he does not only consider whether the constable's statement amounts to what if proved would be an offence. He is entitled to take into account the question of whether the constable is telling the truth?—In that sense there is some discretion left to him undoubtedly.

44769. If he thinks, for instance, the constable has made a mistake as to the condition of the accused, the Inspector is quite justified in saying, "I will not take the charge"?—He might say he is drunk, and two or three friends might come in and say it is quite a mistake; he has some special weakness that looks like drunkenness, and the Inspector might see that that was so. There is some discretion left to the Inspector, undoubtedly.

44770. Supposing there were no witnesses at all, if the Inspector thought the constable was not telling the truth for some reason?—Oh, yes.

44771. Supposing the charge is not simply drunk, but drunk and disorderly?—Yes, or assault on the police where there might be two or three witnesses. The man actually assaulted might not be able to give evidence himself.

44772. Of course you frequently—not in the majority of cases, but still you frequently do dismiss a charge?—Oh, yes.

44773. Do you think the dismissal of a charge necessarily involves any reflection on the Inspector who took the charge?—Oh, no.

44774. Do you think it ever does?—It is possible, yes.

44775. Do you recollect any case in which you came to the conclusion the Inspector ought not to have taken the charge?—I do not.

44776. The Inspectors are nearly all of them, if not all, I believe, men who have been promoted from the grade of constable or the grade of sergeant?—I believe so.

44777. Do you think the fact that they have been probably for some years members of the Police Force gives them a kind of professional bias that unduly inclines them towards believing what a constable says as against what an accused person will say?—I do not think I would go so far as that, but I suppose every profession has feelings towards its own members.

44778. It has been rather pressed upon us, or rather suggested to us repeatedly, from different quarters, that considerable damage to the reputation of innocent persons, persons who are found to be innocent by the Magistrate, is done by the fact that an arrest takes place in a crowded street, a person is taken to the station and charged, the charge is accepted, and then the matter is publicly tried the next day, and the Magistrate dismisses the case. I suppose that there would be in such a case some damage to the reputation often?—I do not know. If a false charge was made against me I should not be afraid of it.

44779. But assuming that owing to the spread of news more or less condensed through the papers, owing to the distortion of facts, there comes in the story or circumstances of a case?—I am afraid neither the police nor the Magistrate is responsible for the Press.

44780. No, but I am assuming the existing machinery of a court of justice, and I am assuming without any fault on the part of anybody except possibly on the part of the constable or the inspector, damage is done to an innocent person by this kind of street charge being publicly investigated. The suggestion, of course, is that greater care might be taken to investigate the charge in the charge room before it becomes a matter of public investigation in a court of justice. Do you think it would be expedient to alter the regulations in that direction?—So very few innocent men come before me, as a matter of fact, on these street charges. It is very rare that an innocent person is brought up. The great majority of them plead guilty.

44781. Then if you look at page 4 of our memorandum you will see that a suggestion is made there for your consideration. At present the Inspector is bound when the prisoner and the constable come in to decide according to the regulations whether he will take or refuse the charge, and if he takes the charge he is then either bound to keep the prisoner in custody or allow him out on bail. But supposing the Inspector should happen to be doubtful as to whether he ought to take the charge or not, might not there be the process of allowing the prisoner out on bail, the condition of the bond being that he should attend at the police station at a later time for the further investigation by the Inspector of the question of taking the charge?—I think it would be a very dangerous thing indeed.

44782. On what ground?—It would be an opportunity given for manufacturing evidence. It is all before the case is brought into court. Is not the court the proper place? If he is doubtful about there being a case, he ought to say there is not sufficient to make the charge. If there is sufficient, he might let him go the next morning before the Magistrate in open court.

44783. But supposing he is doubtful whether there is sufficient evidence or not?—He must make up his mind one way or the other. We have to make up our minds.

44784. Taking into account what you have read in the White Book, and what is your general experience, do you think that the conduct of the proceedings in the charge room may well be left to the Inspector or the acting sergeant, who now discharge the duty?—Yes, I think the suggestions made for alteration are not at all satisfactory. I have not only seen these suggestions made in your memorandum, but I have seen in the papers a suggestion for altering the procedure in the charge room.

44785. You have read Mr. Plowden's evidence in a summarised form?—I did see it in one paper, but, of course, not in detail.

44786. It is hardly worth asking you anything about it, because we do not happen to have the full notes of what Mr. Plowden did say, and none of the papers quite express what he recommended?—But I wish to say emphatically that the adjournment, as is suggested here, would, to my mind, be very bad, and any suggestion that any person of public position should have an advantage over somebody else is, in my opinion, very bad indeed.

44787. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Why is your objection to the adjournment so serious?—Because it once gives an opening before the case is brought in the public court for corruption or hushing up.

44788. (*Chairman.*) But a remand does that, does it not?—When once the matter is in open court it is a different matter.

44789. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) As I understand, your view is that if it is a charge which the Inspector thinks is a *bonâ-fide* case made out before him he ought to take it, and then any doubt or difficulty there may be in regard to it is a proper matter for investigation by the judicial authority, which is the Magistrate?—Yes, the next morning.

44790. And if you introduce anything more, you are taking away some of the judicial authority which is given to the Magistrate and placing it on the Inspector in charge?—Yes.

44791. And if the effect of it was that he was to order an adjournment for the purpose of further inquiry, it must be for the purpose of hearing further evidence, and, hearing it, he, one way or the other, must make up his mind as to whether it is a fit case to be sent to the Magistrate?—Yes. The Magistrate is the right person to go to. It weakens our authority and puts an immense power in the hands of the police.

44792. (*Chairman.*) The suggestion merely is that a judicial investigation should commence at an earlier point in the totality of the proceedings?—But we are talking of the Inspector. What I wish to point out is this: that if you are going to alter the present prac-

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tice, and give an adjournment, not only as has been just suggested to me, but you weaken the position of the Magistrate, and you very much alter the position of the police, too. You practically put the police, through their Inspector, in the position of the Magistrate.

44793. Take it so; then as long as the Inspector remains an Inspector, and has to perform the duties that are prescribed in the regulations in the charge room, you are opposed to any change in the procedure at all?—Yes.

44794. But supposing that a different class of public servant appointed not by the Chief Commissioner, and not a member of the police force, to be in the charge room, with the special view of discharging to a certain extent judicial functions, do you see any objection to that course?—I see no necessity for it at all. It seems to me the best thing is at once to send it into the public court as soon as you can.

44795. Into a public court?—A court to which the public have access. This man whom you propose would only be the Inspector glorified.

44796. No, because he would be a person skilled in the weighing and sifting of evidence?—Yes, but he would be hearing the case in the dark, in camera at night, with nobody there but the police around him.

44797. But if he yielded to those influences he would not be doing his duty. Are you acquainted with any of the foreign systems dealing with this matter?—No.

44798. Then I will not make any suggestion, but the suggestion is that it might be somebody—a Magistrate if you like—in the charge room, and that he would determine there on the material before him whether he would at once order the case to come on in public at 10 o'clock the next day or not to come on at all, or he might say, "No, I have heard this case, and I do not think this case is sufficiently strong to be tried in public, and I shall remand you all or bind you all over to come up before me to-morrow afternoon here in the charge room"?—I think it is of the highest importance that the man should be brought into a public open court as soon as possible. Something of the kind that the learned Chairman has suggested, I think, was in existence in the days of the old Bow Street runners. In the earlier days the Magistrates used to attend all night. I have no objection to attending all night, but I do not think it would be suitable in these days to revert to what I think was intentionally abolished.

44799. Your opinion is that there is no necessity, as far as your experience goes, for altering the charge-room regulations at all?—No, and I saw it suggested with regard to this matter that the Magistrates should hear a case in private.

44800. That was Mr. Plowden's suggestion?—I saw it suggested, and I wish emphatically to say that I would not consent to anything of the sort in my court. I think it would be fatal to our position to hear anything in the nature of a charge like that in private.

44801. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The greatest security is publicity?—Yes. If we are to expect to retain the confidence of the public. Lord Tom Noddy gets into trouble at 12 o'clock at night in Piccadilly. Is he to have his case privately heard by the Magistrate in his private room? In my opinion, it would be most disastrous to our position.

44802. (*Chairman.*) In effect you say that the appearance before the Magistrate in the public court the next morning is the best security the public can have against any excess of authority of the police?—Yes, with the presence of the Press.

44803. Now, passing from that to the cells. Do the prisoners complain about the condition of the cells at all or their treatment in the cells?—No, I think the cells are very good and well managed. The Magistrates are now asked to look after them a bit.

44804. With regard to bail, I suppose the regulations as to taking bail are quite satisfactory in themselves, but do the prisoners complain ever that they are kept waiting unduly because their friends are not communicated with promptly?—No, I think the only complaint has been that the man was not sober enough to go out; that is the only complaint they have had to make.

44805. Do they complain that the sureties who come for them are kept waiting for too long a time?—I have not heard any complaints of that sort. I do not think those would come before us. They might exist without their coming before the Magistrate. I personally would not encourage a question of that sort. I think their complaint could be made to the Commissioner of Police.

44806. I thought from the evidence already given by some of your colleagues that prisoners complain against the police on all sorts of grounds when they are in the dock or in court?—Oh, yes, trivial complaints are made, no doubt, but they are rarely of any substance. I am bound to say my own view is that I should not take much notice of complaints of people who were bailed. I should let them make their complaints to the Commissioner. I am sure the Commissioner and his officials would inquire into it.

44807. I will ask you a question about that later on. Now with regard to medical attendance. Have any cases recently come under your notice in which there has been improper neglect to summon medical assistance?—No.

44808. In cases in which drunkenness is an element in a charge against the prisoner, what is your practice about receiving medical certificates. We have been told what the practice about the examination in the charge room is by other witnesses, and we find that the practice is for the doctor who examines a prisoner to ascertain his condition, and make an entry in the Occurrence Book, and we have been told that a copy of that is sent to the police court. What is the practice in your court as to the use of those certificates?—It is not legal evidence. If the man denied being drunk, and I saw that he had been seen by a doctor, I should look at what the doctor had said—whether it is evidence or not—and probably it may be sometimes in favour of the prisoner. But I should look at it certainly, and I should probably tell the prisoner exactly what it was, and say, "Would you like to have the doctor here to cross-examine him?" That is what I should do, and what I do do. In those little matters we cannot be bound too strictly by the laws of evidence. The man is there, and he does not know how to defend himself. I think we ought to defend him a bit.

44809. You look at the certificate which is pinned to the charge-sheet?—Yes.

44810. At what stage do you look at it?—Directly I find the man is seriously denying the fact that he was drunk. They often deny it, but not seriously, and then it soon passes over.

44811. Mr. Plowden made some remark on the value of medical evidence in this class of case. He rather pointed out there was frequently some divergence between the evidence of the medical man which was founded on strict scientific proof of condition or diagnosis, and the general evidence given by the constables or the prisoner himself. For instance, he said that sometimes it was shown the prisoner when arrested had walked to the police-station quietly, and that he had denied the charge at the police-station, but admitted he was a bit excited, and so on, and that if the evidence remained in that condition, simply unskilled evidence of the conduct or appearance of the prisoner, then Mr. Plowden would be inclined to think there was no case of drunkenness, and then a medical certificate is put in or read by him, or a medical man is called and evidence is given that the pupils of the eye were examined, the man was made to walk up and down on a plank or pass along some corridor, and that it altered the whole aspect of the case. Have you any opinion to offer with regard to that? Do you generally act on unskilled evidence, or do you attach great importance to medical evidence in these cases?—I attach more importance to the medical evidence than I would to the evidence of the constable. But my feeling is rather to put the two together and see what the probable state of affairs was. It is rather difficult to lay down exact grounds.

44812. Mr. Plowden said having to decide whether a man was drunk or not was a difficult question?—On that point I would not disagree with Mr. Plowden.

44813. Under what statutory provisions are these cases dealt with? If you look at head 7 in our Memorandum you will see what Sir Edward Henry told us?—Yes, those are the Acts under which we work.

44814. With regard to the application of these Acts, do you find any special difficulty in the application of these statutory provisions in individual cases arising from the language of the Act?—No. Of course the two Acts referring to prostitutes are a little trouble-

some, but not much. You can get over them. The evidence either proves the offence or it does not. The difficulty is the different wording of the two Acts which apply to prostitutes, the Vagrancy Act and the Police Act.

44815. Take the regular solicitation clause in the Police Act—Sub-section 11 of Section 54. What evidence do you require that the defendant is a common prostitute or night-walker in order to make a *primâ-facie* case?—The constable's evidence. The constable states that he has seen her about several nights occasionally accosting men.

44816. You do not require proof that he has cautioned her?—Not at that moment. I thought you asked me about the evidence as to her being a common prostitute.

44817. It is an element in the offence that the defendant should belong to the class described as common prostitutes or night-walkers. Correct me if I am wrongly interpreting the statute. It seems to me there are three things to be proved in order to make a case, some evidence of three allegations must be given in order to make a *primâ-facie* case under Sub-section 11—first, that the defendant is a common prostitute or night-walker; secondly, loitering or being in any thoroughfare or public place—that is on a specific occasion that she was on such and such a night loitering or being in some thoroughfare named for the purpose of solicitation?—For the purpose of prostitution or solicitation.

44818. There must be evidence of loitering or being in the thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation. That is the second allegation?—Yes.

44819. The third is the act of loitering or being must be to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers. There are therefore three material allegations as I construe the sections. What do you take as some evidence that the defendant is a common prostitute or night-walker?—Some evidence of that would be the fact that the constable had seen her about night after night.

44820. And do you accept that as sufficient proof that she belongs to that class?—It is *primâ-facie* evidence, yes.

44821. Then with regard to loitering, I suppose there is no difficulty. What proof of annoyance to the inhabitants or passengers do you require?—I should expect at least that if the constable did not call a person (of course a passenger or inhabitant might be called) to say he was annoyed by this woman soliciting prostitution in the street (it may be that he could not call a person, probably in most cases he could not), in those cases I should expect some evidence that the constable saw her soliciting or catching hold of a man by the arm, and the man turning round and saying "Go along," and then he would caution the woman, and she, notwithstanding that, does the same thing again. I should consider that sufficient evidence of her soliciting prostitution to the annoyance of passengers.

44822. Do you consider that the fact that the first man she spoke to was annoyed would be evidence of annoyance sufficient to justify you in not requiring any further evidence of annoyance in case the actual offence was committed an hour or two afterwards?—An hour or two afterwards perhaps. But if the second gentleman accepted her solicitation I should probably not expect the constable to bring her to the station. But if he also refused her solicitation I think that is sufficient on which one could act.

44823. So that in practice if the constable gives evidence that he has known the defendant has been in the habit for, say, three or four weeks on most evenings loitering about the place talking to men, and sometimes going off with men, and sometimes having her overtures rejected, then on a particular night she solicits a man, the policeman cautions her, and then she repeats the offence, and she is arrested, you would then convict if you believed that story?—After hearing her defence, yes.

44824. So that she might be convicted on the evidence of one police constable?—She might, certainly. You must remember, of course, that the districts in my experience are very different to Piccadilly. West Ham is not Piccadilly, and Deptford and Lewisham and Woolwich, which are full of prostitutes, are quite different to those who frequent Piccadilly, even in their ways and dress, but they are well known to the police. The women there are convicted over and over again. A woman hardly ever down there comes before me simply as a prostitute soliciting until she has already been up two or three times for drunkenness or for sexual intercourse in the public street. Something of that sort has marked her down, and the Magistrate has no difficulty whatever in ascertaining the facts as to her character and what she was out in the street for. Then, if there is any evidence of annoyance, if the people do not like it, and he sees some people annoyed by her soliciting, he says so, and brings her up.

44825. Is it under that Sub-section 11 of Section 54 of the Police Act that prosecutions take place in your district or under the Vagrancy Act, where the words are "riotous or indecent behaviour"?—Of course, solicitation might be indecent, but as a rule solicitation is not indecent. Of course, the word "indecent" might be proved.

44826. I am speaking of the Vagrancy Act?—The words "indecent behaviour" might be proved by showing indecent solicitation.

44827. Do you remember Sub-section 13 of Section 54 of the Police Act: "Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive, or insulting words, or behaviour, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned"?—The people we deal with under that are generally hobbledehoys and chaps who push people off the pavements, and make a great row in the streets at night.

44828. You do not deal with solicitation cases under that?—No.

44829. What do you say with regard to allegations of bribery against the police?—I have rarely come across it. I think bribery was rather more rife at West Ham than where I am now. I came across a case there once where a man, a publican, actually in his account book had put down how much he had paid to the police. That is some years ago. There is no doubt they used to pay the police on duty outside in those days. Still, I think West Ham is different to other places.

44830. Do you think the bribery of constables by prostitutes is common?—No, I have never seen that. I have never known it at all. I do not think the prostitutes in the locality that I speak of would ever dream of bribing a constable. The most she would ever say was that the constable had claimed rights of sexual intercourse. That is the greatest charge she would ever make against him.

44831. Do you think that kind of intimacy between constables and prostitutes is common at all in your neighbourhood in the hours of duty?—No, I should think not—certainly not.

44832. Have you any ground for believing that street bookmakers bribe or have been recently bribing the police?—No, not recently.

44833. Have you ever heard of its being done?—Oh, yes.

44834. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What do you mean by "not recently"?—I mean within the last few years. There, again, I think bribery by the bookmakers was done more in West Ham than it is done at Greenwich and Woolwich.

44835. (*Chairman.*) I suppose that the constables who prosecute in your court do so in a reasonably satisfactory manner?—Oh, yes, in an excellent way.

44836. Do you think that the police-constables ought more frequently to be represented by counsel or solicitors in their own interests?—No, I do not think so.

44837. Where a prisoner is defended by counsel or solicitor do you ever think that any harm is done to the constable by his not being represented by a legal gentleman?—No, I do not think so. The only question that does arise in my mind sometimes is as to whether the Inspector who is on duty (there is always an Inspector on duty in court) might not have a little further instruction as to how he might help a new constable in the conduct of his case. I, of course, have a very great objection to advising the police in court. I should be very glad if one could do it reasonably, but I think it is a great mistake for a Magistrate to be supposed to be part of the police, and any way in which you appear to be advising the police in open court does rather suggest that. It rather suggests that the Magistrate is a police Magistrate, and not as we really are, Magistrates of the police court.

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44838. Would you be inclined to give to a Superintendent or to an Inspector of police the right to take part to some extent in the proceedings in court?—Not to the extent of examining witnesses, but merely to the extent of asking the magistrate for a remand, or suggesting to the constable who is prosecuting that he had better ask for a remand in order that some witnesses who obviously ought to be called should be there.

44839. Instead of leaving it to the Magistrate?—Yes.

44840. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Cannot he do that now?—He does not do it. He has no instructions in the book to do it.

44841. (*Chairman.*) The Head Constable of Leeds made a similar suggestion to that which you have made, but he went further, and he thought it would be a good thing for the Superintendent of police to have a *locus standi*, and examine the police witnesses if need be?—I do not want that.

44842. But as far as I can see there is nothing to prevent the Superintendent going to the constable in the box and saying, "Constable, you had better ask for a remand"?—No, I think he ought to be authorised to do it in my opinion. I only suggest that. It is difficult to say exactly how far you would give the power to the Inspector, but I think there ought to be a little more independence for the Magistrate. I do not want to feel that I must always be looking out to see that the prosecution is being properly conducted. I am rather inclined to be on the look-out to see that the defence is properly put forward, because the prisoner is there in the box probably without any assistance at all.

44843. Then the last question I think I have to put to you is, How do you deal with complaints which are made to you either by prisoners or by persons who come to your court complaining of the police. Do you ever send the complaints on to the Chief Commissioner or to the Home Office?—If the person comes irrespective of any charge or case that is before me, I mean merely coming with a complaint with regard to the police, I request him to apply straight to the Commissioner. If the matter occurs in the course of a case, then if it is material to the issue before me, I inquire into it, but if it is not material to the issue before me I tell the person who makes the complaint that he must make his complaint afterwards. Of course, sometimes it is material to the issue.

44844. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) As I understand your view relating to the taking of charges by the Inspector, do you think that is the best system according to your experience. Is it satisfactory?—It is satisfactory. I see no serious fault in it.

44845. You have found from your experience, I suppose, that the charges which the Inspector does take are charges usually fit for investigation?—Yes.

44846. I suppose now and again there must come before you a case which you think if you had been the Inspector you probably would not have taken?—Quite so.

44847. It is not always easy, of course, for an Inspector to see what is material in the matter?—He has no time to cross-examine.

44848. And in your view he ought not?—He ought not.

44849. That is to say, he ought not to be conducting the case?—No.

44850. The rule is expressed in these words, "The officer on duty, before receiving a charge, is to ascertain that there is reasonable ground for preferring the complaint against the accused, and unless the circumstances be such as to entitle the accuser to be believed, a charge is not to be taken"?—Yes.

44851. You think that is right?—I think so.

44851*. I suppose if there was any such practice as was suggested in one of the questions put to you of an Inspector adjourning the question as to whether or not he should accept the charge, and then he did accept the charge, and sent it to the court, there would be some danger of that affecting the determination at the police court?—I think so. I think it would very much weaken the position.

44852. The position of the Magistrate?—Yes.

44853. Because there would have been another inquiry?—Yes.

44854. In your view, it is not desirable that an Inspector of police should cross-examine any of the witnesses brought before him when he is asked to take the charge?—No, but merely to take sufficient evidence to find out what the nature of the case is.

44855. And to satisfy himself that there are legal grounds for preferring the charge?—Yes.

44856. And the rest of it should be for the Magistrate?—Yes.

44857. Speaking from your experience, have you ever known of a case of any person, whether in a public position or in a private position, being injured by a charge being preferred against him which was found to be a false charge?—No, I have never known of one.

44858. Of course, it might be, I suppose, that a charge which is preferred in respect of which you acquit a man might prejudice him if the Magistrate came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence, and he said so, and dismissed the charge for that reason. That might leave a suspicion that the offence had been committed, but that it had not been legally proved?—That is on the merits of the case in a public court. It does not arise simply on the fact that he is sent up to be tried.

44859. I quite agree. I was dealing rather with the suggestion that was made, that the hearing of the charge against a man at the police court might affect his reputation?—I should have thought not.

44860. I suppose it might prejudice him under the circumstances I put to you just now?—Yes, it might.

44861. Supposing there was a charge preferred against a man, and you came to the conclusion on hearing it that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a conviction, and you expressed yourself in those words?—It is a very different thing to saying there is not the slightest foundation for the charge.

44862. I agree?—That depends on what takes place at the police court. It is not the fact that he is sent up to be tried, but what takes place when he is tried.

44863. He would not be affected by any such suggestion as had been made for charging him?—No. If it becomes doubtful before the Magistrate, he is only discharged because the evidence is not quite sufficient. It is obviously a case which should be sent to the Magistrate, and therefore it does not arise from the fact that the charge was sent before him.

44864. One other matter I want to ask you about. Suppose a complaint is made during the course of the case, whether it is relevant or irrelevant to the matter you are trying, which is whether the charge is true or not, against the police of something that had happened in the cells or on the way to the station, as I gather, you would not try that?—No.

44865. You would eliminate that from the investigation as something not relevant?—I should eliminate it, and should only deal with the question before me.

44866. If there was a complaint made, you would say that was either a matter with regard to which he must take out a summons if he had a complaint or apply to the Chief Commissioner?—To the Chief Commissioner.

44867. From what we hear, the practice rather differs as to that?—The practice of Magistrates?

44868. Yes?—Yes.

44869. One other question with regard to drunkenness. You say you look at the doctor's certificate for the purpose of satisfying yourself upon the matter. In most cases, I suppose, if you accept the evidence it is against the accused?—In most cases.

44870. I suppose there is very seldom annexed to the charge-sheet anything which would indicate that the man was not drunk?—Yes, that is very rare. Whenever a man disputes it, I look at the certificate, because sometimes there is something in the certificate which suggests a defence.

44871. If a man was defending himself or was being defended, and you looked at the certificate and found the fact that the doctor certified the man was drunk, it would influence your mind?—I would say, "Would you like to have the doctor here, so that you can cross-examine him?" If the man adhered to his denial I should in all probability adjourn the case, either for the Inspector who took the charge or for the doctor to be called as a witness.

44872. Does that mean you would not take note of what was in the certificate if the man was defending himself or being defended, without giving him an opportunity of hearing the doctor's evidence?—Quite so. It is almost impossible at the police-court to keep out a great deal that is not evidence. You cannot help it sometimes. You must hear a great deal that is not strictly legal evidence, and it is for the Magistrate himself to so regulate his mind that he does not act upon it.

44873. I suppose, if you hear what is not evidence it is in favour of the accused, or is it against him?—It is both ways. Very often it is in his favour.

44874. I do not quite understand on what principle you allow anything to be said which is not evidence against him?—No; it would be in his favour generally.

44875. I was suggesting that, even although it is not strictly right to allow something to be elicited which is not strictly evidence, it is in favour of the accused?—Yes.

44876. Do you suggest that the same practice would apply to a statement that was made against him?—No. I say one cannot help it. Sometimes things are stated or given before you which you cannot help; I mean a statement is made or evidence is given by a constable who does not know the laws of evidence.

44877. Then it does not affect you?—One has to eliminate it as best one can from one's mind. In a police-court the Magistrate has everything to do; he has to conduct the prosecution and the defence, and to look after everything; he rarely has the assistance of either counsel or solicitor, but things are frequently said that are not evidence.

44878. I suppose you have to see that what is said is legally proved?—Of course, and to give the defendant every possible defence.

44879. I do not quite understand on what principle it is that the certificate is sent up with the charge-sheet and looked at by the Magistrate when the man is denying the charge. That seems to be a statement which in most cases is against the accused, but which is nevertheless seen by the Magistrate, and must affect his mind in determining the case. It seems rather a loose practice, does it not?—No; I think you are much more likely to get at the truth.

44880. You might just as well say there should be no laws of evidence, and get at it as best you can?—But one knows that it can be proved, although it is not legal evidence in itself. It is only a quotation from an entry made by the doctor.

44881. That would rather indicate, would it not, that you accept that statement made in the certificate as a true statement?—No; I merely take it as a statement, and then let the defendant have every opportunity of having it investigated if he wants to do so.

44882. What takes place in the ordinary course is that you have the charge-sheet put before you with the certificate attached?—Yes.

44883. I suppose you would look at the certificate with the charge-sheet?—Yes.

44884. Then you hear the case?—I do not look at the certificate until the case is going on.

44885. Whilst the case is going on?—Yes.

44886. Do you tell the defendant what the doctor says?—I always tell him. I say, "Here is what the doctor says," so that he may know exactly what is or what can be said against him.

44887. If he disputes it you give him an opportunity of having it further investigated, but you at the same time tell him what the doctor has said, and what he will say if he is called in court?—That is what he may expect he will say.

44888. Would that be the explanation of it?—Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The certificate is made evidence by the statute.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In the one case it is made evidence by the statute, and in the other it is not.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It is evidence by the statute, subject to certain conditions.

44889. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Subject to legal provisions that legalise the course, which may be a convenient course, but certainly it is not, to my mind, the legal course pursued in the police court. I can understand how it is done, and how it works, as Mr. Baggallay tells us, quite satisfactorily to the accused, because he gets every opportunity of having it investigated. But if you have to determine, according to law, whether a man should be convicted on proper evidence, the effect would be that evidence was admitted which was not proper evidence. I am not expressing an opinion about it?—I do not venture to say what is done by other Magistrates. I only speak of what I do myself.

44890. I quite understand from what you have said that in your view it does not affect any accused person adversely, because although it may not be strictly legal evidence you would give him an opportunity, if there is a defence, of having it proved?—And, further, I give him an opportunity of cross-examining the doctor, and every now and then it does act in favour of the accused.

44891. All I venture to suggest is it may be convenient, but it is a little irregular, to look at the certificate before the evidence is given?—We do a lot of irregular things in the police courts. We should never get through our work if we were not irregular sometimes.

(*Chairman.*) With regard to county court summonses the certificate of a doctor in order to excuse a defendant's absence is not proved, and, strictly speaking, it is not evidence; but if it is proved the plaintiff has to acquiesce; and a statement as to wages earned by a defendant is often accepted; but those are in civil and not in criminal proceedings.

44892. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) As you say, it is always in favour of the defendant?—Yes, in favour of the defendant. It saves him the expense of a doctor being called.

44893. You think it is in favour of the defendant because it gives him an opportunity of hearing what the doctor has to say?—Yes.

44894. At the same time, does it not strike you that it might frighten the defendant if he heard the Magistrate say, "Just listen: this is what the doctor said," and, you having that certificate before you, he might think, "It is not very much good my trying to dispute that; that certificate is already before the Magistrate." It might have that effect, might it not?—It is rather difficult to say when a Magistrate does frighten a prisoner. I do not think they are so much frightened of the Magistrate as the police are.

44895. Why should the police be frightened?—I do not know, but so they tell me.

44896. Who—the police?—No.

44897. I do not understand why the police should be frightened; they have only got their duty to perform?—It is nervousness, I suppose, on the constable's first appearance in the police court.

44898. That can only be once. I wanted to ask you about the bribery of which you have told us. In West Ham apparently it seems to have been rather rife?—No, I do not go so far as that. I said I had had instances of it—it did occur.

44899. Is that the only place in which you have heard it occurred?—Yes. I have not heard any direct suspicion either in Greenwich or Woolwich.

44900. When you speak of the bribery that had taken place in West Ham, that would be, I suppose, bribery by bookmakers?—Publicans.

44901. During the time when you were at West Ham was there any investigation at all into those charges?—No, none that I was aware of. There might have been by the police apart from me.

44902. But not that came before you?—No. There were suggestions of bribery in other directions, but not of bribing the police.

44903. How do you find, generally speaking, that the police give their evidence?—I think they give it very well.

44904. Do you find at all a tendency to stretch the evidence against a prisoner?—I have known cases where I thought they had done so, and where a mistake or a blunder has been made, and where the case has been gone on with, as I thought, improperly. There have been cases, but not recently.

44905. Suppose a police constable was, I do not mean to say inventing a series of facts, but making false statements for the purpose of bolstering up a charge

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for which he was responsible, in your view ought not that man to be very severely dealt with?—Certainly.

44906. I do not know whether I have made quite plain to you the distinction I attempted to draw in the question I was putting to you. I am putting to you the case of a policeman who invents a charge as to which it is not necessary to ask any questions at all, or prefers a false charge, inventing facts in order to support it, and the case of a man who is preferring a charge in respect of which the evidence is going badly for him, and then he endeavours to bolster it up by making a false statement and exaggerating the defence?—Of course, it is a very serious matter.

44907. It is difficult to distinguish that from the first case?—Of course the first is the worst.

44908. Therefore I eliminate that from the discussion, but still the second approaches very closely?—Yes.

44909. It may mean all the difference between the conviction or the acquittal of the accused?—And, besides, the second may be more difficult for the defendant to contest.

44910. Speaking of human nature as we find it, a man, as a rule, does not invent a charge, but he wants to get out of a difficulty, and he might make a false charge?—In order to get out of a tight place.

44911. Supposing you found such a case, do you think it would be satisfactory for the Commissioner of Police merely to warn that man?—No.

44912. In such a case do you not think that that man ought to be dismissed the Force?—I should certainly think so.

44913. Would you think it of the utmost importance for preserving the spirit of truth in the Police Force that any intentional deviation from the truth ought to be punished at once by dismissing him from the Force?—Certainly.

44914. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You were saying to Mr. Rufus Isaacs that you would not concern yourself with any action of a policeman which was not relevant to the issue before you?—No, I should advise him what to do, perhaps, but I would not go into the inquiry myself. I think it is much better that it should be inquired into by those persons who have an opportunity of investigating it by calling the proper persons before them. You see I have no power to call anybody I like.

44915. What would you actually do in a case such as that, if you had a case before you, and you dismissed it, and you were convinced in your mind that the policeman had either invented some statement or had gone beyond his proper duty in prosecuting the case?—In some cases I should mark the charge sheet.

44916. Have you ever done that?—I have done such a thing, but not lately.

44917. That is conveyed to the Commissioner of Police?—It goes straight to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.

44918. When you say "in some cases" why do you not say in all cases?—It depends upon whether it is a matter which you can merely put on the charge sheet, or it may be desirable not to put it on the charge sheet where it can be seen by other people.

44919. But if you did not put it on the charge sheet what would you do?—I should either ask the Inspector in court to report it or else I should write direct. That is what I consider would be my duty.

44920. May I take it you would think it your duty in all such cases to take some action?—Yes; if I thought it was a case in which, unless I took action, no notice would be taken, I should consider it my duty to do so.

44921. That is rather a variation from what you said just now. You said you would limit your duty?—I would limit my inquiry. I say I should not inquire into it.

44922. You would not consider yourself discharged of all your functions?—No.

44923. You would communicate with the Commissioner of Police. Can you tell us how often you have had to take such action as that?—I am afraid I cannot tell you the number; they are rare.

44924. Then you would say in almost every case that has come before you, so far as you are aware, the police have acted properly?—Yes, or else their action has been clear on the face of it. The policeman in court knows exactly what has taken place, and he himself would make a report.

44925-6. In practically all those cases, especially in cases in which you discharge the prisoner, you have had sufficient information before you to enable you to say that there has been no possibility of doing what I have suggested?—No, I do not say that at all. It is quite possible that in those cases the policemen have not behaved rightly, but there has not been sufficient evidence to act upon. We can only act upon what is said in court, and a Magistrate is treading on rather dangerous ground if he begins dealing with a charge merely on suspicion unless he has something to go upon.

44927. Then there is no absolute security that under the present system of the police force the Police Magistrate has considered all the circumstances of the case?—It would be impossible to have a system of absolute security.

44928. It has more to do with the discipline of the force?—I think so.

44929. I am asking you these questions because certain evidence which has been put before us has rather tended to make me believe that the police wait for the defendant, or the Magistrate, to draw the Commissioner's attention to it. What I want to get at is how far you would consider it your duty to draw the attention of the Commissioner to it. Would you, at any rate, feel it your duty, so far as you know, to draw the attention of the Commissioner of Police to it?—I should do so if I thought his attention would not be called to it otherwise, but I do not consider it my duty to do it if the case is, on the face of it, one that must go before a Magistrate.

44930. You would not do it then?—I do not think I should.

44931. You would not even mark the charge sheet?—I might.

44932. Of course, it is all important in a police force like this that there should be very rapid means of detecting any malpractice at all?—I may say, as a rule, I should expect the Inspector on duty to make the communication.

44933. That is to say, the Inspector at the police court?—Yes.

44934. Do you think it altogether satisfactory that the whole process of prosecution, so far as it exists, should be in the hands of the police themselves. At the present moment the prosecutor is really the police constable who has taken the man up, is he not?—Yes.

44935. Do you think that that is entirely satisfactory, or would it not be an advantage to have somebody in the position of the Procurator Fiscal, which is a prosecutor independent of the police?—I must say I am rather in favour of having somebody who should be responsible in Court, but whether it is possible to do it in our Courts with the enormous amount of business carried through in the course of the day I cannot say.

44936. It would mean a certain amount of investigation into the case beforehand?—Yes. Take the work we have to get through on a Monday in the whole morning at Greenwich. On a Monday I may have anything from 30 to 40 charges, besides summonses, to deal with. Then I have to go over to Woolwich, and spend the whole afternoon there in taking all the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday morning charges. There is a lot of work got through in the course of the day.

44937. Would it not in some cases be an advantage before the case went before the Magistrate that you should have a certain amount of information from an impartial person?—Yes, I think that is so with regard to summonses.

44938. The only investigation is the investigation that is given by the Police Inspector?—I think the Superintendent considers all summonses before they are issued, and then they are authorised by the Commissioner before they are granted.

44939. You are speaking of summonses?—Yes.

44940. Then with regard to summonses there would be a certain amount of investigation, but with regard to charges not?—No, I suppose not. Then it is I want somebody. I should rather like to have somebody there, either an Inspector or somebody superior to an Inspector, who would look after the prosecutions. I do not know that I go so far as to say a Procurator

Fiscal, but somebody. I think an Inspector could do it.

44941. Do you not think it ought to be somebody who is not directly connected with the police?—You could hardly get anybody, because when once he was in harness he would be one of the police.

(*Chairman.*) Thank you, Mr. Baggallay; we are much obliged to you.

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44942. (*Chairman.*) You are a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, are you not?—Yes.

44943. When were you first appointed?—1895.

44944. To which Court have you been attached?—To the South Western first, and then the next year to Worship Street, which is now Old Street.

44945. I think you have received from the Secretary of the Commission a memorandum of heads of evidence relative to this inquiry?—Yes.

44946. Have you prepared a statement?—No, I have prepared no statement at all. I have looked up old notes and cases.

44947. Will you kindly look at the questions on page 1 of the memorandum? Have you anything to say with regard to those?—As to (a), of course the duties of constables are laid down in the Statutes that deal with them as to drunkenness, solicitation, and disorder, with the exception that disorder is not anywhere properly defined, and, as a matter of practice, a person who is making a row, shouting, or something of that sort, is often arrested, there being no statutory provision really for arresting him, and he is dealt with as it were under our Commission, under the ancient Statute of 34 Edward III., chapter 1, which gives power to bind people over. Otherwise, the duties of the constables, of course, are to arrest according to the different Statutes, the Police Act, and the Vagrant Act. As to (b), I think, on the whole, as a rule, those duties are discharged by the police admirably, and with discretion, honesty, and efficiency, certainly. I also think there are a good many exceptions to that which certainly come before me.

44948. Can you give us any recent instances of misconduct on the part of constables which have come under your notice?—You have had two cases, I think, that happened at my Court since last October. Those I need not refer to. Those cases were the cases of Emms and Norreys, in which I certainly thought the police case was a very poor one. That was a case of an alleged assault on the police. The Commission is really limited, is it not, to the three matters upon which you ask for information? If you wish for cases with regard to general misconduct, of course, I am prepared to give them, but I do not know whether you do by these questions mean what I think is misconduct in other cases outside solicitation, drunkenness, and disorder.

44949. I think we meant to ask for instances of misconduct in arresting or misconduct in proceeding in those three classes of cases?—Then I ought to leave out the others.

44950. I think the general question of misconduct of the police is confined to those three classes of cases, but the other cases would be quite admissible, Mr. Cluer?—I from time to time have taken notes of such things, and I began to take them a good many years ago, but I do not produce those. I have such things. Now, only this week, last Monday, a lad was charged before me with gambling. The evidence was that at 40 yards distance the policeman had seen him with 20 others throwing up the coins in the air, and the police-constable swore that he walked round, met him two minutes afterwards at Hoxton Street, at the corner of Old Street, and arrested him. The lad said, "I was doing nothing of the sort; I had been in an ice-cream shop for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes." He called an independent person, who did not know him, who satisfied me that he had been in the shop all the time, and I dismissed the case.

44951. Do you mean you not only dismissed the case because it was not adequately proved, but that there was, in your opinion, positive misconduct on the part of the constable?—I thought so.

44952. He invented the whole thing?—No, not the whole thing. He saw a lot of people gambling; he saw this lad, who stands outside our court selling newspapers; he knew him perfectly well by sight, he had met him, and there was no doubt about that, but he was not quite right.

44953. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He met him two or three minutes after, at a little distance from the place? Yes.

44954. (*Chairman.*) Do you think, seeing some people gambling, and meeting this lad, he trumped up the charge against him, and invented it?—He may have thought it was so. How can you get to the bottom of his mind. He is sent out for the special purpose of catching these lads, and he has got to catch them, otherwise when he gets back somebody wants to know the reason why. That is a risk a man specially sent out always has to run; and I say that because in gambling cases I apply a test which I think is a fair one. I say, "What money had the defendant got in his pocket?"—*i.e.*, when arrested. "None." How can he gamble if he has got no money? I dismiss it. But that is sure to happen when officers are specially sent out to stop what is a not uncommon nuisance in our district. It is really a crying difficulty, and it is very obnoxious to lots of the inhabitants, but I so often get the wrong person.

44955. Do you think it was an honest blunder on the part of the policeman?—I cannot say. I do not know the man, and so I have no experience of him to say whether it was or not.

44956. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He swore he saw the boy there?—Yes, positively. I sent afterwards somebody whom I can trust, in ordinary clothes, to say to this boy, "You were jolly lucky yesterday," and the boy said, "I was not; I was not gambling." I thought I might satisfy myself that I was wrong, perhaps, by trying to catch him by a person who went up to him as a friend, but he did not admit it. There were two men on the same day who were charged under that section with insulting behaviour, and the evidence was that they were linked arm-in-arm, pushing people off the pavement. The pavement is 30 ft. wide, and the policeman knows I know that. He means pushing into people. It was in the Whitechapel Road. One of them was arrested; the other one waited about to take a tramcar to go away, and he was also arrested while he was waiting for his car. They both called a witness to say that they had been at a certain mission in the district the same night, that they had been practising athletics there, and they were carrying home a pair of boxing-gloves wrapped up in a handkerchief, and they were going along perfectly peacefully. I think they must have been mistaken for some rough people. There had been some roughness going on there, but they were certainly innocent persons, and one of them who was charged with disorderly conduct and insulting behaviour was a person a little smaller than myself.

44957. Was that the case of a Mr. Davies?—The case of Mr. Davies was rather a different case. He was a respectable man, the manager of a business, and he went into the London and Westminster Bank in Commercial Street, had a business conversation with the manager of the bank, drew £50 for wages for his employer, went out of the bank, and fell down in a fit. It happened that two friends of his were passing on an omnibus, and they got off the omnibus, and said to the policeman, "We know this man; we will take him away." The policeman declined to allow it. Probably the policeman was not sure what was the matter with him. The man was taken to the station, and he was brought before me in about an hour and a quarter, and charged with being drunk. The policeman then swore he was drunk, the doctor said he was drunk, and said he smelt of drink, and the Inspector swore he was drunk. There was the bank manager, there were half a dozen of his friends, and there was his own doctor to prove that he had epilepsy, and that for four days—as he assured me himself, and he was evidently speaking the truth—he had drunk absolutely nothing.

44958. When was that?—I can give you the date. It

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was about March of last year. I can find you the date. I have not put it down here. Mind, these are only isolated cases; they are not typical. I have already said that, on the whole, everything is done honestly and efficiently; I do wish to assure you of that, but it is not fair to keep back such cases as admit not of a possibility of a blunder, but of combined wilfulness.

44959. Did you discharge the man?—At once.

44960. (*Chairman.*) Your view is that there was a regular conspiracy on the part of the constable, the Inspector, and the doctor?—Having once taken the man into custody against the wish of his two friends who got off an omnibus to say so, then they foolishly prefer the charge against him, and, once the charge is preferred, then, unfortunately, the witness-box is used to give evidence which is not true.

44961. What was the medical evidence in that case on the side of the constable?—That the man was drunk. I forget whether actually the doctor said that he smelt strongly of drink or not.

44962. It seems that the man had drunk nothing for four days. If the doctor said that the man's breath smelt of drink, either he was a very incompetent doctor or he was telling a lie?—Or he had been having a drink himself.

44963. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Did you have a certificate?—No; I never look at certificates. I never have and never will.

44964. Why was he brought to the police-court?—Because he was charged with being drunk.

44965. Why did he come?—Because they brought him. He was charged about 11 o'clock in the morning, and he came to me about half-past 12 or so.

44966. And all the officers at the same time gave evidence of the same kind?—Yes.

44967. What was the name of the Inspector?—I cannot tell you.

44968. (*Chairman.*) The defendant pleaded Not Guilty?—Yes.

44969. And he called witnesses?—I think he called two of his friends. I forget how many witnesses he called. I did not go through all his witnesses. I saw them all there. I saw the manager of the bank, whom I knew by sight, waiting there to give the same evidence. I think the man having £50 in his pocket ought to have been sufficient to have discharged him at the station. Then, on June 5th, 1906, there was a carman selected by Mr. Fardell, a contractor—it was a Whit Monday—especially to take some apparatus to Paddington in connection with salving the "Montagu" from Lundy Island. The man had been specially selected by Mr. Fardell, a well-known contractor in our district. He had been looking after 10 or 12 other people from 10 o'clock, getting their tackle ready, and at 1.15 Mr. Fardell was with him in the Commercial Road. At 1.45 he was arrested for being drunk in charge of the horses. He said, "I slipped as I was walking by the side of my horses on some mud, and the constable got hold of me by the throat and very nearly choked me." The constable and the Inspector who came up both swore he was drunk while in charge of the horses. Here was this contractor, with valuable horses and valuable tackle which he was sending to Paddington, and he came and satisfied me that he had been with the man all the time, that they had not had a drink, and that he would not have sent a man on to Paddington to take valuable stuff like that on a Bank Holiday if he had been drinking, and of course I dismissed it. It may have been a mistake, although, as the man could walk to the station, it is difficult to see how one could think that such a condition of things was drunkenness.

44970. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Will you tell us what evidence there was of drunkenness in that case—how many witnesses?—Only the Inspector and the constable. The Inspector was in the street, and I think he came up.

44971. (*Chairman.*) What evidence of drunkenness did they tender; that is to say, what facts did they depose to?—They saw him walking along, and then suddenly fall down.

44972. No allegation as to the smell of his breath?—I do not know; I do not take down so many details.

44973. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) That was a summons?—No, that was an arrest.

44974. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There was no doctor called?—No.

44975. And you do not know whether the doctor was called or not?—Not at all, probably.

44976. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) He would have a right to ask to see a doctor?—Yes.

44977. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is, assuming that he knew that he had the right?—Yes, and assuming he knew he stood the risk of having to pay the fee. On the 28th July, 1906, a man was charged with being disorderly and with using obscene language.

44978. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) The name?—The name I do not know. He said the bailiff broke his door in to distrain for rent. A police-sergeant was outside, and he said to the sergeant, "Is that right?" The sergeant said, "You pay your rent." The sergeant went on to say that the man was using obscene language, that he went in and came out two or three times, and still continued to use obscene language; "I took him into custody; he was very violent, and struggled, and threw himself down." There is nothing much in that. The man said, "You threw me down, and you forced your knee in my stomach." I did look at the doctor's certificate in that case, but it was about the only time I did so, and there was no charge of being drunk; but the doctor said the man had prolapsus recti. I sent the man to the hospital at once, and what became of him afterwards I do not know. There was, however, evidence that the man who could not pay his rent had been treated very violently. You do not get prolapsus recti by throwing yourself down on the pavement. case of Andrews.

44979. What did the police-sergeant say to that?—He said the man threw himself down. The man was evidently in such frightful pain that it was charity to send him away at once. I took down at the time, not knowing that it would come here, just a note of the

44979*. (*Mr Rufus Isaacs.*) That is a case we have had?—In 1905 there was a case in which a man was summoned for betting. The reason why the policeman had not arrested the man was this, that as soon as the man saw him coming, knowing him, he went into a house on each of the three days, and remained there at least five minutes, so that the policeman could not see him. Being a little doubtful about it—the man was strenuously denying it, and he was not defended—I sent for the occupier of the house, who turned out to be a man out of work; the policeman had to fetch him to give evidence in his favour; and he told me that on two days, the Thursday and Friday, the door was open, but that it was almost impossible for the man to have come in at that time, because his children came home from work, and he was at home, and that on Saturday they did not come home then, and the door was absolutely shut, that he had never seen the man, and that he had never had the man in his house. I think that was a case of a betting man being summoned, because he was a betting man, on wrong evidence. That, I think, is bolstering up a possibly genuine case by untrue evidence to account for the fact that on those days two people had gone up to him at the same time and the man had not been arrested. Now only last Thursday there were two young Jews of our district, because, as you know, it abounds with them, who were charged with being drunk and disorderly. They said they were coming home from a party, and it was at a quarter to four in the morning, but they were neither of them drunk, and they were not arrested for being drunk. A police-sergeant heard a woman scream in a street round the corner; he saw these two men, they slipped hurriedly round to Brick Lane and he stopped them, and quite rightly, too, I think, until he could find the woman; but when they found no woman then he said they both began to shout, and said, "We will get £60 damages against you." As they would not be quiet, and disturbed the neighbourhood, he arrested them, and then he charged them with being drunk and disorderly. He could have found out whether they were drunk long before when he first met them, it seems to me, and he could not by himself have taken two young people like that drunk and disorderly to the station except with great difficulty. I think that was a foolish charge to bring. I think perhaps they were making a little too much noise. As to one of them who told me he made all this noise I said: "You ought to be bound over not to make a noise in the

street," but as to the other I dismissed it altogether, and I did not ask in that case for the doctor, but I believe in that case there was a certificate of the doctor attached to the charge sheet. I know that because 7s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. is put in my register. I never see the certificate nor the charge sheet unless I ask to look at it. It may be that some of these people put their defence before me because they think I am more willing to listen to them, and it is only fair to put the other side. About six years ago I asked a police-constable, "Did the prisoner say anything in answer to the charge," and the constable seemed very nervous and unwilling to answer, so I pressed him, and at last he said that the prisoner said, "I hope old Cluer will be sitting, and then I shall get off." It may be therefore that I err the other way, and that that induces people to set up before me defences that they might not be willing to set up before other Magistrates.

44980. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) But in this particular case you saw that these two lads were not drunk?—They were not drunk at all.

44981. The only defence that was set up was that they were not drunk?—Yes, not drunk. I think mistakes such as one has are quite pardonable, because it is difficult very often to distinguish between a man who is in a fit and a man who is drunk, because he is lying quite helpless and cannot speak. I remember the case of a man who had attended a Band of Hope meeting until a quarter to 10 and he was arrested in Hoxton Street at 10. He had a fit in Hoxton Street. I think that is a mistake that is quite pardonable. I remember very well the constable in that case was exceedingly fair in the way in which he gave his evidence, and, on being asked about it, he said, "I cannot tell, but, on hearing the evidence, I should think he had a fit."

44982. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You say a constable sometimes makes a mistake, but how does the Inspector taking the charge make a mistake?—That I cannot say.

44983. It is not quite so easy to reconcile that as a mistake?—That was an undoubted case on March 11th, 1899. I see my note on that is, "This constable swearing that the man was drunk and smelling strongly of liquor," and so on, is deplorable. I do not know why it is, but I think it is because it is part of one's business, and so many people are drunk that sufficient attention is probably not paid to the hundredth person, after the ninety-nine, who happens to be ill instead.

44984. You mean they get into the habit of treating every case as a case of drunkenness?—Yes, and I think there is that risk also if we do not take care of ourselves.

44985. (*Chairman.*) Coming to the next question, have you any comments to make with regard to the organisation and work of the police force?—All I can say as to that is that I think the Commissioner of Police and his subordinates all through should act with the greatest strictness in all cases which come before them where there is any misconduct of any kind, and I am satisfied from what I have come across that the Commissioner does not do so. I have had instances of it, and instead of people being, as was suggested in the questions put to Mr. Baggallay, dismissed for serious misconduct they are merely transferred to other divisions and allowed to see if they can delude another magistrate instead of the one who found them out. I think that is the only thing I can suggest. Anything which can raise the standard of truth telling, accuracy, and a sense of their duty towards the public, from the Commissioner downwards. I think is the only comment I can suggest which would assist the organisation and working of the police force but that is a very important point.

44986. You are, of course, acquainted with the rules and regulations of the Instruction Book?—No, I am not. I have never seen it.

44987. I do not mean that you are acquainted with them in detail, but you know there is an Instruction Book?—Yes, but I have never really seen one.

44988. As you have not examined them in any way it is no use my asking you whether there should be any amendment?—I am afraid I am quite unable to assist you as to that.

44989. As to the method of effecting arrests, are any complaints made to you by prisoners that they have been improperly arrested in the sense of being brutally treated or too roughly treated?—Complaints, but not well-founded complaints. People say "Look at my arm," and they pull their sleeves up; but really I have not had, I think, in the matter of arrests any well-founded complaints that the constable used more than necessary force. Of course, if a man resists, and if he begins to kick, he cannot be expected to be handled with kid gloves; and I think those complaints as to the manner of arrest are only made up in the hope of extracting sympathy from us.

44990. A similar remark, I suppose, applies to the conduct of a constable in conveying a prisoner from the place where he is arrested to the station?—Yes, sometimes people arrested in our district are terribly rough, refuse to go, and fight, and then nine-tenths of the crowd that comes on is hostile to the police, and they have a very difficult work to do.

44991. Have you any ground for thinking that the police use the power of summary arrest unnecessarily, I mean to say that they arrest people when they might just as well proceed by summons?—No, I have no ground for believing that at all, only in cases of assault I always urge them to give a reason why it was necessary to arrest a person, and I think after one has done that it gets to be known in your district and they generally recommend a summons. I think that depends a good deal on the Magistrate. If the Magistrate deprecates or disparages the bringing of charges that could be dealt with by summons, I think the police get to know it and they cease to arrest; they say to people who complain, "Take his name and address."

44992. Apart from Andrews's case, has any case of arrest by constables come before you during the last few months?—Not any case that I can remember, unless perhaps a statement that no application for a summons was made.

44993. I will now come to the proceedings in the charge room. I do not think I need ask you the earlier question which is put under that heading, but I will ask you whether the Inspectors as a rule exercise a sound discretion in taking or refusing to take charges?—Yes, I think they are exceedingly careful in all charges of felony, and they constantly, quite properly, refuse to take groundless charges, of which many are made in our neighbourhood. With regard to drunkenness, disorder and solicitation, it is absolutely impossible for the Inspector to do more than take what the constable says; he has no means of examining into the matter; and with regard to drunkenness there are so many different degrees of that: a man who perhaps has resisted coming to the station looks so dilapidated and shaken about that if I was sitting there either in the day time or at night time I think I might be just as much inclined on the look of the person to say, "Yes, that looks a sufficient charge," and to take it.

44994. When a person looks shaken about when the arrest has been effected in the way prescribed by the regulations, but supposing the prisoner has not been resisting?—If he has not been resisting he probably will not look like that.

44995. If he has been resisting he is probably more or less under the influence of drink?—Very likely. I was pointing out that with regard to those three matters which are specially alluded to here, the discretion of the inspector is absolutely limited in two of them to what he knows of the constable, and I should think he must take those charges unless he is a person who knows that the constable ought not to bring them in.

44996. I think you were present when your learned colleague Mr. Baggallay was under examination?—Yes.

44997. Did you hear the question which I put to him to a certain extent, and which Mr. Dickinson put to him, on the question of the proceedings in the charge room?—Yes.

44998. If you will look at the questions on page 4 of the paper you will see what they were, and perhaps you will kindly tell us what you think on the matter?—I have tried to think about the matter, and I should be quite willing to suggest the appointment of an independent person if that person could remain at the station as independent of the police as the Magistrate remains in his Court, but unless that were the case, and unless the individual who was appointed to investigate charges all day and all night did remain so independent (and it is difficult for a Magistrate always himself to remain altogether uninfluenced by the

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police), I should say it would make no difference whatever after a short time.

44999. With regard to the cells, do prisoners ever complain of ill-treatment in the cells? We have heard one complaint, at any rate, that the cell was very dirty, and that the w.c. had not been flushed, and so on, but I was not thinking so much of that as whether on the whole you think they are neglected?—I can only say I have heard such things said, and I am obliged to say to the people who make them, "You admit you were drunk." Even if it happens it would be impossible to prove it on the evidence of a drunken man. But of course we have no control over the cells at the station. We are responsible for the condition of the cells in our own Court, the Magistrates are responsible for that, and they look after that, and go every now and then to see how they are kept.

45000. With regard to the regulations about bail, are they satisfactory?—Yes, I think the police give bail as often as they possibly can. They always bail young people in charges of felony, but not in charges of murder. The only difficulty is the natural difficulty of London; it may be one's friends are two miles away, and then they have to communicate with another police constable, and wake people up often at midnight, and beg them to come, and they come to bail their friends out. I think the facilities are not only as great as they can be subject to having the telephone everywhere, but that the Inspectors of police, and those on duty at the station offer bail quite liberally and freely, and very rarely do people refuse to come.

45001. What do you say as to medical attendance on prisoners?—I must say that I think the charge of 7s. 6d. for a doctor is a very high fee; I think that the 7s. 6d. is charged after 8 o'clock, but 9 o'clock I know has been anticipated; I know the hour has been fixed earlier, and that the higher fee is charged at an earlier hour than it used to be. I think that is a very high price for a doctor to charge dealing with persons in that class of life; they simply come in and put a piece of plaster on the man if he is injured, or examine him if he is drunk.

45002. Do you think it would be expedient, whenever a charge of drunkenness or of disorderly conduct is made against a man, that a medical attendant should be provided in every case?—No, I think drunken people would resent it greatly. They say, "You would probably have let me go off if I had not done any harm, but now I have to pay for the doctor."

45003. But supposing the doctor's charges were to come out of the public funds, would not the examination by a qualified practitioner be of great assistance to the Inspector and to the court?—Yes, but I have not thought of that part of it at all.

45004. What is in my mind is this: A respectable working man may be arrested for being drunk and disorderly, and afterwards, as you have told us, there is a possibility of a mistake, and if there should be a conviction against him it might lose him his employment. It is a very serious thing?—It is.

45005. Seeing that I suppose the great majority of the people who are arrested in London belong to the class of men who live by working with their hands, would it not be a real safeguard to have a medical attendant at every police station attending the police?—Yes, if he was a person able to keep himself free from bias altogether; if he could keep himself free from the natural bias of not acquiring his living, because it would be practically his living, and if a person were there, say all night, he could not be doing much work in the daytime, and he would be, as it were, a member of the Police Force; and the great difficulty we have is to get one member to contradict another. That, I think, is the difficulty that we particularly suffer from.

45006. I rather gather from that that even at the present time the medical man who does in fact come to examine the prisoners when they want him, is very much in alliance with the police?—Quite so.

45007. And he might be sitting in the Inspector's private room, say for two or three hours?—And they might refuse to let him have his own doctor, which is what he demands constantly. Many people who have a doctor say, "Send for my own doctor, I want to see him."

45008. That consideration leads me to think that the court ought to look with care at the medical testimony under those circumstances, even under the present system?—I think they generally do. I know at our court we never look at the medical certificate, and we never admit it.

45009. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is not evidence?—No, it is not evidence. I think one who has to administer the law cannot impose too strictly upon himself all the regulations which the law imposes upon anybody, whether he is trying a man for murder, or whether he is trying a man for being drunk and disorderly.

45010. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Is there no certificate in all cases of drunkenness?—No, there is always a certificate when a man is found drunk on licensed premises, that is to strengthen the case in proceedings taken against the licensee; but in other cases there is no medical certificate unless the person is injured, or the person insists on having a doctor.

45011. (*Chairman.*) Under the statutory provisions?—Yes, and adding that Statute 34 Edward III., Chapter 1. That says: "Shall bind over those who be of good fame." Subsequent editors have said "not" must have been left out—be not of good fame—and it is under that, "be not of good fame" that we bind over people. I am sure it is a blunder on the part of the editors, because people who were of good fame were allowed to be bound over, and then it goes on and says, "and the others sent to prison."

45012. Do you find any special difficulty in the application of these particular statutory provisions owing to the language in which they are couched, or other circumstances?—As to disorder, I think there is, and I wish I could suggest some clear method of defining what is disorderly conduct. I should like to see those words defined, because our Statute says: "All loose, idle, and disorderly persons." I need not say to you if that is the Statute, then to be arrested I must be not only disorderly, but I must be loose, and I must be idle also. It is not "loose, idle, or disorderly persons."

45013. Disorderly conduct alone does not appear as a statutory offence?—No, it is treated by us under our Commission entirely. We have to keep the peace. If a person yells and shouts in the street he is not keeping the peace, he is breaking it, and we must bind him over not to do it in future. We do that entirely without the statute.

45014. Then as to solicitation?—The words, "to the annoyance of inhabitants or passengers" come in with regard to a great many other offences; and recently the Divisional Court has decided that a person who uses obscene language, the statute making it an offence to use it to the annoyance of inhabitants or passengers, is guilty of the offence if he uses it in his own house, and two policemen outside hear it. The Divisional Court has gone as far as that. I think that (I may say it here) has upset all our former ideas as to what the law was on the matter.

45015. Can you give us a reference to that case?—Yes. It is in 18 Times Law Reports, page 99.

45016. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The only inhabitants who were annoyed were policemen?—They were not annoyed, or they did not mind it.

45017. (*Chairman.*) The police were annoyed because they immediately set the law in motion?—The name of the case is Brabham *v.* Wookey. It is one of Lord Alverstone's decisions. The decisions had been the other way before. I find as to solicitation that the common practice is to drop those words "to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers," that is to say, from the point of view of the prosecution, just as it is in playing football, and other offences which must be to the annoyance of inhabitants and passengers. My own view is that if that evidence is not given any conviction given by us is absolutely illegal, and ought to be quashed, and would be quashed if it were taken up.

45018. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You ought to have evidence of inhabitants or passengers?—Yes, always. Of course, with regard to using obscene language, I am bound in another place to follow the decision of the courts, but in this matter of solicitation I take it the Legislature in 1839 deliberately said that if a woman goes out into the street for the purpose of prostitution and annoys nobody she shall be free from any penalty whatever; and I can see no penalty imposed upon a decently-conducted prostitute who is walking the streets for the purpose of prostitution unless an inhabitant, or a passenger, is annoyed by her being there, not by what she does to him, but because it might be offensive to the father of a family that his girls should

have to come home and see these people about. I take it that would be annoyance; at any rate, I should be inclined to accept that as annoyance.

45019. (*Chairman.*) So that if a woman was habitually walking about a particular street, and the father of a family came forward and said, "I have seen this woman accosting men in the street, and that annoys me," that would be evidence which you would accept?—Yes.

45020. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Putting the construction that you do upon it, that it must be to the annoyance of inhabitants the only question is as to the nature of it. Let me put this to you. Supposing you were sitting as a Magistrate, and evidence was called before you, and the policeman said he had for some time known the woman who was charged as a prostitute, and that he had on a particular evening seen her go up to one person after another, who had shaken her off and walked on, and she repeatedly did that a number of times to a number of persons, would it not be some evidence of annoyance to the inhabitants?—I have always thought that that is insufficient evidence of it. It is not, of course, quite the same thing as having hearsay evidence—"A man came up and complained to me," as they often do tell me, or they try to say that a man came up and complained; but it seems to me that that is insufficient to justify one in saying that it was to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers unless they go a little further. I would convict willingly if the policeman said "the man knocked her down, or showed signs of disgust at her," or something of that sort.

45021. I put in the words "shaken her off"?—Yes. Perhaps I ought not to be too strict in a matter like that, and perhaps if there were evidence like that, that they appeared to refuse her angrily, it would be evidence of annoyance. I think it would be. One ought not to be so strict as to encourage people of this sort, but, on the other hand, I am quite sure one ought not to be so slip-shod as to strike those words out of the section altogether.

45022. You ought to be careful, at any rate, to see that the charge is proved?—Yes.

45023. (*Chairman.*) I suppose similar observations apply to charges under the Vagrancy Act?—Yes. It is almost impossible to prove. A woman put her arm round two men's necks and seized hold of them—that was held not to be riotous or indecent, it was so held by the Queen's Bench.

45024. (*Mr. Dickinson.* Have you had many of these cases?—No. You see mine is a very different sort of district; mine is a business district altogether, with a large number of poor inhabitants, and, so far as I can see, almost all the prostitutes who come before me at Old Street come for being drunk, or for having sexual intercourse, but not for annoying the public in any way. I do not think we have had those cases at Worship Street or at Old Street to any extent.

45025. (*Chairman.*) One of the police officers said that solicitation cases are dealt with under Subsection 13 of Section 54 of the Police Act. What do you say about that?—I always dismiss them, and say I do not understand it. But that is one of the anomalies we cannot get over. When I am told that a Magistrate convicted on that, I say it is not a legal conviction. I have to dismiss the women when they are charged like that.

45026. Have any cases come before you in which women have complained of solicitation or molestation by men?—Never.

45027. What have you to say as to the alleged suggestion of bribery of constables, or blackmailing by constables?—I have had no cases of that sort, except I remember a costermonger, of whom we have hundreds in our district, complaining that the reason why he was arrested was because he had taken somebody's stand and had not paid 4d. to the police-constable as the other person had. Whether it was true or not, of course, I could not find out.

45028. I will put to you this question in general terms. Have you any ground for believing that bribery of constables by prostitutes or bookmakers is common or widespread?—No, I have none at all. I have never had it alleged by bookmakers or by prostitutes.

45029. As to constables being prosecutors, are their prosecutions usually conducted in a satisfactory manner in your Court?—Yes, I think so. I think quite fairly.

45030. Do you think constables ought to be more frequently represented by counsel or solicitor, or that they ought to have the advantage or assistance of a solicitor?—I do not think it is necessary as long as the Magistrate keeps awake.

45031. Do you think it is necessary that the Superintendent or Inspector should be given somewhat more formal powers than they have if a constable is in difficulty with the Court?—I should be quite content to welcome him as managing every prosecution.

45032. You would not object to his having a *locus standi* and acting as an advocate?—Not in the least. I think it would add to the efficiency of the work.

45033. I think you have given us your evidence as to the way in which you deal with complaints. Have you yourself forwarded any complaints to the Chief Commissioner or to the Home Office?—Yes, to the Chief Commissioner, but not to the Home Office.

45034. What is your practice about that?—My practice is not to do it, since no notice has been taken of it. That is my practice. I now have to rely upon myself, and I hope the police of my district get to know me, and I get to know something about them. All I have found is that when policemen have been guilty of serious offences they have been transferred to another division, and that, it seems to me, is by no means the proper way to deal with policemen.

45035. When you say you are not satisfied with the action of the Chief Commissioner, do you mean no notice at all was taken of your complaint, or that you were dissatisfied with the result?—I was dissatisfied with the result, and Mr. Corser, who is a far better Magistrate than myself, and most of us, had the same experience. The letters are at the North London Police Court now. Two police-constables deliberately perjured themselves, and two other constables prosecuted them successfully. All four were simply removed to another division. When Mr. Corser asked the Commissioner to let him know why he had done that, and whether the innocent ones and the guilty ones were treated alike, he only got the answer, "Mind your own business."

45036. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) May I ask the date of that?—Yes, I have the letters here. I have the Commissioner's letter making that reply. It is dated 1890. The letter says: "With all due deference he cannot recognise any right in a Magistrate to ask him to discuss the nature and extent of the proceedings which in connection with a request for inquiry have been taken."

45037. Has the letter a reference number upon it?—$\frac{11}{4}\frac{9}{8}\frac{7}{5}$.

45038. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What is the date of the letter?—22nd May, 1890. I have also brought copies of Mr. Corser's letters with reference to those two cases, and it was he himself, my colleague, who pointed out to me how useless it was to apply.

45039. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) That was before the present Commissioner was appointed?—I daresay.

45040. Who signed the letter?—Mr. Bruce signed the first letter. He is still Assistant-Commissioner. On the other hand, I myself have made a mistake. I remember one mistake in which I wrongly dismissed a charge of assualt by the police against a man, and, on the application of the man, I granted him a summons against the constable. I then had, to make it as fair as possible, to ask a colleague from another Court if he would mind taking the case so that the man might not be prejudiced, as I had already formed my opinion, but only as to a detail, I admit, on the evidence. My colleague took the case, and entirely acquitted the constable. Mr. Mead was good enough to try the case for me. Upon hearing that I wrote to the Commissioner myself, and said I hoped nothing would happen to this constable. He had already been transferred to another division. I expressed my regret for my blunder in that matter. All I got back was a printed communication saying, "The Commissioner directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter." That is the relation between Magistrates and the Commissioner, and it is a very deplorable one. It is a great pity that if we have cases, as I do, of police who go wrong, the Commissioner does not attend to them otherwise than by sending the men over to other divisions.

45041. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You have had a number of cases in which you have complained to the Commissioner of Police?—No, not a number. I have had a number of cases in which I ought to have complained,

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but I gave it up. I do not go on writing letters to an official who merely takes no notice of them.

45042. There were some complaints which you made, but in consequence of the way in which they were dealt with you have given up complaining as useless?—Yes.

45043. Which means, does it not, that you think in your view the inquiry is not satisfactory, and that policemen are not properly dealt with by the Chief Commissioner or those who inquire for him?—If a constable is found guilty of such misconduct as taking a false oath deliberately, then I do think it is improper treatment by the Commissioner, or anybody else, to retain him in the Force for a single hour.

45044. And you have found such cases?—I have.

45045. The one case that you referred to was at the North London Police Court?—Yes.

45046. There were two police-constables who did, in your view, commit perjury?—Yes.

45047. Was it before Mr. Corser or before you?—Before Mr. Corser.

45048. Was that in preferring a false charge against a person?—I believe the facts of the case were these: Some copings on pillars at the entrance to some little houses along a road were constantly being knocked off, and it was ultimately found out, I think, that one of the constables was the person who had been knocking them off. It was discovered by the assistance of the two others, who were put on specially to watch. I believe those were the facts of the case. The clerk there offered to look up the note for me if I wanted it, but I did not trouble him to send me the facts.

45049. Do you mind giving us some name, so that we can identify that case?—Yes, the two names were Gamblings and Patman.

45050. What happened was that two constables gave evidence against these two other constables. Is that it?—Yes. Mr. Corser said: "I do not quite understand whether the two constables whose evidence I did believe have been removed, or whether the two constables, Hyams and Pattison, whose evidence I did not believe, have been removed, or whether all four constables have been removed."

45051. The answer was that all four had been removed?—Yes.

45052. Is that all that took place with regard to those two men who, in your view, had perjured themselves?—At the time. Afterwards one of them was dismissed from the force for something else, so I have been told. I think he was charged with assaulting one of the constables who had given evidence against him.

45053. That was when he was in the other Division?—Yes.

45054. Is the other one still in the force, so far as you know?—I do not know.

45055. You have heard nothing to the contrary?—That was in 1890.

45056. I did not follow that. Those facts which you have been giving us information upon occurred as far back as 1890?—Yes. I gave them only because I gave a reason why I do not report to the Commissioner many cases that I ought to.

45057. Do you mind telling me when you were appointed?—1895.

45058. At first you sent in reports?—No. At first I did not know my duties sufficiently to that extent.

45059. But after you had been there a little time?—After a time I complained of more than one policeman, and I also got Inspectors to send in reports. An Inspector would come to me and say, "Do you wish your remarks to be reported?" and I said, "Yes," and they were reported, and when I found nothing came of it I gave it up.

45060. Have you ever made any report since Sir Edward Henry has been Commissioner?—I do not know how long he has been Commissioner.

45061. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) 1903?—No.

45062. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You have never made any complaint to the present Commissioner?—No. I gave it up; I did not expect any good to come of it. I am not allowed to write to the papers about it, and it is much better not, and therefore I leave it alone.

45063. Is that a thing which is common among Magistrates at all?—No; I do not think so. Mr. Corser had warned me about it; I was his colleague for 11 years.

45064. You think it is not the view of your brother Magistrates?—No, I should think not at all. I never heard them say anything about it, but I am quite sure that if they knew that such a case as two persons convicted of false evidence being merely transferred to another Division were possible they would agree with me that it is undesirable.

45065. You have no reason to think that the system is any different now to what it was then?—The Assistant-Commissioner who wrote this letter is the same. I have no reason to think it is different.

45066. Do you know what the system is of inquiring into charges made against a policeman?—No. You mean by the Commissioner?

45067. Yes, if a charge is made against a policeman, and then there is an inquiry into it at the instance of the Commissioner?—No, I do not know at all.

45068. We have been told if an inquiry is held it is held by, generally speaking, the Divisional Inspector, then reported upon to the Assistant-Commissioner or to the Commissioner, and then it is dealt with by the Commissioner upon that report. Do you think it would be an advantage to have some official, say an Assistant-Commissioner, who was a person trained in taking evidence and in investigating cases when the holding of such inquiries might be necessary?—I hardly feel competent to advise upon a matter like that. I really have not thought about it.

45069. I will tell you what I mean. I mean as distinguished from the present Court of Inquiry, which apparently is conducted by the Divisional Inspector. If a charge is made against a policeman to the Commissioner, and there is an inquiry held, do you think it would be an advantage to have that inquiry conducted by a person who is not a policeman, and who has nothing to do with the Police Force, and who simply has to inquire into these charges. Do you think it would lead to more independent inquiry?—It would lead to more independence; that is probable.

45070. It would depend, I suppose, a great deal upon the person who was administering this duty?—Yes; the personal element, the personal equation must come in.

45071. Assuming he is a person who has had experience of evidence, of inquiries, and of investigations, and that he did his duty properly, it might make a satisfactory tribunal, might it not?—Yes, of course it might. I should always be willing to give my reasons for having doubted in a particular case, purely in the interest of the police. It must be to their interest that those whom they themselves know to be unsafe persons should be removed from the Force. I should be always willing myself to do so if I were sure of not being treated as these letters treated my colleague. I should have gone myself with my complaints, and I should have endeavoured in the public interest to get such police-constables removed; but if I wrote to the Home Office I should only be told, "This must come through the Chief Magistrate." That is what the Home Office say. If I write to the Commissioner, I get nothing.

45072. You said something about some regulation by which the Police Inspector should have the right of appearing against the accused, but would not that result in this, that you would still have a very large number of cases in which the accused would not be defended?—I think you would have all the points elicited. I do not think I would urge that he should be allowed to argue the case, but if he might question his own witnesses that he had there in a proper manner it would assist us considerably. That is all I meant. Of course, the position of an accused person, if he is innocent, and if he is poor and ignorant, is one of the most pitiful sights that can come before anybody. I remember very well Mr. Justice Stephen pointing that out long ago, and I was greatly impressed by his remarks upon it. He said: "The wretched man has really got a case that he can put forward, but he is unable to put it forward unless you can assist him." It is one of the saddest sights one can have, and it is one of the most difficult things to help. I did not mean that there should be an advocate. I was thinking of the excellent way in which the Superintendents (some of them admirable men), after they have laid the information (if a solicitor does not come to prose-

cute), put the questions themselves to their subordinates in the witness box. They have the right to do so if they lay the information for a summons. That is the experience we get. The Superintendent or Inspector then has the right to ask questions—not as a concession, but as of right, and it is done so admirably that if it were done more in other cases it would conduce to the work being better carried out.

45073. You mean you have to keep watch over the case?—Yes, we have to keep watch really between the two.

45074. Do you see any reason why, assuming of course, that it can be managed, if any person who is charged desires to be defended, he should not be assisted to be defended, and would it not be very much better that that should be done?—It would very often. Of course, if it happened that a defence was raised by counsel or solicitor in every case that came before us that would double our duties, but for my part I should not object to that, provided it helped us to arrive at more just decisions. I do not think anybody ought to object to that, because we do not, after all, have too much hard work. I see no objection to it; I should be glad to have it, but it is a matter of detail, and the expense would be tremendous.

45075. What I was thinking was this: In a great number of cases there is no defence?—No.

45076. And persons do not desire to be defended?—No, they do not.

45077. In a great number of cases it is a question of a fine or of being dealt with at once, whichever the person prefers?—Yes.

45078. It is in comparatively few cases, is it not, that there are defences raised before you?—Yes, comparatively few.

45079. But there may be in some of those cases which are dealt with in a somewhat summary fashion owing to the person not being represented really a good defence?—It may happen. I think that may arise from nervousness, probably, on the part of the person accused.

45080. I am thinking of the case of a man such as you described when you referred to the language of Mr. Justice Stephen, who does not know what to do, and is awed by being in a Police Court, and does not appreciate that the Magistrate is desirous of assisting him, and, even if he did appreciate it, he would not have the power of expressing what the facts are or what his defence should be. Supposing in a case a man has a right to be defended, it might no doubt mean adjourning for a day or two, if he desired it, but it would seem better that he should have the advantage of a defence?—If any scheme can be devised which is practicable, I for one should certainly welcome it, because I have had the good fortune not to have them myself, but I have seen more than one or two letters from persons to my colleagues, persons who have been convicted, that have convinced me and them that the conviction was a mistake; they have been for trivial matters, such as gambling and things like that, but they have been letters of a sort which, I think, could hardly be invented. Certainly, anything which would tend to save us from what is really the most dangerous thing in the administration of justice—that is, the convicting of an innocent person—ought to be welcomed by everybody who has to deal with the administration of justice.

45081. The more you attempt equality of treatment of persons charged before you the better it would be?—Yes. There is not much in the way of prosecutions at my Court. It is almost always done in person.

45082. Done by the police?—By the police in person and by individuals in person. There is very little in the way of solicitor or counsel.

45083. Do you get much complaint before you of illusage in the charge room?—No. I do get it said, but as I said before, I say to the people, "You were half-drunk, it is useless for you to make that allegation," because, even if it is true, it cannot be proved. I do have it said, and I have myself said very often, that I regret to hear the allegation made. I have said that before now when I have heard it perhaps three or four times in a week. Whether there is any truth in it, of course, I cannot tell.

45084. Complaint has been made on the occasions you have referred to, but do you recollect whether it was made by persons who came there for the first time?—Generally by persons who have been often there, because they say there is spite against them. This is the sort of thing: Joseph Nagle, an ex-convict (a man I know perfectly well and he knows me), was charged with being drunk and disorderly. He said to the constable, "I passed you at the corner. Why did you follow me 200 yards and pounce on me when two other constables were also there? I went quite quietly." The constable admitted he went quite quietly. He said, "You know I would not have gone quietly if I had been drunk. Then you said to me, 'I will give you telling tales about us to that old Cluer.' I wish, Mr. Cluer, you would come yourself and see how the constables treat us after 12 in the streets; it is cruel." You must discount a remark like that made by an ex-convict; it is no use swallowing it as absolute truth; and yet it always strikes me that there is a grain of truth in it. There was a man walking home, he was half-drunk, or nearly drunk, or quite drunk; he had evidently been left to pass knowing he was rather a troublesome fellow, and then they thought it worth while to catch him with three constables instead of two—a very prudent thing to do if he was to be caught at all. These things when you hear them necessarily impress you; there is a substratum of truth, and, of course, an enormous amount of exaggeration.

45085. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Only one question with regard to these cases that you have given us. You have given us, I think, two cases as recently as last year?—Yes, and some this week.

45086. Those were cases in which you convinced yourself that the police had not told the truth or had not behaved quite properly, and you took no action about it for the reason you have told us?—Yes.

45087. Why do you not mark the charge sheet, because that would have been a protest?—I have been twelve years at it, and I must say marking the charge sheet I always thought was solely for the purpose of praise and not of blame. I have never made a mark of blame on a charge sheet at all, and I did not know until I heard it stated by my colleague that it was used for that purpose at all.

45088. We have had it from other witnesses, I think?—It is one of the details that has escaped me. It has never been mentioned to me, and I have never treated it as a proper method of procedure.

45089. When you heard these cases did you dismiss them with any observation?—Often I do.

45090. But these cases that you have given us of Davis's and Fardell's carmen?—In Davis's case particularly.

45091. You dismissed the case with an observation which would have shown that you were not satisfied with the conduct of the police?—Yes. I never hesitate to do that.

45092. There is always an Inspector in Court, is there not?—Yes.

45093. You do not know whether or not that observation is conveyed to the police?—No, I do not think it is at all.

45094. We are told that it is so in every case.

45095. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Davis's case was considered by the Commissioner. When Magistrates make observations they are reported by the Inspector, and the matter is investigated by the Commissioner?—For that purpose I should like Mr. Cluer to give us the date, if he can?—I have not got it, I have thrown the letter away. You can find the date. The case in which I expressed my regret to the Commissioner for the mistake that I had made was a case in Playhouse Yard. I am sure I can find it for you, and I will find you the date.

45096. Will you also supply us with particulars of those cases that you have mentioned, so that we can consult the Commissioner with regard to them?—Yes, I will supply you with what I can. I have left out several, but I have plenty more. I do not think, however, I ought to trouble about those.

45097. (*Chairman.*) Mr. Cluer, we are deeply indebted to you for coming here, and we thank you for your evidence.

Sir RALPH D. M. LITTLER, C.B., K.C., sworn.

Sir R. D. M. Littler, C.B., K.C.

4 May 1907.

45098. (*Chairman.*) You are one of His Majesty's Counsel and Chairman of Quarter Sessions of the County of Middlesex?—I am.

45099. I need not ask you anything further about your qualifications or about your experience in our Courts of Justice, but I understand that you practised for a great many years in criminal courts at the Sessions and at the Assizes on your Circuit?—Yes, on the Northern Circuit, especially in Lancashire, and more especially in Liverpool.

45100. And, of course, in the course of your practice you became intimately acquainted with the method in which proceedings are taken in the three classes of cases (indictable offences) that we have to inquire into?—Yes, I did. Of course, my practice, except very exceptionally in the police court, was mainly with regard to indictable offences tried by a jury.

45101. Apart from your experience of the police that you gained as counsel in those courts you have been now for a good many years Chairman of Quarter Sessions?—Yes.

45102. And, of course, you have come in contact with the Metropolitan Police a good deal in that way?—Very largely.

45103. From that the Commission thought that you might perhaps be willing and able to give us a little assistance with regard to the matters upon which we have to inquire?—I shall be very pleased to do so. I regard it as a public duty at your request.

45104. We have sent you a kind of memorandum of the heads of evidence, and there we have stated on the first page the exact terms of reference. You will see that they are somewhat limited. The first question I should like to ask you is one of quite a general character, and that is whether in your opinion the Metropolitan Police discharge their duties as a rule with discretion, honesty, and efficiency?—That is clearly my opinion, and with a very high degree of all three.

45105. In any of the capacities in which you have come in contact with the police have you noticed any misconduct on the part of any constable in the Force?—Except on two occasions, when I had the misfortune to try a policeman for felony, when I told him he was much more blameworthy than ordinary persons, I have known of no instance of misconduct, and that, of course, was not in the discharge of his duty; it was absolutely in default of duty.

45106. Have you any comment to make on the organisation of the Metropolitan Police Force?—What I have found has been this. When I first had the honour of being elected by my brother Magistrates to preside in this court there was a certain degree of keenness for securing convictions, and sometimes the volunteering of evidence which ought not to have been given, but that has absolutely disappeared, and the training of successive Police Commissioners and of the other high officials of the Force has been directly in the opposite way; that is to say, as far as I can learn, the police are warned and taught to be perfectly fair and perfectly impartial as between the Crown and the prisoner; and I am sure that that training has had very great effect. I do not think that any constable who comes here thinks that he is likely to get a reward by going out of his way, but I think, on the contrary, he feels he very likely will be blamed not only by the court, but by what he cares a good deal more about—namely, his superiors.

45107. Have you observed any improvement in the general character of the Force?—My experience as to the general character of the Force is this. Of course, we know that they are taken from a class which has not had the opportunity of high education, but I think for their class they are very intelligent, and, what is more important, I think they are exceedingly fair. I have found constables over and over again, when they have been standing in the witness-box here, volunteer statements in favour of the prisoner. For example, a man is called to prove several convictions, and he volunteers the statement, "But since his last conviction I find he has been doing his best to get an honest livelihood," or things of that kind.

45108. You have been over the questions that are contained in our memorandum?—Yes, I have.

45109. I gather that you are not able to answer in detail as to most of the questions?—As to most of them they are really matters which come more within the purview of Metropolitan police Magistrates than within my notice, but I should like, although perhaps I am volunteering it, to say that having seen how the police are acting, and knowing the area over which they have to work with a comparatively limited force, I can only say I think it would be a great misfortune if public confidence in the Metropolican Police Force were shaken. They have to perform their difficult duties, they have to be responsible for the lives and property of some seven millions of people, and either they ought to be very good, or, if they are not very good, it ought to be found out. My view is that it would be a very great misfortune, having regard to the experience I have had of them, if public confidence were shaken with regard to the way in which they at present discharge their duties.

45110. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I suppose that means assuming they discharge their duties at present properly?—Certainly. All I am able to afford the Commissioners information about is that they do discharge their duties marvellously well. Certainly, it is of the highest importance that they should be efficient, and being, as I believe, efficient, it would be a great misfortune if, by reason of the misconduct of one or two, public confidence were shaken in a body of men, who, in my view, perform their duty better than any police force I have ever been in contact with.

45111. That would mean it would be a very undesirable thing that the public should judge of the whole Force by one or two instances?—You have put to me precisely what I desire to convey to the Commission. As far as I can see, but you have a great deal more experience than I have, I can say that the police have discharged their duties exceedingly well. I might perhaps say this which has just occurred to me. I did not mention it when I sent in my memorandum to the Commission; I have for six years lived in Kensington, having previously lived in the County of Middlesex, and I must say that I think there is a marked diminution in the number of offences with which you are dealing, and I cannot help thinking that that is owing to the vigilance of the police in that district.

45112. And particularly as we have heard in some of the evidence with reference to solicitation in the streets?—Quite.

45113. It has improved remarkably, according to the evidence before us?—I very often have to go home about the time when I suppose you would be most likely to see the people who commit that class of offence, and I have been very much struck with the more orderly appearance of the streets, both with regard to drunkenness and the other offences to which you refer from year to year.

45114. Your experience is that you see fewer drunken persons about the streets than there used to be?—Quite.

45115. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) All the cases that have come before you have been under the care and conduct of solicitor and counsel?—Certainly.

45116. Of course, in your experience you dismiss cases or cases have not been proved?—Certainly, but I do not remember any case in which there has been any such suggestion as that a police-constable has in any way got up a case, or has done anything more than discharge his duties as any ordinary witness would do. I have also had one experience which has pleased me very much, and that is on more than occasion, the prisoner in the dock being undefended, evidence has been given as to his previous career, and I have said to him, "Have you anything to say?" One case especially impresses itself on my mind. The man, previously thrice convicted, said, "I cannot call anybody except the fixed point man where I have been working." I said to him that was possibly a dangerous thing unless he was quite safe. He said he was quite safe. I telephoned to Scotland Yard and ordered that constable to come. He came and he gave evidence so strongly in the prisoner's favour that I released him on recognisances, and I asked questions of him, as I have of other constables, as to his knowledge of those con-

victions. Wherever there has been any suggestion of a man being hunted down, I have been very careful to examine him myself, so that I might, if possible, call the attention of the Commissioner to the matter. I know no instance in the whole 18 years I have been here of any prisoner being able to establish that, having got decent employment after conviction, the police had either given information or had so acted in discharge of their watching under either the ticket-of-leave part of the sentence or where he has been subjected to police supervision as to prejudice him. I have not been able in any instance to trace a man having been discharged from his employment by reason of improper interference by the police.

45117. Have you had any cases in which a prisoner has been acquitted by a jury, and in which you yourself had any doubt about the behaviour of the police?—No, I do not think I can remember one in which the acquittal has been due to anything more than the ordinary question of doubt. I always strongly warn juries of the right of a man to be acquitted if there is the least doubt. I remember one case in which it was supposed the police had either committed perjury or made a strongly coloured statement for the purpose of securing a conviction.

45118. You do not know of one case?—I do not know of one case in the whole time.

45119. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you find any tendency in the police to support one another?—I think I remember one case, and one case only, because generally speaking the police now are very careful in taking down notes, and I am very careful in seeing those notes if I think there is any reason for finding any discrepancy. I do remember one case of quite a young constable who had taken a note himself, and I think he said rather more than the circumstances warranted him in saying for the purpose of supporting his superior officer; but that was about ten years ago.

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45120. In the Occurrence Book do you mean?—We hardly ever hear of the Occurrence Book here. What we have so constantly is that constables take down a note of what a prisoner has said when they have taken him into custody; perhaps he has talked on the way to the constable, and what I find is that they take that down immediately after, and whenever those notes have been taken down it has struck me that they had a genuine ring. I may be mistaken like anybody else, but my view has always been that the police have stated that which was favourable to him as well as that which was unfavourable, so far as one can judge. They always have a little memorandum book, and I have more than once examined those books for the purpose of seeing whether the man in the witness box has made the whole of his statement, and so on, and I have always found they have been perfectly fair.

45121. It does not often happen, does it, that a prisoner disputes the account which the constable gives of what the prisoner said when he was arrested?—Very seldom. Every now and then of course I have a prisoner who comes into the box and says everything which has been stated is a lie; but, as a rule, I do not remember that prisoners often ask a question about it.

45122. It strikes me that very often a statement is made which is strongly in favour of the police, but sometimes you do hear a dispute as to that which is a very important statement?—I think it is very seldom they dispute it unless they go, to use a common expression, the whole hog, and say it is a lie, but I do not know of any jury case in which the jury have not believed the statement of the constable in preference to that of the prisoner on such a question as that.

(*Chairman.*) We are greatly indebted to you, Sir Ralph, for your evidence.

FORTY-NINTH DAY.

Tuesday, 7th May 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).
J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Mr. Edmund Charles D'Eyncourt, sworn.

45123. (*Chairman.*) Are you one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates?—Yes.

45124. When were you appointed?—I was appointed at Christmas, 1896.

45125. To what courts have you been appointed?—North London, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Clerkenwell.

45126. I think you have received from us a communication, in response to which you said you would be good enough to come and give evidence before us?—That is so.

45127. I need not read you the terms of reference. Would you like me to ask you some questions, or would you prefer to make a statement?—I think I should prefer your putting questions, and I will try and answer them.

45128. With regard to the first general question, what, in your opinion, are the duties of constables in the metropolis with regard to the three classes of cases into which we have to inquire?—To put a stop to them—to stop open drunkenness in the streets, solicitation, and disorder.

45129. You have had a good many years' experience as a Magistrate, and of course a great many constables have been called before you, and a great many cases have been heard by you. What opinion have you formed on the question whether the police discharge their duties, as a rule, with discretion and efficiency?—As far as I can say, I think they discharge their duties with all three—honesty, efficiency, and discretion, and I may add perhaps, in spite of what a learned colleague of much greater experience has said, with very great intelligence.

Mr. E. C. D'Eyncourt.

45130. Have any recent instances of misconduct, or possible misconduct, come under your notice in the discharge of your duties?—I have only had in the last few years one at all serious charge of misconduct in the way of assault against a constable, and that occurred not very long ago at Clerkenwell. It touches really on another point, as it arose through a man being charged with disorder and using obscene language, and the Inspector at the station did not think there was sufficient to justify him in taking the charge. The man whom the constable sought to charge made no complaint at all at the station of any ill-usage or assault, but he afterwards applied to me for a summons against the constable, and I think brought a witness on the application. I granted him a summons. I heard it at considerable length. His case

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was very ably put by Earl Russell, but I dismissed the summons against the constable. It was one of those cases in which the man was a notoriously bad character, and the constable had seen him outside a public-house where he had no doubt committed an assault on the previous day, and he asked him to move on. The man, according to the constable, used bad language, whereupon the constable arrested him, and it was in the course of this arrest that this man who brought the summons said that he had been assaulted, but on the hearing of the case I came to the conclusion that there was no assault of a definite character. Of course, these were two very powerful men, and the prisoner resisted, but that was all.

45131. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Was it suggested that the truncheon was used?—No, it was not suggested for a moment.

45132. Then I do not quite understand what the assault was?—The man who took the summons out said that he was moving away when the constable kicked him and then struck him. No doubt the constable followed him.

45133. (*Chairman.*) You found that the constable had not assaulted and beaten him?—I came to the conclusion that there was not enough evidence.

45134. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) That is not a case of misconduct?—That was alleged misconduct.

45135. (*Chairman.*) Have you any comment or criticisms to make upon the organisation and work of the Metropolitan Police Force in regard to the three classes of cases which I have mentioned?—No, I really have not. It seems to me to be excellent. I ought perhaps to mention that there was one case, which some question arose about in the House of Commons, as to a constable arresting a woman, whom I discharged. I came to the conclusion that he made an error of judgment, but nothing more. I have the notes of that case here, if you would like to have them.

45136. You might perhaps give them to us. You need not mention names?—It was a case that Mr. Gladstone had to speak about in the House. These are my notes of the evidence in the case:—"William Roberts: Just before 1 a.m. to-day I saw the prisoner Ellen ——loitering outside Highbury Station. She put herself in the way on two occasions of men crossing the road, and entered into conversation with them. I asked her to go. She became abusive, and told me to do——" something. "She went along Upper Street, and entered into conversation with another man. I again asked her to go. She refused, and said, 'I am a respectable married woman. Lock me up.' I arrested her, and took her to the station." She was remanded till July 4th on her own bail. On that occasion she was represented by a solicitor, and gave evidence. Her evidence was this: "I was in Upper Street. A male friend spoke to me, named So-and-so. The constable told me to move on; he took me into custody. I spoke to no other man." Then another man, a gentleman—I need not give his name—gave his evidence, and said, "I saw the constable arrest the prisoner. He struck her, and used unnecessary violence. I heard the constable say he would arrest her for accosting men. She at once denied the charge in a civil and quiet way, and went quietly." Then that evidence was corroborated by two other independent witnesses. The woman was charged with disorder and bad language. I discharged her.

45137. It was not a case, then, under sub-section 11 which is the solicitation section of the Police Act?—I have no doubt what happened was the constable saw her addressing one or more men at 1 a.m. in the morning. He took her to be a prostitute, and told her to move on, and when she objected he arrested her. When the charge was investigated at the station it was found that there was no evidence of prostitution, but upon the statement of the constable there was sufficient to justify a charge of disorder and bad language, and that was what she was charged with before me. I came to the conclusion that the constable had acted rather hastily and made an error of judgment, but nothing more. There were no *mala fides* or anything of that sort about that matter.

45138. We have put down in the memorandum for your guidance some questions upon which we invite your evidence in case you should be able to assist upon any of the points mentioned. Do you know the Instruction Book?—Yes, to a certain extent.

45139. Have you any amendments to suggest or any criticisms to offer upon the Instruction Book?—The only omissions I can see in it are, and I may be wrong—these gentlemen perhaps will correct me if I am wrong—that there are no directions when a man is charged with being drunk, and denies it, as to sending for a doctor in that case. It is invariably done, but there are no instructions to that effect. And I think there are no instructions as to the exact specific method to be observed in the charge-room—that is to say, whether the prisoner should be put into the dock or not. I understand that usually the prisoner is put into the dock, but the dock is not quite the same as in a criminal court; there is a sliding rail.

45140. Is it your impression that the prisoner is put into the dock in the charge room before the charge is accepted by the Inspector?—That I do not really know, but I understand it is the practice, certainly where there is any charge of violence at all or disorder, to put him in the dock.

45141. Do you think that there ought to be an instruction to the Inspector or the Acting Inspector in the charge room that the prisoner ought not to be put into the dock until he has decided to take the charge?—No, I would not say that because I think that is a case in which the Inspector must really judge. It is so very difficult. One gets a great number of cases where violent prisoners have assaulted constables and people in the charge room—a great number. I see there is a special direction that prisoners are not to be put in the cells unless it is necessary.

45142. Have you any remarks to make upon the arrangement of the Instruction Book?—That is a mere question of editing. I notice that it is slightly diffused. You get instructions on the various points in different parts of the book, but I am not sure that is not necessary.

45143. It is rather difficult to find what you want at the moment in it?—Occasionally. That is only a question of re-editing. I think the matter is excellent.

45144. The matter is substantially in accordance with what you think it ought to be?—I think so. I think it is excellent so far as I can say.

45145. Then passing from the Instruction Book to the question of arrest, are the directions as to the method of effecting arrests satisfactory?—I think so. As far as I remember they are, that it should be done as quietly as possible, and with as little disturbance as possible, the prisoner taken by the arm and nothing more.

45146. Do prisoners ever complain before you that they have been treated by constables irregularly or with undue violence on the way to the police station?—Occasionally.

45147. What have you observed as to that kind of complaint?—As a rule there is very little in it. A half-drunken man cannot be handled very gently, and he does not remember his kicks and struggles, but he remembers somewhat a feeling of stiffness the next morning perhaps.

45148. Do you remember any case in which you thought from what the prisoner said or from marks of violence shown by the prisoner that the complaint was well justified?—Not for some years. I have once or twice some years ago thought the truncheon was used perhaps with a little more violence than was necessary, but it is extremely difficult in those cases to say without seeing the actual fight or struggle. I have known it very seldom and never sufficiently for me to have called the attention of the Commissioner to it or taken any step of that sort.

45149. Have you any reason to believe that constables ever use their power of arresting unnecessarily? What I mean is this, that the statutes dealing with these three offences give power of summary arrest to the Metropolitan police-constables. Do you think they use those powers unnecessarily owing to bad temper or any other cause?—No, I do not think so. In these cases it is not a question of taking the name and address and summoning afterwards. They have to stop the thing going on then and there. They have to stop a drunken man being riotous or a woman soliciting or behaving disorderly, and by simply taking the name and address that cannot be done. They must arrest.

45150. Then you are really answering the question I was next going to put to you, which is, do constables ever arrest people when they might just as well proceed by summons?—Of course in some cases it might be done, but not in those classes of cases. I see Mr. Plowden mentioned the case of cruelty to horses. The reason for that is that it is most important that the horse should be brought immediately to be seen, and what happens is that the horse going along with a sore shoulder or very lame has got to be taken to the station, and the man goes with it. He is brought before the court as soon as possible, or if it cannot be till the next morning he is always let out on bail.

45151. You say that in the case of drunkenness and disorder in the streets and solicitation in the streets the method of proceeding by summons is not as a rule applicable at all?—No.

45152. Now coming to the charge room, do you find that prisoners before you or defendants before you ever complain that they have been improperly treated in the charge room, that they have not been heard by the Inspector or that he has been guilty of any irregularity?—No, I have never heard of such a complaint. In fact, they occasionally appeal from the constable to the Inspector who took the charge.

45153. Do you think from your experience that Inspectors as a rule exercise a sound discretion in taking or refusing charges?—I think so.

45154. Of course, in some cases, though I suppose by no means the majority, you do acquit the prisoner and dismiss the charge?—Oh! yes, certainly.

45155. Do you recollect any case in which you have dismissed the charge in which you formed the judgment that the charge ought not to have been taken by the Inspector?—Not in this class of case. It occasionally occurs in those difficult cases of obtaining lodgings, or money, or something of that sort, by false pretences.

45156. Cases in which the charge amounts to an indictable offence?—Yes, or might amount to it.

45157. Does your experience lead you to believe that Inspectors are from professional bias or other causes unduly prone to take charges that a Magistrate or other competent unbiassed person not connected with the police force would, if he was in command of the charge room, refuse?—No, I do not think they do. To illustrate that, I have occasionally come across a statement made as to something that has been done not in the particular case before one, and I have asked how it was that there was no charge made in that case, and the Inspector has said that "the evidence was so and so before me, and I did not think it amounted to sufficient to justify a charge." That has frequently happened, and I have always found their discretion very wisely used.

45158. What in your view is the character of the proceedings in the charge room? You know what is stated in the Instruction Book as to the duty of the Inspector. What is the character of the duty cast upon him? Is it a merely executive duty, or does it partake of a judicial character as well?—It seems to partake of all three of those that you have put down in this question, a disciplinary hold on the constable, a means of securing the attendance of the person arrested at the police court, and a preliminary investigation into the guilt of the prisoner. It seems to me to amount to all of those, and in addition of course when a person is arrested in the street a constable has to do something with him, and he has to take him somewhere. He cannot stand with him the whole of the rest of the time he is on duty, and therefore something has to be done with him. I do not see what else could be done when prisoners are taken to the police station but what is done.

45159. Then his duty, as I understand you, is to consider whether there is a *prima-facie* case, to consider, first of all, what is the charge, whether it is a charge in respect of which the constable has the power to arrest summarily?—Yes.

45160. And then to consider what the constable says in support of his charge?—Yes.

45161. And if he comes to the conclusion there is a *prima-facie* case then he ought to take the charge. That is what I understand is the effect of your evidence?—Yes, certainly. It is really the province almost of a grand jury to see if there is a *prima-facie* case.

45162. Take the case of drunkenness. Supposing a constable says to the Inspector "I charge this man"—that is the prisoner—"with having been drunk and disorderly in Piccadilly, and I arrested him," and the Inspector on looking at the man comes to the conclusion that the man is not drunk. What is the Inspector's duty then?—I should think he would probably in that case if he had no doubt about it at all let the man go.

45163. In other words, he would refuse the charge?—Yes.

45164. With the consequence that the refusal of the charge would be entered in the refused charge book?—Certainly.

45165. Then supposing he is not quite sure. Supposing he has got a doubt about the matter, what is the Inspector's duty?—I suppose he would be entitled then to summon a doctor to his assistance, and I should think that would probably be his duty. I should think he would do so probably if the man denied being drunk, and the constable persisted in the charge.

45166. You think he ought to summon a doctor, even though the prisoner does not ask that he should be examined by a doctor?—I think that if the constable persists in the charge that the man was drunk at the time, and the Inspector is in doubt about it as to whether there is sufficient to make a *prima-facie* case, then I should think, aside from police regulations, that he ought to summon a doctor in that case to decide. I do not quite know whether that is done. That case very seldom occurs, I think.

45167. If you look at page 4 of the syllabus you will see this question, Having regard to the damage to reputation sometimes sustained by innocent persons in consequence of their being publicly put upon their trial for these street offences, are you of opinion that some reform is desirable in the regulations as to taking and refusing charges?—No, I do not think so. I saw, and I heard, what was suggested the other day, but I think any change would be attended with greater evils—that is to say, I see it was suggested that the charge should not be actually entered without a preliminary investigation, the man being allowed to go away on bail without having been charged. It seems to me that that preliminary investigation must be in the absence of the person charged, and that of course in itself is subject to a very grave objection.

45168. The suggestion that you are referring to is simply this: under the present system the Inspector must either refuse the charge or accept the charge. If he refuses the charge the prisoner goes at once without bail. If the Inspector accepts the charge it is his duty to detain the prisoner in the cells until he is released on proper bail?—Or at the station—not necessarily in the cells.

45169. Quite so. In that case if the charge is taken it must come before the Magistrate the following day?—Yes.

45170. The suggestion is this, that the Inspector might have the power of releasing the prisoner upon giving bail to attend, say, the next day at the police station for the further consideration of the question whether the charge ought to be accepted. Do you see any objection to the adoption of that suggestion?—Yes, I do. I think it would lead to an inquiry, as I say, behind the back of the person charged, and if he is charged he is entitled to have his accusers then and there at the station before him, and then and there to have the charge taken, and to go before a Magistrate. I do not think I would at all say anything in favour of any private inquiry out of his presence.

45171. Take a case of this kind: a woman is brought in in custody charged with solicitation. She says, "I am not a prostitute at all, I am a respectable married woman, and my husband is X. Y." Supposing her husband is away from home she may not be able to get bail there and then. If the Inspector takes the charge she is kept in the cells all night, and then brought up in public to be tried on this charge. That is a very grievous trial, is it not, to a respectable woman?—Yes, very.

45172. And in a case like that, for instance, she hardly likes to go to her friends if her husband is away from home. She would then think, "I will send for my people," if she has a brother, or some friend, but whatever friend she may have in mind it

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is a very painful thing for her to have to do, is it not?—It is, I quite agree.

45173. Then the suggestion is that in all cases where the Inspector looking at the woman has any doubt in his own mind as to whether she does belong to this class of woman or not, where he thinks there may be truth in her allegation that she is a respectable married woman, and it has been an accident that she should have been caught in suspicious circumstances and surrounding, that he should have the right of saying, "Well, madam, I will let you go if you will give your name and address, and you must attend here to-morrow, and then you may bring your husband or bring any friends you like, and then I will consider whether I will take the charge." What objection is there to his taking that course? Please do not think I am expressing my opinion: I am only seeking to ascertain yours?—As I said before, I think it would make it an inquiry behind the accused person's back to begin with, and I think there is very great objection to all that sort of thing going on, and trying the case. As to the hardship, my experience is that it is very, very seldom that such a case occurs.

45174. Very likely. It is of course the one-hundredth case, the hard case, that always gives rise to difficulty and to attacks upon a system. I know it is a very rare case, but I do not quite follow what you say about an inquiry behind the back of the accused. Take the case I have put. The charging constable tells his story, I assume quite honestly, that he saw this lady speaking to no fewer than three men, one after another, at midnight, in such and such a street, and he arrested her. She says: "It is all a mistake. I am a respectable married woman, and I can explain everything," but she wants time. The suggestion is that the question of taking the charge might be adjourned for twenty-four hours. The constable may do nothing more. Why should the constable do anything more? The accused goes away, knowing that if she does not come the next day with her husband or supported by her friends, the charge will be taken. If the husband comes and the whole matter is then and there explained, and the Inspector says, "I am satisfied," the charging constable ought to say, "Very well, I am content"?—Of course, the Inspector, or whoever takes the charge when this woman is dismissed *pro tem.* on bail, or under some sureties, would then proceed to make inquiries, and he would make all the inquiries he could through the police.

45175. Would the Inspector make inquiries?—I suppose he would.

45176. Why should the Inspector make inquiries?—I understood that was the proposition, that taking the charge should be put off for twenty-four hours, or longer, if necessary, while inquiry was made.

45177. No. I see no objection to inquiries being made, but that was not part of my hypothesis. The Inspector simply turns to the constable and says, "I cannot take the charge now, but I will take the accused's bail that she will appear here at 3 p.m. to-morrow"?—You mean to give a little longer time for her to prepare her defence.

45178. Yes. I would suggest to you that the Inspector is discharging his duties, as you said he discharges duties of a *quasi* judicial character, and he would probably make no inquiry at all. It would be no part of his duty to do it. The constable might perchance, but I do not see what interest he would have to do it?—I do not think I quite understood your question. As I followed it it was this, that when there was any doubt about a charge it should be competent for the person in charge of the station to postpone taking that charge at all for a definite time, so that the person might have an opportunity of clearing himself, or rather, establishing the utter improbability of the charge. Am I to understand that during that time either the Inspector or the police-constable charging should make no further inquiries into the matter?

45179. I do not suggest that the police-constable should not. He himself is the prosecutor. I do suggest the Inspector need do nothing?—It seems to me that it would lead to a more prolonged inquiry, which is the proper province of a properly-constituted court, and not the province of the initial inquiry before an Inspector. That is the difficulty, it seems to me.

45180. Then if, instead of the Inspector, some other officer, not a member of the Police Force, and not necessarily a person of the status of a Magistrate, was appointed at each police station to discharge that preliminary work, some possible anxiety might be got rid of, might it not?—No, I do not think so. I think it would only duplicate the inquiry. I think you would simply have a double inquiry. The same odium would have attached to the person being taken to the station that now attaches to being charged. It is only prolonging the agony, I think.

45181. But if it turns out that the constable has entirely blundered, and that the accused in the case supposed is really wholly innocent, and a perfectly respectable person, the public proceedings would have been avoided?—Yes, no doubt in certain cases that might be so; but, as a matter of fact, what happens is somebody, we will say, of unblemished character and position, is charged with some offence of a kind which it is difficult to rebut at the moment, and he can then send for friends. He can always send and give his references, and, as I understand, it is always taken into consideration at the station at this preliminary investigation. The officer has ample time to do that. I think the words of the directions to Station Inspectors and sergeants are very ample on that point.

45182. You think that considerable latitude is now allowed to an Inspector, if he likes, as to the time that he may take in saying, "I refuse or accept the charge"?—Yes. Of course, as a rule, a charge taken at night would not come on till the next day, and he has 10 or 12 hours to consider the matter.

45183. You think that an adjournment at the station itself for two or three hours would meet most cases?—I think so.

45184. I have, to the best of my ability, put to you the sort of case that may involve very great grievance in certain cases, and I think you have caught the point of my suggestion?—I think so.

45185. Then I understand, on the whole, you come to the conclusion that the existing system is much better than any other system that can be suggested?—I think it is better than any other that has been suggested.

45186. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Have you yourself no other suggestion?—No, I have no suggestions. It is impossible to get a perfect system.

45187. (*Chairman.*) Would you think that any gain would result from substituting, in place of the Inspector or station-sergeant, a public officer appointed not by the Commissioner, but appointed, say, by the Home Office, whose sole duty it should be to consider charges?—No; I think that would be a mistake, and for this reason: The Police Inspector or the station-sergeant has had the experience of a constable, and gone up all through the ranks, and he knows the working of these things in the street, and how they go on, and how these things really do go from that point of view. You get before the Magistrate, and he looks at it from a perfectly different point of view, and not the point of view of the police or the public, but he tries to do what is right. I think it is very essential you should have both those points of view, but if you get a man from outside he would only be a sort of subsidiary Magistrate. I think it is very important to have a man at the station who has had the experience of the police and the way in which the duties have to be carried out and worked—most important.

45188. Leaving the charge-room and coming to the cells, do prisoners ever complain that they have not been properly treated in the cells, or that the cells are dirty and not fit places for them?—I have had occasionally prisoners complain of having been thrown into the cells violently, and that sort of thing, particularly with violent or drunken prisoners, but I have never found any very great substance in any of these matters.

45189. No case has come before you in which anything of the sort has been proved to your satisfaction?—No.

45190. Then, with regard to bail, are the regulations satisfactory, in your opinion?—I think so; they are very simple now.

45191. Do prisoners ever complain that their sureties have been kept waiting too long?—No, I have never heard that. They sometimes say, "I could not get bail before so-and-so," but the police invariably send,

and I am often surprised at the quickness with which they find a friend.

45192. What have you to say about the regulations as to medical attendance?—Those in the book seem to me to be very simple—that whenever a person is ill the doctor should invariably be sent for. As I have said, there does not seem to be any regulation as to sending for a doctor when a person disputes drunkenness, although I understand it is done always.

45193. Have any cases recently come under your notice where you think a doctor ought to have been sent for when, in fact, he was not sent for?—No, none.

45194. What is your practice as to the receipt of medical certificates in cases of drunkenness?—Of course, they are not medical certificates that are put before us at all. They are merely statements given to the Inspector or station-sergeant, stating that a doctor was called and said—and they then quote him, as a rule, verbatim—"The prisoner is drunk," or "The prisoner has been drinking," or something of that sort.

45195. That is a copy of the entry in the Occurrence Book, is it not?—Yes, I suppose it is.

45196. Do you look at that at any stage of the proceedings?—In 19 cases out of 20 prisoners charged with drunkenness plead guilty, but your question would naturally apply to the cases where they plead not guilty. In that case one hears the evidence, and if the matter is strenuously disputed I then ask whether they would like to have the sergeant who took the charge, and if it is still disputed I ask them if they would like to have the doctor's evidence. Then I look at it, and see what it is, if they say they would like to have the doctor. As a rule, if a prisoner can afford it, and the doctor is called, he has to pay the extra expense of his attendance, so before saying, "Perhaps you would like to hear what the doctor says," I look to see what he has said, and I read it to them. They usually then say, "No," but very occasionally they say they would like to see the doctor still. Of course, where the quotation from the doctor throws open any doubt I would send for him.

45197. That copy of the doctor's opinion is clearly not evidence?—Clearly not.

45198. And it is not treated as evidence in the case?—No.

45199. Do you look at it at the commencement of the case?—No, I do not. It is pinned, as a rule, on the charge-sheet, which is in the hands of the chief clerk; and towards the end of the case, when the necessity for looking arises when you have heard the evidence, I ask him, "Is there a certificate?" because we have it usually entered on the register that the doctor has been called.

45200. It seems to me that it must affect your mind to a certain extent if you look and see the entry in the Occurrence Book. As I understand it, you look at it, and then you say to the defendant, "Do you wish to have the doctor called?"—Yes.

45201. And you do that whether the doctor has certified that the prisoner was drunk or whether he has certified he was sober, or given him a kind of certificate, saying, "He is not drunk now"?—If the doctor says the prisoner is not drunk, of course you would discharge the prisoner. He would get the benefit of that.

45202. But supposing the certificate was something like this form, which we have had more than once proved, "Not drunk now, but suffering from the effect of excessive drinking, or has been drinking—now sober"?—As a rule in a case of drunkenness and disorder a man is not incapably drunk. He is probably capable of walking about, and fighting, but he is acting under the influence of drink, and that is where as a rule you would have that sort of statement made.

45203. But I take it in a drunk and disorderly case—I take it from what was said by Mr. Denman in a case before us—that the elements of the offence are first that the accused was drunk; secondly, that he, being drunk, was disorderly. Is not that so?—Yes, they are bound up together.

45204. So that on a charge of that kind if a Magistrate comes to the conclusion that the prisoner was not drunk he discharges him?—Unless his conduct comes within the terms of the Police Acts, "such as likely to lead to a breach of the peace," which it very frequently does.

45205. Not when the charge is under the Licensing Act. As I understand it, and we have been told, the common charge that we have over and over again in the charge sheets is "Drunk and disorderly," and so-and-so, and that is under the Licensing Act, 1872?—Yes, or under Section 58 of the Police Act, 1839, in London.

45206. As I understood from Mr. Denman—in fact, I think one must see it from looking at the Act—two material allegations on the part of the prosecution are, first that the prisoner was drunk, and secondly that he was disorderly while being drunk?—Yes.

45207. So that the issue of drunkenness is material where the prosecution is under that section, and if the magistrate comes to the conclusion that the accused was not drunk he must acquit him?—Oh, no—not if he is disorderly within the Police Act.

45208. But supposing in the charge sheet the offence is entered under the Licensing Act?—Every court of petty sessions has certain evidence brought before it, and that evidence may reveal a perfectly different offence to what the man has originally been charged with, and it is perfectly open to every court of petty sessions to take the charge which the evidence reveals, and it is frequently altered. I say to prisoners, "You are charged with disorderly conduct." The Act and section under which prisoner is charged is not usually entered on the charge sheet.

45209. That is rather new to us. Of course, I accept what is your view of the law, but we have had, for instance, this kind of case, a solicitation case, and what I should have thought was an ordinary solicitation case prosecuted under Sub-section 13 of Section 54 of the Police Act, which is the insulting behaviour clause, "likely to lead to a breach of the peace"?—Yes.

45210. Then there is also Sub-section 11, which probably deals with solicitation cases. Am I to understand from you that if a woman was charged under Sub-section 13 with insulting behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace, and you thought it was a case of solicitation that you would convict for solicitation, although the entry in the charge sheet was clearly under Sub-section 13?—Yes, I think it would be open to you to do so if the evidence clearly disclosed it. You can have the person recharged on that charge, if necessary, but it is not usual to do so, the Magistrate as a rule merely convicting of the offence which the evidence discloses. The charge sheet is not a formal document like an indictment, but only a statement of what the prosecution intend to charge.

45211. Then I understand from you that if the charge sheet charge is entered as a drunk and disorderly charge under the Licensing Act, 1872, and you discharge the accused, that the accused may say that he has been acquitted both of drunkenness and of disorderly conduct?—Yes, I think you may say so.

45212. How would you enter up your conviction supposing you thought that the defendant had been disorderly, but had not been drunk?—I should enter it as disorderly conduct.

45213. Under what section?—It would be under Sub-section 13.

45214. That hardly helps if it is ordinary disorder. Supposing two men are going arm in arm along the pavement and pushing other persons off the pavement. That hardly comes under Sub-section 13. It might—I do not say that there might not be some evidence of it?—It would come under that if any. That is the section under which the police attempt to keep the streets decent.

45215. The reason I am asking that question is that one of your learned colleagues, I think it was Mr. Cluer, complained as to the state of the law about disorderly conduct. He complained that there was no proper definition in any statute of disorder as such, or disorder likely to lead to a breach of the peace as such?—No.

45216. Take Sub-section 13. "Every person who shall use threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned." Do you mean that mere senseless noise, booing, and such like, would come under that section?—That is a

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very difficult point, because there are the words "may be occasioned," and one has to bear that in mind. One has to consider whether the facts really do amount to that. There are a good many things which are really questions of degree. When men go along a quiet street singing songs at the top of their voices at 2 o'clock in the morning, or something of that sort, and knocking at everybody's door, you may say there are quiet old ladies living in the street and they are not likely to come and attack these men. But the section says, "Whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned." One must judge by the facts put before one in each case I think with regard to that. I would not advocate a more specific definition of "disorder." It is a dangerous thing.

45217. What we have been told, I think, and I knew it otherwise, is that the only thing before the Magistrate is the charge sheet which is sent from the police station, and there are the various columns and the offences are stated in the second column?—That is so, and if a further charge is gone into or received, involving fresh evidence, the man would be formally charged with that—taken out and charged by the police and brought in and re-charged. It is frequently done Further charges are often found out while the hearing is going on. I ought to say that the Magistrate seldom sees the charge sheet, unless for some special reason, and in some courts I believe the chief clerk does not do so. The charge sheet is, strictly speaking, a police document only.

45218. In the column recording the order of the court all it says is "10s., or seven days"?—And then the further charge would be entered.

45219. In what column?—That would be in the same column as the original charge.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It would be in the same column. Just underneath the existing charge the further charge would be added.

(*Witness.*) If I may point out, that is necessary because it might turn out that a man who is charged with some small thing has actually in doing that been guilty of a very serious matter, and if he was discharged there would be a miscarriage of justice.

45220. (*Chairman.*) At what point in the proceedings is the charge altered? I see that the heading is "Charge taken at —— police station, between the —— day of ——," and so on. Then in the second column the charge is entered by the Inspector. Supposing that is a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct, that would be under the Licensing Act?—Yes, or the Police Act.

45221. Then I understand if a case came before you and the evidence justified it, you might after the charge. Is that so?—That is so.

45222. That is entered upon the charge sheet?—No, not if it involved no fresh evidence. It would be entered if it was a material matter of a different nature and involving different evidence, such as a felony or misdemeanour which they required to consider, and the prisoner would be taken out to the station and recharged and brought in at a subsequent period.

45223. Who makes the alteration in the charge sheet?—That would be done by the Inspector in charge at the police court, if a further charge was necessary, and the chief clerk would enter the adjudication.

45224. Do you mean the clerk in your court?—He would write down what the Magistrate convicted the prisoner of on the evidence already given, or after the prisoner had been taken and recharged.

45225. At the police station?—At the police station.

45226. And the prisoner is then in custody?—He is then in custody.

45227. That is to say, he has surrendered—I do not know whether that is the technical term you use when a case is called?—Yes, he would be in custody.

45228. And then he goes into custody again if he has been out on bail?—Yes.

45229. And do I understand that you permit the prosecuting constable to alter the charge?—Oh, no. If prisoner has a further charge made that is done by the Inspector at the station. If the Magistrate hearing the evidence said, "This does not amount to a charge of drunk and disorderly, but it amounts to disorderly conduct likely to create a breach of the peace, and I shall take it as coming under that," the prisoner would not be recharged, but would then be convicted of disorderly conduct simply under that Sub-section 13.

45230. After you have heard evidence on the original charge, and you come to the conclusion that you cannot convict under that charge?—Yes. He would then be convicted of whatever the evidence revealed was the proper charge to be made.

45231. But ought not the prisoner then to be allowed to leave the dock. No; but if he is charged with a further and different offence he goes to the police station, where he is formally charged by the Inspector.

45232. And then he is rearrested?—He does not go away; he is there.

45233. Take that case, which I can quite follow. You say, "I do not think it is a case of drunk and disorderly conduct, as at present advised, but he was disorderly, and he ought to have been charged under Sub-section 13 of the Police Act"; but when you have heard the evidence, you either have to discharge him or to find him guilty, have you not?—Yes, if you deal only with the original charge.

45234. Then, according to the directions in the statute as we have extracted them in the course of this inquiry, the Magistrate then enters, or the clerk enters for him, under the heading "How Disposed of by Magistrate," the word "Discharged"?—Yes.

45235. And when the man is discharged he ought to go out of custody, ought he not?—No, no more than this: Supposing he is brought to the police station, and the Inspector investigates it, and says to the constable, "No, you cannot charge him with this; the evidence does not show this. He must be charged with so-and-so." He is then and there charged with so-and-so at the police station.

45236. Do you think it comes within the province of the Inspector to advise the constable what charge he should make against the prisoner?—What happens, as I understand it, is this—that the constable arrests a man for being drunk and disorderly in the case you have taken. The evidence, in the Inspector's opinion, does not amount to sufficient evidence to charge him with being drunk and disorderly, but, in the Inspector's opinion, there is evidence to charge him with disorderly conduct under Section 13; and the Inspector rejects the evidence as to drunkenness, and he is charged with disorderly conduct. But he is not dismissed from the police station and rearrested outside during the hesitation of the Inspector.

45237. There is all the difference in the world between the two cases. I have been asking you some questions, which you have been good enough to answer, about the proceedings in the charge-room. All that I understand. In the case I suggested the Inspector says to the constable who has arrested a prisoner, "I will not take a charge of drunk and disorderly on your statement; the charge ought to be so-and-so—insulting behavious, or something of that kind, under Sub-section 13. If you make that charge I will take it." Then the constable, using his own discretion, says, "I make the charge." That is what I understand to be the course of procedure?—That is what would be done.

45238. But when once the charge is made, it is then that your jurisdiction comes in?—Yes.

45239. Then if you, having heard the evidence brought forward by the prosecutor in support of the charge entered on the charge-sheet, come to the conclusion it is not proved, I suppose you enter on the charge-sheet "Discharged"?—As a matter of fact, what one really enters is "Discharged" if you discharge him, but if he is charged with another offence, and convicted on that, you enter what he is charged with and convicted upon on the register. That is what I do. I do not know whether my colleagues do the same.

45240. That becomes somewhat material with regard to one or two of the questions we have been examining into. I quite understand that when the constable is proving the case that the Court might say to him, "Well, you are not making a case of drunk and disorderly," and there may be power in the Court to amend the charge there?—I follow that.

45241. But if the Court heard the case to the end, I do not understand then how the charge comes to be altered so as to fit the facts of the case. It may be that there is something in one of the statutes that makes it permissible, but I should point out this to you—that in the charge-sheet under the heading "Charge" there are the words, "How disposed of by Magistrate" and "What offence proved." That seems to indicate that the Magistrate is not wholly bound by the charge as entered in the charge-sheet?—That is so, I think.

45242. Can you refer me to any statute which deals with that?—No, I cannot for the moment.

45243. The Secretary is good enough to point out that this very matter arose in one of the cases that came before us—the case of George Mullins. The charge was taken by an Inspector, and entered by him on the charge-sheet like this: "Drunk, disorderly, and making use of obscene language at Oakley Street, Parish of Lambeth." In the result the prisoner was discharged by the Magistrate. The evidence went to show that at the police court this charge that was entered in the charge-sheet was abandoned, and some other charge was made. In the result the prisoner was let off altogether. One of the things that I could not quite understand was how the charge came to be altered. It is not shown on the charge-sheet in that case. I can understand the Magistrate might have power to amend the charge-sheet?—I think that is so. I think he has power to amend it, and, if the evidence before me points to such a thing, then I amend the charge-sheet. But perhaps I ought to have said that where there is a separate charge of a perfectly different nature altogether—if the man is charged with disorder, and there is a charge of theft brought against him—then he would be taken out and recharged. When it is quite a different matter altogether, he would be recharged, but where there is no further or different charge I think the words you have used would correctly describe it—that it is for the Magistrate, on hearing the evidence, to say, "I shall amend this charge; the evidence before me does not seem to me to justify the charge originally before me." I think the words you have used would quite correctly describe the process.

45244. Then I may take it your practice is so to amend the charge on the charge-sheet, and you take the precaution of directing the clerk to make the alteration in the charge-sheet?—No, the charge on the charge-sheet would not be amended in that case, but the adjudication would show in the proper column of what offence the prisoner was convicted.

45245. The next question we ask in our memorandum is: Under what statutory provisions are cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets dealt with? I think you will find a list of the statutes which we took from the evidence of Sir Edward Henry. I assume that list is correct?—That is correct, except that it should be the Licensing Act of 1872, and not of 1882.

45246. That is a mere clerical error. In your experience do you find any special difficulty in the application of those provisions to particular cases arising from the language of the statutes, or it may be the inherent character of the offence?—No, I do not think so. Of course, the words under the Vagrancy Act and under the Police Act are different as to solicitation.

45247. That leads me to ask you this question. Take the Police Act, Sub-section 11, of Section 54. The words at the end of the sub-section are "to the annoyance of inhabitants or passengers"?—Yes.

45248. Am I right in saying that there are three material allegations to be proved by the prosecutor in order to make a case under that sub-section: first, that the prisoner is a common prostitute or night walker; secondly, that on the date and at the place mentioned by the prosecutor she was loitering and accosting, etc.; and, thirdly, the allegation that her loitering, etc., was done to the annoyance of inhabitants or passengers?—Yes.

45249. Those are the three material allegations?—Those are the three material allegations.

45250. Would you kindly tell us what evidence you as a rule take as amounting to *prima-facie* evidence that the accused person is a prostitute or night walker?—The usual evidence would be that a constable would say, "I saw this woman speaking to three or four different men who pushed her aside, or she followed one two or three times, and he told her to go away." "Do you know this woman?" "Yes; I have seen her in that road for the last three weeks accosting people." That is the usual sort of evidence that is given.

45251. You would not accept the mere loitering about and accosting men on one particular evening as sufficient?—That would not be sufficient evidence of her being a prostitute unless there was evidence *aliunde* of that.

45252. Do you inquire whether any caution has been given to the woman?—No, I do not think that is necessary. As a rule or very often it is said, "I cautioned her two or three times," or something of that sort.

45253. My reason for asking the question is that we have been informed that constables usually take the precaution of not relying simply on the fact that they have seen a woman habitually in the street at night, and so on, talking to men, as being sufficient evidence, but they generally before they actually arrest her caution her once, if not twice, that she must not accost men?—That no doubt is so. I think there are instructions in the police regulations to that effect, and it would be open to you to say to a constable, "Have you ever seen her there before?" "No, I never have." Then probably that would be taken into consideration and you would discharge her. As a rule in solicitation cases they never plead guilty in the first instance. In most cases of drunkenness they do plead guilty.

45254. Take a case under the Vagrancy Act where the words are "riotous and indecent behaviour." Do you treat mere accosting as riotous and indecent behaviour?—No, I do not. I only treat it under the Police Act as solicitation.

45255. And then you require some evidence of annoyance, I suppose?—When the evidence amounts to, as I have given an instance, people saying "Go away," and that sort of thing, I take that as annoyance. It is very difficult to get people to come forward.

45256. Then I take it you convict on the evidence of one constable alone?—Yes, frequently. It is extremely difficulty to get people to come forward who have been annoyed.

45257. Can you remember any case in which the person accosted has come forward to complain?—Yes. I have had two or three within the last two or three years, but not more.

45258. It is very rare, I gather?—Very rare. It is partly from pity and partly not wishing to come to the court.

45259. We have been told it has been the custom at Marlborough Street for some time to take the solicitation cases under Sub-section 13 of the Act of 1854, where the words are "insulting words and behaviour"?—Yes.

45260. Would you accept the mere annoyance shown by a man who is accosted, or it may be the turning round of two or three people to look at a woman as amounting to evidence of insulting behaviour likely to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned?—No. I should deal with that under the section of the Police Act as to solicitation. I daresay your attention has been drawn to the case of Bonner *v.* Lushington (57 Justice of the Peace, page 168). As far as I recollect that decision it was a question of fact whether it did amount to riotous behaviour within the words of the Vagrant Act.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That case was referred to by Sir Albert de Rutzen, although he did not mention the name, as the case of an appeal from Quarter Sessions.

(*Witness.*) I should deal with those cases under that Act if they seized hold of a man or made any indecent gestures or anything of that sort—then I would treat it under the Vagrancy Act. Of course there you can imprison without the option of a fine.

45261. (*Chairman.*) As I gathered from the evidence given before us which I need not trouble you with in detail, it was this, that difficulty is found in proving under the Vagrancy Act or under the Police Act that the woman is a common prostitute. It is clear that she must belong to the class before she can commit the offence?—That is so.

45262. That is not so under Sub-section 13, and, of course, generally in cases where the woman is arrested I should think she is guilty of something, she may

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insult a man or pull at his sleeve or something of that kind, and for that reason it appears to have become the practice at Marlborough Street to proceed under Sub-section 13 to avoid the difficulty of proving that the accused is a common prostitute. Do you approve of that practice?—I forget for the moment the words of the Vagrant Act, but I thought she had to be proved a common prostitute under that.

45263. Yes, it is in the Vagrancy Act. The sub-section that I am thinking of is Sub-section 13 of the Police Act. I have forgotten how many arrests, but quite a large number of arrests of women were made in the Marlborough Street district, and the women were charged under Sub-section 13, and in the one case in which we investigated it certainly appeared to me that it was either a case of solicitation or nothing?—I should not have thought ordinary solicitation came under that section at all, but I only speak with deference.

45264. That is what one or two of your learned colleagues have told us. Then leaving that I should like to ask you whether any cases of solicitation of women by men have come under your notice. Have women in any case come to the court to charge men?—I have had cases where a man has been charged with being drunk and disorderly going up and speaking to various women and putting his arm round them and that kind of thing, but I have never had a case where the principal part of the offence was solicitation.

45265. You have had cases of assault or what amounted to assault?—Yes, as a rule when a man is charged with drunk and disorderly conduct the constable mentions that as part of it. You say, "What was the disorderly conduct?" and he says so and so. Of course, one regards that as a very serious aggravation of the offence, but I have never had a case of male solicitation.

45266. Have you any reason to think that there is much solicitation by men of women—I mean solicitation in a quiet way, but which may not be the less insulting because of that. Such a case, for instance, as a man going up to a woman in Piccadilly or in Regent Street and saying, "Will you come and have tea with me?" or something of that kind, he being a stranger?—I fancy if it occurs it would not occur in Piccadilly or Regent Street, but it would be in quieter neighbourhoods. I really cannot answer that question. I have never had the case come before me at all. Of course one knows that that sort of thing does occur.

45267. Supposing complaint were made to that effect before you, is there any statute under which you could deal with the matter?—I think the nearest thing to it would be under Sub-section 13.

45268. There the words are "Likely to produce a breach of the peace"?—Yes.

45269. That has been suggested before?—I do not know of any other.

45270. The sort of offence I am speaking of, although it may not be a legal offence, may certainly be a moral offence?—A man speaking to a woman or a woman to a man is not of itself an offence, unless, of course, under special circumstances, such as a woman being a prostitute or amounting to solicitation.

45271. Communications have reached us, naturally of a somewhat confidential nature, that ladies are frequently molested by well-dressed men, who do not, of course, assault them, and do nothing to attract anybody's attention, but still they do it in a way that naturally annoys a pure-minded and properly-conducted woman?—Yes; and it is a very disagreeable thing no doubt.

45272. Do you know of any statute under which that can be dealt with now?—No, I do not.

45273. The next topic is the alleged bribery or blackmailing by constables. Have you any reason to suppose that bribery of a police-constable by prostitutes is common or widespread in the metropolis?—I have had no instance of it at all.

45274. You mean no instance of it proved at all before you?—I have had no instance in which the allegation was made, except to this extent: Occasionally a constable will say, "He offered me half-a-crown to let him go," or "She offered me 10s. to let her go." I always ask them whether they accepted it, and they always say, "No." I have never heard more than that, and that not very frequently.

45275. Do you remember any case in which any woman accused under one of these sections for solicitation or analogous misconduct has said, "I bribed that man over and over again," or words to that effect?—No, I never remember one.

45276. With regard to bribery by street bookmakers, have you anything to tell us?—No, I have had no case at all of that kind. I see one of the questions put is as to the increase or diminution. I do not know whether it is at all interesting, but I have had the figures with regard to drunkenness and solicitation taken out for the years 1900, 1903, and 1906 at Clerkenwell.

45277. We should like to have those, if you will read them out?—In the year 1900 the charges of drunkenness were 4,177, and solicitation 10. In the year 1903 (that was, of course, after the Licensing Act, 1902, which gave constables power to arrest for simple drunkenness) the drunken charges amounted to 4,406, and I ought to add that they would probably have been more than that, because the parish of St. Luke's was taken away then, so that there would have been probably at least 5,000 for that year. The solicitation cases had increased from 10 to 134 between 1900 and 1903.

45278. In which district is that?—In Clerkenwell. Then in the year 1906 the cases of drunkenness had diminished from 4,406 to 4,055, and the cases of solicitation had diminished from 134 in 1903 to 61. I do not know whether you would like to look at this paper.

45279. Thank you. (*The paper was handed in.*) I think the only other topic on which I need trouble you is as to the way in which constables discharge their duty in your court as prosecutors. It is the duty of a constable, having made a charge, to attend in your court and prosecute. How do the constables discharge that duty?—I think they do it fairly well. These charges, as a rule, are not complicated, but if it is a complicated matter, and it is a case for remand, and I think that it is a case where the constable should be represented, I intimate to the authorities, and usually the constables are represented. I think, on the whole, the way in which they conduct them is sufficient.

45280. Do you think constables ought to have the aid of a solicitor or counsel more frequently than they do?—Occasionally there is a case where the matter has grown, as some of these cases do, and in those cases it would be desirable, and I think in those cases they nearly always are represented, but in these ordinary small cases of drunkenness and solicitation I do not think there is a necessity. You see, until a case has been really gone into it is difficult to say what sort of proportion it may assume.

45281. There is generally a remand, I take it?—Yes, and then there is an opportunity for the police to be represented.

45282. You do not think, I gather, that the administration of justice suffers from the fact that there is no public prosecutor such as the Procurator Fiscal?—No, I do not think so. Of course, a very large number of constables in London have been soldiers in the Army, and that certainly is an excellent training for the purpose; it gives them certainly training not only for dealing with cases in the streets but in court, too.

45283. I do not know why, if they have been soldiers, they should necessarily be good advocates?—No, but they have been accustomed to going before courts-martial and that sort of thing. I think it is a great aid to them.

45284. Do you think that the defendants suffer from not being more often represented by advocates, counsel, and solicitor?—In this class of cases?

45285. Yes. Do you think the conflict before you is a little unfair when you have a policeman, who has perhaps been a soldier, appearing in court and giving evidence on the one side, and very likely a half-starved defendant on the other?—Of course, advocates always put their cases in a favourable light. I think possibly in a percentage of cases it might be.

45286. It has been suggested that in these kind of cases legal aid should be afforded to poor people. Do not understand that I am adopting these views; I am simply endeavouring to ascertain your opinion on these matters?—Of course, in a good many cases solicitors

and occasionally counsel do appear in such cases as these, but I do not think their advocacy is so frequently attended with success as to think that if all were defended it would make a very large percentage of difference.

45287. Do you feel what one of your learned colleagues told us that the defendant has probably a very good defence but is totally unable to make it because he does not know how to cross-examine and so on, and yet he, the Magistrate, feels that he cannot intervene with sufficient energy without impropriety. Does that kind of case often come before you?—No, I do not think so. As a rule, if a person has a defence, although he is not able to put questions, he makes a statement, and upon that the Magistrate puts questions to the witnesses.

45288. You, as Magistrate, are looking after the interests of both parties?—You have to.

45289. You cross-examine on the one side, or, at any rate, if you do not technically cross-examine you searchingly examine the police-constable and his witnesses, and you take care that all the defences are examined into?—Yes, of course one has to do that.

45290. At any rate, you take care that the interest of the defendant does not suffer?—So far as you can, of course. *Mr. E. C. D'Eyncourt.* 7 May 1907.

45291. Then with regard to complaints. Have you ever had occasion to complain either to the Home Office or to the Chief Commissioner of misconduct or of acts which you deemed to be misconduct on the part of a constable?—No, I have never had to do so. I have occasionally spoken to an Inspector as to some small matter before mentioning it in public, but I have never had to go beyond that.

45292. Is there anything in these topics that you wish to refer to?—No, I think you have covered the ground.

45293. With regard to bail, I confess I omitted to ask you one question which I ought to have put to you. We have had here statements made that there has been delay on the part of constables in carrying a message or in sending a message to the friends of the accused person or the prisoner. Have you heard any complaints of that kind made?—No, I have not.

(*Chairman.*) The Commissioners are greatly indebted to you, Mr. D'Eyncourt, for your valuable evidence.

Mr. Henry Curtis Bennett, sworn.

45294. (*Chairman.*) You are one of the London Police Magistrates?—I have been a Metropolitan Magistrate since the month of January, 1886. *Mr. H. C. Bennett.*

45295. To which court have you been attached?—I was attached when I was first appointed to Hammersmith, as it was called at that time, in conjunction with what is now called the South-Western Court, which was then called Wandsworth, for three years; and then, at the request of Sir James Ingham, I went to Clerkenwell for a period of six months. Then I returned to West London, as Hammersmith had then become, and I remained at West London until the year 1895. From 1895 to 1905 I was senior Magistrate (as I had been at West London for seven or eight years) of Marylebone; and from 1905 till now I have been senior Magistrate of Westminster, and during that period I have had before me something like 230,000 cases.

45296. You have had a copy of the memorandum of the heads of evidence sent to you?—I have.

45297. Would you prefer to read a statement?—No, I have no written statement. I am prepared to answer any questions.

45298. I will not read you the terms of reference. You see what they are?—Yes.

45299. Our inquiry is strictly limited to three classes of cases?—Yes.

45300. I should like to have your view, first, on this general question. How would you define generally the duties of police constables with regard to these cases?—The duties of police constables with regard to solicitation would be, on their beat, to watch and take notice of persons who frequent those streets, to watch the object for which those persons frequent those streets, and if they find the same person coming backwards and forwards day by day, then they should caution those women, or men, if there are men of that description, as to their conduct. Upon that being done, then they should wait until they have before them such state of facts and circumstances as would enable them to make a charge.

45301. I think from that answer I may take it that their general duty is to keep the peace and to prevent disorder?—Yes, no doubt. The object of the police is to prevent crime and not to make it.

45302. It certainly is not the duty of police constables to be too eager to charge people?—Certainly not.

45303. Their general duty is to keep the peace and to see that the law is obeyed?—Yes.

45304. Taking that as a reasonable definition of a police constable's duty, you having had a great many years' experience, I should like to put this question to you: Do you think that the Metropolitan Police, as a whole, discharge their duties with honesty, with discretion, and with efficiency?—Speaking as a Magistrate, from my long experience, I have no hesitation in answering that question in the affirmative in each individual case. The police constables are drawn from an intelligent set of men of the class to which they belong, they have multifarious duties to perform in the streets of London, requiring an enormous amount of discretion and an enormous amount of thought, and I can only say that in my experience, they do perform their duties with discretion. With regard to that, I know the difficulties that the constables have to cope with in the district which I had under my jurisdiction for a period of nearly 20 years, in what was called the Avernus of London (the Notting Dale district—probably the three worst streets in London). I know the class of characters that were resident entirely in those streets, and given up to them, and I know the terrible assaults that were committed upon the constables in those districts when they were serving, very often singly, and how they were kicked and battered about, and many and many a time a man has gone home wounded and injured, and has had to leave the force because of injuries received in that district to which I have referred. I am bound to say that I have never known a constable use his baton without occasion, but it is very difficult, and it must be enormously difficult, when a man is surrounded by rogues and evil doers, who are ready to take advantage of him, to know the psychological moment when he must use his baton to protect himself against the assaults of these people. Personally, I have never yet known a constable who has used his baton before the time came when it was absolutely necessary for his own protection that he should use it. I know full well, being a Magistrate, and hearing the evidence, that if I had been in the position of the constable, I should not, I fear, have waited so long as that man did in order to take steps in order to protect himself, and on almost all occasions when he has used the baton he has used it on a part of the body of the man whom he was arresting where it would be least dangerous to use it. It may have happened that in the struggle a man may have had a blow on the head which has cut the head open, but the usual course has been to use it about the arms or legs of the man whom he has had to take into custody. I should like to say just one thing here with reference to that. It is only just about three years ago I was down at Eastbourne, and when I was going into the hotel in the evening I was accosted by a man who came up to me (it was dusk), and said, "I wish to thank you, Mr. Curtis Bennett, for what you have done for me." I looked at the man and said, "I do not recognise you." He said, "No, possibly not, Sir, but I am one of those you have had before you on many occasions. I came from the Notting Dale district. The last time I was before you you gave me a sentence of 9 to 12 months"—I forget now which it was—"and," he said, "you told me 'Do you not think there is something better to live for than to go on assaulting the police and getting drunk, and behaving as you are behaving in this way?' I thought it over while I was doing that time.

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I went to America. I got on, and I am now foreman of those large buildings on the West Cliff, and I owe it entirely to that long sentence that you gave me. I felt that my life would have been absolutely thrown away, and," he said, "the damage I did to the police I shall never regret too much."

45305. I suppose some instance of misconduct on the part of the police must have come under your notice during your experience of over 20 years?—Undoubtedly. There cannot be a body of 17,000 men all Simon Pures, but I believe if a man is not upright and is not straightforward, it is soon discovered by his superiors, and that man is very soon sent out of the force.

45306. Has any recent instance of misconduct come under your notice?—By the police?

45307. Yes?—No, none. What I have done, and do, is this. If in the course of a case I think there should be an inquiry made about any matter, I should either mark the sheet or I should speak to the Inspector and request him to lay the matter before the Police Authorities, leaving the Police Authorities to do what they consider right, as we, the Metropolitan Magistrates, have nothing whatever to do with the conduct of the police except as witnesses.

45308. Have you any comments or criticisms or representations to make as to the organisation and work of the Metropolitan Police Force in regard to these three classes of cases that are within our terms of reference?—No, I have read the instructions issued by the Commissioner, and I think they contain everything which could possibly be put into black and white for the guidance of those who have to carry them out. I read them through most carefully, and I do not think I can suggest any improvement whatever in them.

45309. (*Chairman.*) Are you acquainted with the Instruction Book?—Yes, I have looked at it, especially with regard to that portion of it which refers to the apprehension of persons.

45310. What do you say generally as to the regulations contained in that book?—Personally, I cannot see that the regulations in that book could be altered with advantage either to the police or to the public.

45311. What do you say with regard to the arrangement of the book?—That I did not go into; I kept myself to this particular question.

45312. With regard to arrests, do you find that any of the prisoners brought before you complained of ill-treatment by constables at the time of arrest, or during the time when they are being conveyed or taken to the police station?—In a very small number of cases, yes, but on the inquiry into those cases that I have made during the conduct of the cases, I have come to the conclusion that in most cases the complaint is not well founded. If I find that the complaint is well founded, I should immediately ask the Inspector in court to report the matter to the Chief Commissioner, who is the only person who has to do with the conduct of the police.

45313. Then it would be reported to the Chief Commissioner later on?—Yes.

45314. I understand, if a prisoner complains as to ill-treatment during arrest and conveyance to the police station. The cases are very rare, and you cannot remember any that were well founded?—I cannot quite go so far as that. I cannot recollect any one that I can specify, but I think there have been cases during my twenty-two years' experience in which I have asked the Inspector to report the facts to the Commissioner that he might hold further inquiry.

45315. Those were cases in which, I presume, you thought possibly more force had been used than was necessary?—Possibly; but, as I say, there comes the question of the psychological moment when such force becomes necessary, and it is very difficult for a man who is being attacked to know the exact moment when it arrives.

45316. Have you any reason for believing that constables unnecessarily make use of their powers of summary arrest?—Personally I know of no case where a constable, *mero motu*, has arrested a person; there has generally been certain ground, if not good ground, for the arrest which has been made.

45317. Have cases ever came before you in which the prisoner has been arrested when he might have been proceeded against by summons with equal efficacy?—I would not say that such cases may not have arisen. At present I cannot specify absolutely any case which has arisen, but it is possible that in my long experience such a thing may have occurred.

45318. With regard to the charge room, have you had occasion to look at the regulations as to the duty of the Inspector in charge?—I have, and not only have I done that, but since this Commission has been sitting I have myself been present in the charge room when a charge has been taken, as I did not wish to come to this Commission without knowing what I was talking about.

45319. Have you come to the conclusion that the regulations as to the charge room require amendment in any particular?—Personally, I saw nothing which I could complain of or with regard to which I could offer any suggestion.

45320. Do you recollect any cases in which prisoners have complained of ill-treatment in the charge room, or of the Inspector not listening to them?—No, I have no knowledge of that. I have heard complaints made that after the prisoner has been charged he has been ill-treated in the cells. If such a complaint has been made I have invariably had the Inspector or the station sergeant who was acting as Inspector before me to go into the matter, and to consider it, and I have not yet had to make any report upon the matter.

45321. Then I may take it you think there is not any ground for the suggestion that prisoners are ill-treated either in the charge room or when they are being taken to the cells, or in the cells themselves?—In my experience, no.

45322. Looking at the matter not from the point of view of an observer in the charge room, but from the point of view of a Magistrate, has anything come under your notice which leads you to think that the Inspectors show bias in taking charges which they ought not to take?—I should say not. On my inspection of the charge book at the station the other day I came across a number of entries where it was said, "Discharged." One case I mentioned. It saw there was a woman who had been brought in charged with stealing a purse containing a considerable amount of money. The Inspector had marked the sheet "Discharged." I made inquiries, and I found that the Inspector was satisfied that the prosecutor who had given the woman into custody was drunk, and was absolutely incapable of making any coherent statement, and he discharged the woman from custody. Within a few hours from that time the prosecutor returned to the station and said that he had found in the lining of his trousers or his coat, wherever his purse was, the purse and the money. The Inspector was proved to be absolutely right, and there was no foundation whatever for the charge.

45323. That was a case, of course, of an indictable offence?—That was a case of an indictable offence.

45324. Can you recollect any case in which you have discharged the prisoner—in other words, found against the prosecuting police-constable—in which you thought that the charge ought never to have been taken. I am talking of a case where a person charged with an offence coming within the scope of our inquiry?—I could not say offhand absolutely yes or no; probably yes; but if such a charge were made and taken, I came to the conclusion that it was a *bonâ-fide* mistake on the part of the constable who made the charge, and that it was not made *arrière pensée*.

45325. If you will look at page 4 of the notes we sent you, at the top of the page you will see the question is raised as to what is the character of the proceedings in the charge room. Are they of a merely executive character, or do they partake of a judicial character as well?—They are purely, I should say, executive. My observation was that the man stood in one place and that the constable stood in another, and gave his statement as to what the charge was, and then the Inspector admitted the charge. The case came afterwards before me, and I adjudicated upon it. In another case it was simply to see if there was any ground whatever it was not judicial, but it was simply to give the Magistrate an idea what the charge was.

45326. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) To see if there was a *primâ-facie* case?—I would not go so far as to say a *primâ-facie* case, but any case of any sort or kind.

45327. (*Chairman.*) I suppose the Inspector has to

see whether what the constable alleges amounts to a charge which can be made under some Statute?—Quite so. The Inspector, you see, is a man who has gone through various grades of the Force; he has been in court; on every occasion that we sit we always have an Inspector present; and they must get to know a very considerable amount, and the knowledge they acquire from constantly being present in court during the trial enables them to form a general opinion as to whether or no there is any ground which would make the charge sustainable.

45328. Is that merely an executive function?—I think purely executive.

45329. It involves judgment as to whether, if the facts stated by the constable be true, they come within a particular section or sub-section?—I think not. I think it is pretty generally to see whether the case can be proceeded with or not. I should have a great objection, personally, I think, to any tribunal sitting and sifting what they call the evidence before the case came before the Magistrate, especially when such investigation would not be in public, and would be in private; there would be no report of it; and I consider it is of great benefit with regard to all the courts in this country that they are open to the public, and that their proceedings are published.

45330. I am not asking you for the moment what ought to be the character of the proceedings in the charge room. I was only trying to find out what your opinion is as to their character, having regard to the existing regulations?—I think, as regards the existing regulations, they are simply for the purpose of seeing whether there is any charge which will stand investigation.

45331. If you look at the Instruction Book, you will see that the Inspector has to see the witnesses either for a police constable or the witnesses for the prisoner?—It might be that the witnesses would say: "This man," or "this woman is charged with being in Regent Street at a specified time." It might be that there were three or four reputable witnesses who would say, "This is an entire mistake; this person, I assure you, was not there at all; we were with this person at a certain time."

45332. That would mean that the police constable was lying?—No, I would not go so far as that; he may have made a mistake.

45333. But he cannot have made a mistake as to the place of arrest?—No, but as to whether they had been there before for a lengthened time. One does see people so very similar in appearance to one another that unless you have absolute knowledge of them, I personally should be very, very diffident in saying that I had seen the same person in the same place.

45334. Take the case of a woman arrested for solicitation. If three or four apparently respectable persons come to the station and say to the Inspector, "This is a complete mistake, this is my sister," or "This is my wife," or "This is my friend, I know her well; she only came up from the country yesterday," and the constable says, "I have seen her habitually in Regent Street during the past three or four weeks," which was absolutely unfounded, is the Inspector to ignore that statement?—To a certain extent I think you must take into consideration the position of the witnesses, and I think he would say this, "You can go to the Magistrate and you can ask for process."

45335. I see what your view is of the regulations as they exist. It really comes to this, that the Inspector ought to see that the charge is one which can be made legally, because it is a simple matter, they all fall under a very simple category, and then he ought to see whether there is a *primâ facie* case, and whether is is worth while charging?—Yes, whether it is worth while sending the case to the Magistrate at all.

45336. You say that is executive rather than judicial?—I think so.

45337. That is as to the existing state of matters. Do you think that there ought to be any change in the regulations with regard to that?—Personally, I can suggest none. I entirely object to the suggestion that was made by one of my colleagues that the Inspector should put the case back on bail, and that then he should reconsider it. I think that is a matter which ought to be dealt with in court, because it would give rise to abuses both ways. I think a person who is charged ought to be met by the facts as they exist at the time, and not by something which might be proved hereafter.

45338. I suppose there are cases in which it is a great hardship for a person to be placed upon his trial publicly, even although he is quite innocent, and the Magistrate finds him innocent and dismisses the case, observing that there is no reflection at all upon the defendant's character?—I should doubt that, because I believe (perhaps I ought not to say it, being one of the body) the public have such respect for the decisions of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates that if a Metropolitan Police Magistrate said that, they would believe it to be true, and the person would not suffer in consequence.

45339. At any rate, if there be any grievance, it is of such rare occurrence, and of such slight magnitude, that you do not think it justifies any alteration?—I do not think there is anything to justify any alteration.

45340. Have you considered the question with regard to an officer not connected with the Police Force being put in charge of these stations for the purpose of taking or refusing charges?—You might put other officers there, but, if you did, it appears to me that you would have to have three persons per diem, that is to say, eight hours each, and I know of no class of persons who would be better qualified to fill that post than the Inspector, than persons who have been connected with police court work, and who are either Chief Clerk or are about to be appointed Chief Clerk to the various police courts. I do not think anybody else would have sufficient knowledge of the working of our courts and of the various Acts which we have to deal with excepting persons who have been trained in that way.

45341. So much for the charge room. You have spoken about the cells. Now, coming to the question of bail, do any prisoners complain that their friends are not sent for with sufficient promptitude by the Inspector?—I have never yet had one single complaint on that score.

45342. Do you think the facilities for bail are ample and that the rules about it are properly carried out?—Yes, I think so, for the very reason that no complaint has ever reached me from any single soul.

45343. With regard to medical attendance on a prisoner, I daresay you have looked at the regulations about that?—Yes, I have.

45344. Do you think they require improvement in any particular?—I do not know how they could well be improved upon. Each station has its Divisional Surgeon; that Divisional Surgeon always attends if required, and I have never known a case in which a Divisional Surgeon has not done his duty most thoroughly.

45345. Do you think it would be an advantage if in every case in which drunkenness was alleged the Divisional Surgeon attended?—I think it would add enormously to the cost with really no benefit to the public.

45346. We have been told that an extract from the Occurrence Book is attached to the charge sheet when the case comes on?—Yes.

45347. Is that the practice in your court?—One practically never sees the charge sheet except that you see it in the hands of the Clerk.

45348. You quite agree that the extract or certificate, or call it what you like, is not, *per se*, evidence?—No it is not *per se* evidence.

45349. But sometimes the medical man comes there?—Of course, in a very large number of cases, and by far the larger number, the prisoner admits the fact, but if he denies it, I say, "Well, prisoner, look here, the doctor, I see, has been called, and he has given a certificate, and he says" so and so; "if he comes here and says so, and I believe him after cross-examination by you and by me, and I am still of opinion that he is right, there will be an extra fee to pay. Do you wish to go on with this case, or do you not? Do not be biassed about that. If I disbelieve the evidence of the doctor, you will benefit by it, but if I still believe the evidence of the doctor which he has given on the certificate, you will have to pay an extra sum."

45350. With regard to the statutory powers under

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which these cases are brought into your court, have you any remarks to make?—No, I think they are all correct, excepting the date of the Licensing Act, which should be 1872 instead of 1882.

45351. That being so, I should like to ask whether, in your experience, there is any special difficulty in the application of those statutory provisions to the individual cases that come before you either owing to the ambiguity of the language, or it may be to something in the inherent character of the offence?—My colleague to-day alluded to a case. That was a case which was sent up to the Quarter Sessions, and the Quarter Sessions held that there was not sufficient evidence under the Vagrant Act, although there was considerable evidence in that case. The evidence was that in the Haymarket, at 12 p.m. on the morning of the 6th of November, the police-constable saw the woman accost three gentlemen in succession. She was a prostitute, and it was admitted that she had accosted them for the purpose of prostitution. In each case she had put her arm into the arm of the gentleman, and had walked at the side until he threw her off. A fourth gentleman who was similarly treated complained to a police-constable. The woman repeated the same conduct, and was taken into custody. She was charged with being a prostitute and behaving in a disorderly manner. The Magistrate convicted under the Vagrant Act. A case of a similar character went up to the Court of Queen's Bench (Castro *v.* Lushington), and the Queen's Bench refused to consider the case. Lord Coleridge said he was of opinion that the appeal must be dismissed; the Magistrate had convicted, but the Quarter Sessions were of opinion that the woman had not been guilty of behaving in a riotous or indecent manner according to the Act, and Lord Coleridge said that the decision of the Court below must stand. The Magistrate convicted, but the Quarter Sessions said "No." That case is reported in 57 Justice of the Peace, 1893, at page 168.

45352. In solicitation cases what evidence do you require under the Vagrant Act or under the Police Act, Section 54, Sub-section 11?—First, I should require to know that the police-constable had watched the person complained against for a considerable while on the day named; I should also require evidence that he had previously seen that person in the same neighbourhood on other days; I should also require evidence that he had seen some overt act on the part of that woman to some man, and that she had therefore rendered herself objectionable to people passing along the street; and I should also require in almost all cases evidence that the constables had warned her.

45353. Do you recollect ever having had a case in which an inhabitant has come forward and complained of annoyance from seeing prostitutes accosting men?—I have never had one yet.

45354. Have you ever had a case in which the person accosted has come forward and given evidence that he was annoyed?—Never. I am afraid that if they were asked their name they would give a false one, and if they were asked for their address they would also give a false one.

45355. We have been told—in fact, we know from the evidence in one case—that a woman who was guilty, if guilty at all, of solicitation was prosecuted under the 13th Sub-section of Section 54—that is, with insulting behaviour—and that it became the practice to take cases of solicitation under that sub-section because of the difficulty under the other sub-section of proving that the woman belonged to a particular class?—Not only that, but there is also the difficulty with regard to the verbiage of the two sections; one says "riotous and indecent manner," and the other puts it in a more general way.

45356. At any rate, we were told that that is the practice. Do you approve that practice?—I sit at Marlborough Street from time to time, assisting there as Magistrate, and also at Marylebone. I have sat at both courts.

45357. What do you say as to that practice. Do you think solicitation cases ought to be brought under Sub-section 13?—It is probably the easier to prove, and I do not think the defendant harms by it.

45358. You think no harm is done by it?—I think no harm is done by it.

45359. Supposing the evidence which is given that the conduct is likely to create a breach of the peace is very slender indeed?—If it is very slender indeed one takes another course. Every Magistrate has power from the fact of being a Magistrate to bind over any person whom he finds guilty of conduct which is contrary to the well-being of the community. That is a common law power and not a statutory power.

45360. You bind over?—We bind over.

45361. You have had a very long experience, so that your opinion is of very great value. What opinion have you formed as to the conduct of constables in dealing with cases of drunkenness and solicitation in the streets. Do you think it is prudent?—I think so certainly in most cases. There may be cases in which it is not prudent.

45362. Have there been any cases in which you have thought the constable had made a mistake. I am speaking of solicitation cases more particularly?—I cannot say I personally have. It is possible such a thing has occurred, but in the multitude of cases, unless one's mind is put to it, and you made a note of it at the time, it is impossible to recall the facts. With regard to solicitation, I would like to say that in a case which was tried at Westminster, and which came before my colleague not so very long since, for the defence a man was called into the box to give evidence that he was the husband, and that the woman was a most respectable woman. It so happened that within two or three weeks from that time the husband, or the so-called husband, had taken out a summons against a tradesman for having been bitten by a dog. The case come before me, and the man was cross-examined to the fact that he was drunk on the occasion, and that instead of the dog attacking him he attacked the dog and kicked it. I came to the conclusion that undoubtedly the facts were with the defendant and not with the complainant. Then, in corroboration of his story, he called the woman for whom he had previously been called as her husband. She got into the box and she alleged that she was the wife of the complainant. I was not at all satisfied with her demeanour, and I asked her: "When were you married"? She said on such and such a date. I said, "Where"? She said, "I do not remember." I said, "Was it in a church"? "Yes." "Are you sure?" "Yes." "Are you quite sure"? "It may have been elsewhere." "Was it at a registry office?" She said, "Well, yes," I said, "Where"? She said, "I cannot recollect." It was getting too much for the complainant, and he said, "The fact is, sir, we are not married at all; it is not true." I said to the woman, "You heard what that man said; is it true"? She said, "It is true; I am not his wife." Then my Chief Clerk said to me, "That is the man who was called to prove this woman was a respectable married woman." I said to the woman, "Is not that the man you called to prove that he was your husband"? She said, "Yes." I represented the facts to the authorities, and that case was afterwards prosecuted, and they were both convicted of perjury.

45363. Mr. Horace Smith told us of a very similar case?—That is the case, and that is how it came about.

45364. The prosecution came about on the subsequent proceedings before you?—Entirely.

45365. Do you think drunkenness in the streets has been diminishing in recent years as far as you can form an opinion?—Drunkenness, on the whole, has been diminishing, especially amongst men, but, unfortunately, I think it has been increasing amongst women.

45366. What is the case with regard to solicitation. Do you think that the number of prostitutes in the streets has been increasing of late years?—I think certainly Piccadilly and Regent Street have improved. The last time I sat at Marlborough Street it appeared to me that it was certainly on the increase again. I have been sitting there during my colleague's (Mr. Kennedy's) absence on leave for sickness. I was sitting there one day a week, and I came to the conclusion that it was increasing.

45367. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) When was that?—Recently—during this year.

45368. (*Chairman.*) Can you give us the number of cases you get within any particular week or month. Can you give us some idea of the amount of work the police have to do?—Yes, I took out this list on Saturday of six days' work, beginning on June 13th, 1904, at Marylebone.

45369. Are all those cases coming within the three classes?—No, they are not. They are cases altogether. I cannot give you the three classes. On the 13th the charges were 99, remands 4, making 103, and the summonses that day were 47. On the 14th the charges were 35, remands 5, and the summonses (it was an abnormally small number for Marylebone) were only 4. On the 17th the charges were 27, remands 20, and summonses 63. On the 18th the charges were 31, remands 11, and summonses 26. On the 20th the charges were 70, remands 6, and summonses 27. On the 21st (the sixth day) the charges were 17, remands 3 (I have no doubt that was a Monday), and the summonses were 60. That makes for the six days 545, or an average of 91 per day. I think you may take it that really and truly when I sat at Marylebone Court somewhere between 70 and 80 cases were the average daily work.

45370. Do any cases of solicitation of women by men come before you?—I have never had one.

45371. Do you think the existing law is strong enough to cope with an evil which we understand exists in London, I mean the inconvenience involved to ladies by men coming up and speaking to them?—I think so. If I had a complaint of that sort I should grant a summons, and then I think, under the powers we have at common law as justices of the peace, we should have sufficient power to bind that person over either with or without sureties, and I think that would meet the difficulty.

45372. If the lady in question knows the man proceedings can be taken by summons?—Yes.

45373. But supposing this is a common case—that she does not know the man at all, and that she even speaks to a constable, what can the constable do?—The constable could ask the man his name and address, and I think, if he did not give it, the constable might go so far as to ask him to accompany him to the station to have it verified, and then he would get the identification of the man, and it would probably not be very difficult to ferret him out.

45374. At any rate, a plain clothes man would be able to follow and find out any person?—That is what I intended to convey. There are always plain clothes men at the station.

45375. Passing from that, I will come now to the topic of the alleged blackmailing of prostitutes by the police, or, to put it in another way, of bribery by prostitutes of the police. Is there any foundation for that?—I have never had a complaint of that kind made to me. I have had numerous cases where the police have said in evidence that women have offered them various sum of money from 2s. 6d. and 5s. to a sovereign, and where in every case the police have refused to take it. I have never known one constable who has taken it.

45376. In those cases you have believed the constable?—The woman has never denied the assertion before me.

45377. You, of course, have the opportunity of observing a great many constables, and I suppose, as far as demeanour can tell you anything, you have an opportunity of forming an opinion as to their veracity?—Clearly.

45378. Taking that into account, do you think from what you can see that they are men who are likely to enter into relations with women in the sense of being habitually bribed by them in order that they may be permitted to carry on their avocation?—I have no reason whatever to think so—none.

45379. It is suggested to us that it is a common practice. So far as you can form any opinion, would you attach any force to those suggestions, or think that they are well-founded?—Unless proof were given to me to prove it I should attach very little importance to it

45380. Unless proof were given to you in a case to that particular effect you would think there is nothing in it?—Yes; it is rumour.

45381. How does the matter stand in your mind with regard to bribery by street bookmakers?—I have no knowledge of any case where a street bookmaker has bribed, and I have never heard it said to me personally by any person whom I have fined for betting, and there have been thousands, that they have paid the police to do so. I have heard rumours, but if one is to go on rumour I am afraid one would attach too much importance to what very often is not a fact.

45382. As to the performance of their duties by the police in court I have a question or two to ask you. When a constable has made a charge it is his duty to appear in court and to give evidence before you?—Yes.

45383. How do you think they do that part of their duty, upon the whole?—Upon the whole, well.

45384. Intelligently?—Certainly, speaking of the majority. There are occasions when one sometimes has to complain of the way in which a constable gives his evidence, but it is on very rare occasions. Sitting as one does in most cases with a person in the dock charged with some offence, with the police-constable probably the prominent witness, and no counsel and no solicitor on either side, one not only acts as counsel for the prosecution, counsel for the defence, and judge at the same time, but one does one's best, although we may not succeed, to arrive at the truth on the whole of the facts before us.

45385. I suppose most of the constables who come before you are men who have often given evidence?—Yes.

45386. Therefore they have a certain advantage from their experience in the witness-box?—I do not know. I watch every witness who enters the box from the time he is sworn until he leaves it, and I very rarely take my eyes from him, whether he is a constable or not, because we have this advantage over the High Court judges—we do not take notes; they are taken by the clerk.

45387. So that you make it your business to watch the witness critically?—Most critically the whole time, and I not only watch the witness, but I also watch the effect of the evidence on the prisoner at the same time.

45388. Do you think that the police prosecutor ought to have more frequently than he has the benefit of counsel?—If you go to perfection of systems no doubt you might have solicitors and counsel in every case, but if you did that you would multiply your costs and the Courts not two-fold but four-fold at least, and I doubt whether the results would be more beneficial to the public than under the present system.

45389. How do you deal with complaints against the conduct of the police. Do any people come to your court not concerned in any particular case and complain of the conduct of, say, a man on fixed point or of a man on beat, giving his number?—I can recall no case to memory. I have been consulted on rare occasions as to whether a constable has done this or that right. Then I have said, "Excuse me, but I have nothing more to do with the police than you have excepting to hear them as witnesses. If you have any complaint to make against the police your duty is to write to the Chief Commissioner, giving him the facts of the case."

45390. A police court is no more a police court than a county court is a police court?—Now you are getting to what has been my wish all through. I object to the term "police court." I wish to have the court called "a summary jurisdiction court," or "Westminster Summary Court." I think it gives a wrong impression to the public at large, and it gives the idea that we are part and parcel of the police force, and that somehow or another there is a sort of connection between the Magistrates and the police. I say I am absolutely independent of the police, and the more one is independent, and the more that can be put before the public, so much the better, I think, both for the Magistrates and for the police.

45391. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Under the Act of Parliament the Magistrates are called "Metropolitan Police Magistrates"?—I very much object to the term, and I should very much prefer that "Metropolitan Police Magistrate" should be dropped. I think as the Judges of the county court are called Judges of the County Court, it would be a good think if a short Act of Parliament were brought in, and that in future the name of "Metropolitan Police Magistrate" should be altered to that of "Judges of the Summary Jurisdiction Court," or of the "Summary Courts."

45392. Magistrates are not under the same Act of Parliament?—No, they are under a different Act of Parliament entirely. I do think it is a misnomer. I am not cavilling with the word, because people in a good position have said to me, "But you are part and

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parcel of the police force; you are a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, you are one of the same body." I endeavour to point out that it is the unfortunate word "police," and that we have no more to do with the police force than they have. I should be very glad to see the whole name altered, and for our position to be "Judges of the Summary Jurisdiction Court," or of the "Summary Courts."

45393. (*Chairman.*) Speaking broadly, I suppose, quite apart from making allowance for any special duties attached to the London courts, your court is a petty sessional court?—It is a petty sessional court with considerable additional power. You see, we have power in detinue up to £15; we have all these great cases under the Building Acts with regard to which I have made orders for thousands of pounds in an afternoon against several builders or owners for making up streets, pavements, and so forth; and we have loan societies cases, and other cases of a similar description, which have nothing to do with criminal matters.

45394. You have made a suggestion as to the name. Would not the name "Petty Sessions" do as well?—I think not quite, because we are different to the petty sessional court. There is that distinction. We are petty sessional plus something else.

45395. Supposing a prisoner in any case which you are trying complains of the conduct of the police in that particular case, or of some other constable who has been indirectly mixed up in the case, do you ever find it a proper course to complain to the Home Office or to the Commissioner?—I should put the case back first and have that constable sent for.

45396. Then what takes place?—Then I should put the constable in the box and let the prisoner cross-examine him.

45397. Supposing your view was adverse to the constable, what course would you take then?—I should then request that a report be made to the Chief Commissioner.

45398. And that has been done in more cases than one?—Yes, and I should leave it entirely to him.

45399. You do not report to the Chief Commissioner yourself?—Certainly not.

45400. That is, of course, following out your view that you have no more to do with the police than anybody not a member of the Police Force has to do with them?—Yes. I am bound to say I have always received the greatest courtesy from Scotland Yard personally.

45401. There is one matter I find I have omitted and that is the question of altering the charge sheet. I think you heard the questions I put to, and the answers given by Mr. D'Eyncourt?—Yes.

45402. What have you to say about that?—I do not quite acquiesce in his view. I look upon the charge sheet as merely what the Inspector who has taken the charge considers the case to be, and that really and truly it is only for the guidance of the court as to what the person is coming before the court for. Supposing, for instance, the man was charged before me with being drunk and disorderly, and I, having heard the evidence, come to the conclusion that the man was not drunk, but that he had been disorderly, I should strike out the word "drunk" in my book, or "drunk and," and I should say, "I am simply going to deal with the question of disorder. What do you say as to that?" Supposing I convict, he would stand convicted of the disorder only, and if I dismissed, the whole thing would be dismissed. I look upon the charge sheet not as a formal document, it is not an indictment, it is only there really to give an idea to the court what the man is brought before you for, and you are not bound by it either within the four corners of the charge at all. If the man was charged with, for instance, a misdemeanour, and you find it is a felony, you deal with it. To my mind, what the Inspector says in the charge sheet does not affect one in the least. What we want to know is what the answer is to the case which is absolutely made by the evidence given before the Magistrate.

45403. It becomes rather difficult, then, to show from documentary proof what a man has been tried for?—My register is kept open, and the Chief Clerk, who is with me in court, would immediately strike out the words as I do, and the charge sheet would stand for the charge proved.

45404. In one of the cases which we have investigated—I think I mentioned it to Mr. D'Eyncourt—we have it in the evidence that the charge sheet contained the words "drunk, disorderly, and making use of obscene language in Oakley Street." When the case came before the Magistrate another charge was substituted for that, and there has been no alteration in the charge sheet whatever. The charge against Mr. Mullins was, in fact, dismissed?—There is nothing perfect in this world, but it ought to have been amended.

45405. Supposing he said what is a perfectly true statement on his part now, "I was never charged at the police court with being drunk, disorderly and making use of obscene language," it would appear that he was accurate?—As regards that document, but if you had gone further and had the register No. 1, as we call it, brought before you, it is very possible, and more than probable, you will find the thing had been altered. I look upon it that that document is not the document that I should go by personally as a Magistrate. I should go by the decision that is entered in either No. 1 or No. 2, and the entry made by the Magistrate as to the termination of that case.

(*Chairman.*) The Commission are obliged to you for kindly coming here and giving your valuable evidence.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Miss Knight is here, Sir, and perhaps it would be convenient to take her evidence now.

(*Chairman.*) Yes. This is one of the cases in which I propose to examine the witness myself, because, under our rules, we only allow Counsel to examine in cases where there is a conflict. There seems to be no conflict of evidence in this case.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, Sir, not at all.

Miss Ethel Corbett Knight, sworn.

Miss E. C. Knight.

45406. (*Chairman.*) Are you the secretary of the Continental Department of the Young Women's Christian Association?—Yes.

45407. The address of that department is 26, George Street, Hanover Square?—Yes.

45408. You are also secretary of the International Union of Friends of Young Women?—Yes.

45409. What is the purpose for which these associations exist?—The purpose of our society is really to protect young women of other nationalities than English who come to England to earn their living in various capacities.

45410. You do not exist necessarily for the assistance of abandoned women?—Oh, no. It is rather for the protection of other women.

45411. How many years have you been now working in this department of your association?—Rather more than eleven years now.

45412. How many foreign girls come to be dealt with by you in one way and another in the course of the year on the average?—We have an average of between 3,000 and 4,000 arrivals from the Continent every year. Some years there are more and some years less.

45413. You, I suppose, make their acquaintance not simply upon their arrival in England but after they have been living in England for some time?—Yes, and also a large number come to us on their immediate arrival. They are sent to us from the Continent.

45414. You know where they are, and I suppose some of them drift into evil courses?—Yes, many do.

45415. Then you do your best to get them back to a proper course of life?—Yes, or we pass them on to rescue societies or we help them to go home again to their own country.

45416. For our purposes to-day the point of your evidence seems to be this, that you come in contact every year with a large number of foreign women who have been on the streets in London?—No, they have not

been on the streets in London, if you mean by that being there in a bad way.

45417. Yes, I mean in a bad way?—No, they have not. Our purpose in coming here to-day is to say that these girls and women come over here and they know very little of the dangers existing in London. Very often they know very little of the language, and in the majority of cases they apply to the police for help and advice and for addresses, and we have never known a case in which a girl has been misdirected by the police or sent to a house of bad repute.

45418. I thought you were going to help us by telling us that you had quite properly and most charitably had conversations with girls of bad character?—Yes, some, but not a large number.

45419. You have met some?—Oh, yes, most decidedly.

45420. I suppose they have told you their stories and the difficulty of their lives?—Yes, they have.

45421. Has any one of them ever complained of ill-treatment by the policemen in the streets?—No, not one has complained to me. On the contrary, they have always spoken very highly of the police.

45422. They have said the police have been helpful to them?—Yes.

45423. Has any one of them ever suggested that the police have asked for money?—No, never.

45424. Or made improper advances to them?—No, never.

45425. Is there any particular case in which police-constables were helpful that you would like to mention as an illustration?—Yes, some years ago a girl was directed by a private person to a house of ill repute, and she was helped out of it by a police-constable, but that is some six or seven years ago. I cannot remember the date exactly.

45426. When you say she was directed to a house of ill fame did she actually go there and reside there?—No, she was only there a very short time, perhaps an hour or two, and she was helped out by a police-constable.

45427. Did she have difficulty in getting out of the house. Did they try to make her a prisoner?—Yes.

45428. How was she able to get the aid of the police?—I really forget the details. If my memory serves me rightly she got out of the door, and I think she was directed to a proper place by a police-constable, who helped her very considerably.

45429. Having escaped, she came into contact with a police-constable?—Yes, when she got out of the house.

45430. And he gave her efficient help?—Yes, very efficient help. I still know that girl.

45431. Is that an isolated case?—That is an isolated case. *Miss E. C. Knight.*

45432. You do not remember anything quite like it?—No. 7 May 1907.

45433. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) What did the policeman do. Did he take her to some society?—Yes, he took her to a society. It very frequently happens that a girl is found at night who has lost her way, and she is very ably helped by the police, which, of course, is very helpful when the girl does not know English.

45434. (*Chairman.*) I think Mr. Coote and his society have organised the work at the railway stations?—Yes.

45435. You have nothing to say about railway stations?—No, nothing at all. We used to undertake that, but we do not now.

45436. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Do you think that the temptations to these strangers have diminished of recent years?—I do not think so. I should say they have increased.

45437. How?—Girls tell me (of course, in many cases they may have deceived me) of the many overtures made to them in the streets.

45438. We have heard that up to quite lately the condition of central London, Regent Street and Piccadilly, is improved?—It may have within the last two or three months or five or six months, but certainly in my experience it has not improved very much.

45439. Not materially?—No.

45440. Not to affect the dangers which come to these girls?—No.

(*Chairman.*) Is there any question, Mr. Bankes, that you would like me to put to the witness?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) With reference to the lady's last answer, she would rather speak, I think, of the danger to foreign girls in the streets from men accosting them rather than the state of the streets as evidenced by the number of women in them.

45441. (*Chairman.*) Do you follow what Mr. Bankes suggests?—Yes.

45442. That is what you would like to say, that you find from these girls that they are molested a good deal in the streets by men?—Yes.

45443. And that police-constables are very helpful to them in protecting them?—Yes.

45444. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) That is before these girls have become prostitutes?—Yes, certainly.

(*Chairman.*) We are very much obliged to you, Miss Knight, for coming here and giving evidence.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) The next witness is Staff Captain Hillyar, from the Salvation Army.

Staff-Captain Harriett Hillyar, sworn.

45445. (*Chairman.*) You belong to the Salvation Army, and are a staff captain?—Yes.

45446. Your branch is at 259, Mare Street, Hackney?—Yes.

45447. Those are the headquarters of the Women's Social work?—Yes.

45448. Do you do some midnight work?—Yes, I have been working under the direction of Miss Bramwell Booth for the last eleven years on Piccadilly midnight work.

45449. What does you work consist of?—We go out at night times. I do not go out every night now, but I used to do so. For about eight years I went out every night, and I interviewed the girls at Mare Street, Hackney. As they come to us in the daytime I interviewed them there, and occasionally I go out into Piccadilly.

45450. I suppose you go out two or three together?—About two together generally, or more.

45151. How do you proceed to try and get into communication with these unfortunate women?—We offer them a card. We have no difficulty with regard to their taking it. *This* is the card we offer them. (*Producing card.*) "Mrs. Booth will gladly help any girl or woman in need of a friend. Apply at 79, Great Titchfield Street, or 259, Mare Street, Hackney, N.E."

45452. Do they take the card readily?—Yes, very readily. *Staff-Captain H. Hillyar.*

45453. What happens in many instances?—They either apply to us at 259, Mare Street, Hackney, or at 79, Great Titchfield Street, or we prefer taking them home with us.

45454. Your cards are printed in English, German and French?—Yes.

45455. What happens after a girl has taken a card. Does she come to your home and see you?—She comes either to 72, Great Titchfield Street, or 259 Mare Street, Hackney, or sometimes they come home with us. Of course, we prefer taking them home.

45456. How do you treat those who come?—They go to Mare Street, and sometimes we pass them on to one of our homes. We have a good number of homes round London.

45457. I suppose they are taught various crafts?—Yes, different work, mostly domestic work. Some girls are sent home to their parents. We have sent a great number home to their parents off Piccadilly and elsewhere.

45458. You have been 17 years in the Salvation Army?—Yes, and for the last 11 years I have worked on Piccadilly and the neighbourhood.

45459. You have every week, I suppose, a good many

Staff-Captain H. Hillyar.

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conversations with these unfortunate women?—Oh, yes, a good number.

45460. Do you hear them complain of their lot, their difficulties, and ill-treatment on the part of anybody?—No, I do not thing so, not at all.

45461. Do they ever complain that the police order them to move on roughly or anything of that kind?—No, we have never had any complaints about the police. I interview a great number of women at Mare Street, and I have never had any complaints against the police. The police, as a rule, have treated us very kindly in Piccadilly, and try to help us. In fact, policemen have come to us and asked us for our little tickets, and they have helped the girls to come along.

45462. Constables have come to you and asked you for your cards?—Yes, several of them round Piccadilly have had our cards.

45463. And they have given them to girls?—Yes, I think so.

45464. Have you ever known a case of a girl coming to you in consequence of having received one of the cards from a policeman?—Yes.

45465. Many instances?—I do not know about many instances.

45466. In the majority of the cases they have come because you and your fellow workers have handed them cards?—Yes.

45467. But sometimes a woman has come in consequence of having received a card from the police?—Yes. Of course, we have a great number in Mare Street who come to the address given by the police. A tremendous number of girls we have.

45468. In consequence of cards distributed by constables?—They know our address at Mare Street, and we have a great number from the police. They direct the girls to us at Mare Street.

45469. Have you ever heard any of them suggest that they have had to pay money to the police in order to be allowed to go about and accost men?—Never anything of the kind.

45470. Have you ever seen anything yourself?—I once saw a coin put down in Regent Street, but that is over seven years ago. I remember the officer who was working with me at the time. But I never saw the policeman take it up.

45471. What was that transaction that you saw?—It was a foreign woman who laid down half a crown, or a 2s. piece on the ledge of a shop. I knew that it was there, but I never saw the policeman take it up.

45472. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Was there a policeman near there at the time?—There was one at the corner, by Tiffany's.

45473. The woman put half a crown or a 2s. piece on the shop ledge?—Either half a crown or a 2s. piece, but I never saw the policeman take it up. We passed on and never took any notice of it.

45474. (*Chairman.*) Do you think he saw the woman put the money there?—I do not know. We passed the policeman and saw this woman put it down there. We went on with our work. That is the only time I have ever seen money put down.

45475. Did it not strike you as rather an odd thing to put 2s. on a window sill?—I do not know that I thought much about it.

45476. It did not strike you as odd?—It did strike me as odd to do that.

45477. Had you ever seen it done before?—I had never seen it done before.

45478. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Had you heard of it being done?—No, I had never heard of it being done before.

45479. (*Chairman.*) Have you heard any suggestion that anybody has said that constables were in the habit of taking money from women?—No, but that is what I thought it was put there for.

45480. You had heard rumours?—I had never heard any rumours at all about it.

45481. You do not know what became of the money in this instance?—No, I do not know what became of it.

45482. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Could you see whether there was any sort of communication going on between the constable and the woman?—No, I did not see that at all.

45483. Had the woman spoken to the constable before?—I did not speak to her.

45484. Did you see him speak to her afterwards?—No, I saw no conversation between the two of them.

45485. (*Chairman.*) Then we may take it that apart from that incident nothing at all has occurred during your eleven years that leads you to think there is a common practice of bribing the police?—I never saw anything of it in Piccadilly.

45486. What opinion have you formed on the matter?—I do not think there is any of it done in Piccadilly. Piccadilly is greatly altered to what it used to be. When I first went there there was a greater number there than what there are to-day. There are a great many more foreigners there than what there used to be. English girls are much easier to get hold of than foreigners.

45487. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) How do you mean?—Easier for the Salvation Army. There are a tremendous number of foreigners there now, and a very few English girls considering. I was down there last night, and I was quite surprised at the number of foreigners—a tremendous number.

45488. (*Chairman.*) When you said that it was so different a few years ago, did you mean that it was different so far as bribery was concerned?—No, I have never seen any bribery there at all. I have never seen a coin given by a woman to a policeman. We have come in contact with the policemen a great deal, and they have always helped us—in fact, one policeman asked me if I would try and get hold of two young girls, and we did get hold of them, and sent them to their friends. They had not been on Piccadilly any length of time.

45489. Is there any case that you recollect in which you could say the police were not helpful, or behaved badly?—We reported them once, that was about eleven years ago. We got hold of a girl in Piccadilly, and there was a man who would keep talking to her. We spoke to a policeman, and we thought he did not do his duty to us in helping us to get this girl away from this man. That was the only case. We reported that to Vine Street.

45490. What did the police constable say to you in that case?—I do not think he said anything, only we asked him if he would try to help us to get this girl away from this man. The girl did not want the man.

45491. Was the man assaulting the girl?—No, he was trying to get her away from us.

45492. By physical force?—I do not know. It is eleven years ago, and I cannot recollect all the details.

45493. What could the police-constable do if a man is asking a woman to go with him on one side and you are standing on the other?—The girl did not want the man, and we thought the constable ought to have spoken to the man and tried to get him away from this girl. That is the only time, and that is eleven years ago.

45494. I only wanted to know what the police-constable could do under those circumstances?—I thought he ought to have helped us in trying to get this man away.

45495. It would have been rather dangerous for the constable to have gone up and admonished the man. The man might have blamed the constable then, might he not?—He might have done.

45496. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) What was the result of your complaint to Vine Street?—We saw the Inspector, and he told us he would ask his men to help us all they possibly could, and they have done so ever since. They have helped us in every possible way.

45497. (*Chairman.*) That is the only complaint you have made against the police in eleven years?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Is there any question you would like to suggest, Mr. Bankes?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Would you ask this lady with reference to the case when the coin was put down, whether it was put down by a foreign woman, and whether she had seen the foreign woman before, or whether she had only recently come over. (*Witness.*) She was a Frenchwoman.

45498. (*Chairman.*) Had she recently come over?—I do not know. I had never seen her before. I did not know what the coin was put there for, but we guessed.

45499. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) You had never seen the woman in the streets before?—No.

45500. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Should you say the state of Piccadilly is better with regard to this matter than it used to be?—Yes, it is much better, but the girls have gone elsewhere—Tottenham Court Road and Marble Arch.

45501. But as far as Regent Street and Piccadilly are concerned, it has improved?—Yes.

45502. Do you attribute that to the action of he police?—Yes.

45503. (*Chairman.*) The action of the police as such has only made them shift their quarters?—I suppose so.

45504. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) But similar action in the other places would have produced the same results?—They would shift them off somewhere else.

45505. (*Chairman.*) The best means of improving the condition of things is your kind of work, I suppose?—I do not know, but I am sure the only thing is to rescue the women, and I think some of the men ought to be rescued too.

45506. Do you hear any complaints from girls in the case of, say, milliners employed in shops or employed in other work in and about Regent Street that well-dressed men come and solicit them, and try to enter into conversation with them?—Yes; we have had cases of girls who have been led astray by men outside these milliners' shops. One girl died two years ago who we knew was led astray by a man in that way. He kept her for three years and then threw her off, and she went on Piccadilly. She is dead now.

45507. According to her sad story the girl yielded; but what I mean is, do you think a great many men go up and speak to young women they do not know at all?—Yes, I think so.

45508. Do the young women complain, and does it amount to a nuisance?—I do not know. The girls need not speak to them, but, of course, many of these men promise them all manner of things. I think a good many of the girls are led wrong in that way in the first beginning.

45509. But I suppose a girl is very reluctant to go and talk to a policeman and say, "That man came and spoke to me"?—Yes, I think they are.

45510. Do you know any case in which a girl, an honest young girl, who has been spoken to by a man has gone to a policeman and said, "I want to be protected from that man"?—I do not know of any case.

45511. Has any girl ever asked for your protection?—Yes; we have been asked many a time, but not at midnight.

45512. But say in the afternoon, or tea time, or at the time of their leaving business, and so on?—Yes. Sometimes they come and ask us to look after them.

45513. Do you give them your protection?—Yes, we would protect them.

45514. Would you walk with a girl towards her home?—Oh, yes, we have seen girls home before now.

45515. So as to keep any man off?—Yes; if we were asked to do that.

45516. You know of no case in which police aid has been asked?—I do not think so. I do not know of any particularly. I do not think I know of any case really that has come up directly. There may be, but I do not remember.

(*Chairman.*) We thank you very much, Miss Hillyar, for coming and giving us your evidence.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Then Miss MacDougall is the next witness, Sir.

Miss Eilidh MacDougall, sworn.

45517. (*Chairman.*) Do you reside at 6, Palace Mansions, Lambeth Road?—Yes.

45518. I think your work is outdoor rescue work in connection with the Southwark Diocesan Association for the Care of Friendless Girls?—Yes.

45519. How long have you worked for that association?—About twelve years.

45520. I think that your work chiefly consists of visiting the girls in the workhouses?—Yes, I visit the girls in the Lambeth workhouses and the infirmary, and I also visit the girls in their own homes and in lodging houses, and I do a certain amount of street work.

45521. You sometimes, I suppose, speak to them in the street?—Yes.

45522. Do you get to know a good many of them?—Yes.

45523. Are the girls that you are referring to girls who are leading an abandoned life in the streets?—Yes.

45524. How many do you come across, do you think, in the course of a month, as a rule?—I see eighty and ninety new girls every year, and I am in constant touch with the old girls.

45525. The girls who have been rescued?—Yes.

45526. What do you mean by rescuing a girl. When she consents to accept your help what do you do with her, and where do you take her?—Generally to a refuge.

45527. And there, I suppose, she is taught some business if she requires to be taught?—She is either passed on to a longer home or she may be placed in service. It depends upon the girl entirely. She is started afresh.

45528. Then, again, I suppose there is a lady missioner, is there not, with whom you work to a certain extent, who is attached to the police court at Lambeth?—Yes.

45529. Do you work with her at all?—Not to any great extent.

45530. I suppose that you have been brought a good deal in contact with actress girls who live on the south side of the water?—Yes.

45531. And many of them, I suppose, frequent Piccadilly?—I believe so.

45532. Have they told you so?—Yes.

45533. You have had many conversations, I suppose, with these girls, whether they have been rescued or whether they have not been rescued by you?—Yes.

45534. Have you ever heard any complaints on their part as to ill-treatment by the police?—No, never.

45535. Not a single complaint?—Not a single complaint.

45536. And that extends over eleven years?—Yes.

45537. Do you think they are very friendly with the police?—I could hardly say. I think that if they ask protection the police are very ready to give it.

45538. Have you ever heard of a policeman making any improper advances to any one of them?—No.

45539. Have you ever heard anything about bribery of the police?—No. In the last few months I have asked every girl who seemed likely to know anything about it, and I can get no suggestion that bribes have ever been asked by the police.

45540. Have they all denied anything of the kind?—Yes.

45541. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) What made you ask?—The Commission.

45542. (*Chairman.*) I do not know that the evidence is less valuable for that, although it was prompted by the probability of your becoming a witness; but, at any rate, you are telling us that you honestly think girls have not been bribing the police?—I honestly do not think so.

45543. And nothing in the conversations you have had with these numerous young women lead you to think that there is any system of bribery?—No, I do not think so.

Miss E. MacDougall. 7 May 1907.

(*Chairman.*) Have you any question to suggest, Mr. Bankes?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, except that the lady would say the police have rendered her great assistance frequently in getting at girls and assisting her in her work.

45544. (*Chairman.*) What do you say to that?—They have rendered very great assistance. A number of girls have been sent or been brought to me by the police, and my address has been constantly given by different constables.

45545. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Do you think that the action of the police in stopping solicitation in the streets does anything permanently to diminish the evil?—It is very difficult to say.

45546. Do you find from your conversation with these girls that they are deterred from practising their trade because of the zeal of the police?—Yes, I should think so. They are not allowed to remain about; they are told to move on.

45547. I do not suppose it has any sort of moral effect?—I am afraid it has not. I have had many complaints of men speaking to the girls.

45548. (*Chairman.*) From workers?—The girls are constantly complaining of being spoken to by men in the streets.

45549. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Girls who are not prostitutes?—Yes. I speak mostly of the girls who are now living respectable lives; those who were formerly living immoral lives.

45550. (*Chairman.*) They complain that men do speak to them a great deal?—Yes.

45551. Do you think that the police constables endeavour to stop that at all?—Girls very rarely ask the help of a constable.

45552. Have you known instances in which they have asked help?—Yes, one occurred last year. A girl was spoken to by a man, and she spoke to a constable, and he walked some considerable distance with her and saw her quite out of reach of the man, but I understand that if a girl does speak to a constable the constable really has no power to do anything.

45553. That is what we have been putting to Mr. D'Eyncourt this morning, and to other Magistrates. They seem to think that the constable has a good deal of power if he likes to exercise it. But, however, it is very difficult in the case you are putting of simply speaking. You are of opinion that the police would help a girl as much as they could under those circumstances?—Oh, yes, I think so.

(*Chairman.*) We are very much obliged to you, Miss MacDougall, for coming here and giving your evidence.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Those are all the witnesses who are here to-day, Sir. May I ask your direction with regard to calling any more of these witnesses. You have the whole of the statements before you, and I think the only one the Commissioner is very anxious you should have is the Rev. Mr. Meyer.

(*Chairman.*) Then we will have him.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) He can be here to-morrow. Then, Sir, with regard to the other witnesses I should ask your direction as to whether you would wish them called. You have now had a considerable number, and the other witnesses would speak to the same effect as you see by their statements. Of course, it is entirely for you to say whether you desire that we should call them.

(*Chairman.*) As at present advised I do not think we need multiply this kind of testimony.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is my own feeling, and if it is your feeling also we will not call them.

FIFTIETH DAY.

Wednesday, 8th May 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).	J. W. St. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).	
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).	J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Mr. GEORGE PAUL TAYLOR, sworn.

Mr. G. P. Taylor.

45554. (*Chairman.*) You are one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrate?—I am attached to the Marylebone Police Court.

45555. When were you first appointed?—In May, 1895.

45556. To what courts have you been attached?—I was first of all attached to the North London Court for a period of eighteen months or two years, I was then attached to the Greenwich Court for about the same period, and I was then transferred to the Southwark Court where I remained for over six years. I was attached to my present court in January, 1905.

45557. I think that the Secretary has sent you a memorandum of the heads of evidence upon which we invite your assistance?—That is so. That memorandum is before me at the present time.

45558. Have you prepared any written statement?—No, I have not prepared a written statement. I have not had time to prepare a written statement.

45559. Then perhaps you would like me to ask you questions?—I should prefer that course, Sir.

45560. The terms of our reference you are acquainted with?—I am.

45561. How would you define generally the duties of police constables in regard to the three classes of cases mentioned in our terms of reference?—I do not think it would be possible with regard to that matter to improve upon the instructions contained in the Instruction Book. I have had the opportunity of reading those instructions very carefully indeed, and they seem to me to be admirably clear.

45562. You have had a good many years experience of work in the Police Force, and I suppose the great majority of the cases that come before you are cases in which the police constables are the prosecutors?—In the case of charges certainly.

45563. It is the constable who is generally the prosecutor?—Yes, invariably one may say, in cases of drunkenness, disorder, or solicitation.

45564. You have had some opportunity of observing the way in which the constables do their work?—I have.

45565. What opinion have you formed as to the way in which the constables of the Metropolitan Police Force discharge their duty. Do they do it with honesty, discretion and efficiency?—In my opinion they cer-

tainly do possess those qualities in quite a remarkable degree. I consider they are extremely intelligent also, and in my opinion too the stupid constable is very much the exception. I should like to add that in my opinion the general bearing and discipline of the police reflect great credit upon the system under which they are trained, and upon the officers at Scotland Yard who are responsible for it.

45566. I suppose that occasionally a case comes before you in which you may suspect some misconduct or error on the part of a police constable?—Do you refer to cases such as you have just now alluded to.

45567. Yes. Let me put the question in this way: has any recent case come into your Court in which the evidence indicated the possibility that the constable had been guilty of some misconduct or error of judgment?—Speaking for myself only in my own experience I can recollect no such case.

45568. Have you any comments or criticisms to make as to the organisation and work of the force with regard to dealing with the three classes of cases mentioned in our terms of reference?—I have not. As I say, having carefully read the Instruction Book, and guided by my experience as to the way in which these cases are actually treated by the police I can only express my entire satisfaction.

45569. Have you any recommendation to make with regard to altering the Instruction Book?—None whatever.

45570. Or any recommendation to make for fresh legislation in regard to the powers and duties of the police in regard to these three classes of cases?—I have not. In my judgment the legislation at present existing is amply sufficient to deal with the matter, and I question very much whether it would be possible to improve it.

45571. I gather from what you have said that you are well acquanted with the regulations and rules contained in the Instruction Book which we have called the White Book?—I have had the opportunity of reading it carefully.

45572. Perhaps, I had better ask you a question although you have practically answered it: Have you any alterations to suggest in the language of the various sections of the book; is it possible to make the duties of the constables more clear or more specific with any advantage?—In my opinion no. The instructions appear to me to be extremely clear, and to have been drawn, I may say, with almost meticulous care.

45573. As to the arrangement of the book, have you anything to say?—The arrangement of the book strikes me as being all that it should be.

45574. Do you find it easy to find any particular regulation with the book in your hands?—With regard to that point I must say that my attention was principally directed to the portion of the book dealing with the subject of "Apprehension" that is Section 17 of the Instruction Book, because that, of course, is the section dealing with the matters more immediately before the Commission.

45575. You as an experienced lawyer will follow what is in my mind. We know that sometimes a book is easy for reference, and sometimes it is more difficult for reference. Do you find that an easy book of reference supposing you wanted to find a particular point as to what are the duties of the inspector in the charge room with regard to calling a doctor, for instance?—That also seems to be provided for under Section 17, "Apprehension," but with regard to that matter it is possible there might be some improvement. I do not know that it is so, but I rather fancy the book contains no index.

45576. That is my point.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It does contain an index. It is at the beginning.

(*Witness.*) I looked for it at the end as a matter of fact.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It is at page 23 in Roman figures.

(*Chairman.*) The table of contents is on page 9 and the introduction is on page 5 in the Roman numerals.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) And at page 23 in the Roman numerals you will find the beginning of the index.

45576. (*Chairman.*) I am asking your opinion. I have got my own opinion about it, and I will not indicate it at the present moment?—You mean with regard to the mode in which the book is indexed?

45577. Yes?—I should think if what you allude to is the only index, it would be possible to improve it from the point of view of the index. (*Instruction Book handed to the witness.*) Now I have the index before me.

45578. My present duty is confined to asking you whether you find any fault with the arrangement?—Now that the index has been brought to my notice, and I have looked through it, it seems to me to be tolerably complete—that is to say, the index on page 23 in the Roman numerals, the one that Mr. Muir has brought to my attention, seems to me to be tolerably complete. As a matter of fact I looked at the end of the book for the index, and I expected to find it there rather than at the beginning.

45579. Supposing I asked you what is the duty of the inspector in the charge room as to calling a doctor. How long would it take you to find it out in that book?—I am afraid I could not say. I happen to know what his duties are—that is to say, I have read Section 17, and therefore I should find it for myself at once, but whether I should be able to find it for myself at once in the absence of knowing that it is dealt with under that section is a question I could not answer.

45580. On the whole your impression is, I gather, that the book is sufficiently well arranged?—I think it is sufficiently well arranged. I am far from saying that it might not be better arranged.

45581. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you think with the knowledge you possess you could find that section?—I think so.

45582. (*Chairman.*) I have found the same difficulty myself, but that may be my ineptness?—I should know it was comprised in Section 17, and I should proceed to read through Section 17. No doubt it could be improved with regard to that.

45583. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Could you find Section 17?—I know Section 17.

45584. (*Chairman.*) Is not the answer this: if a man knows the book very well he could easily find what he wants, but if he comes quite fresh to the study of the question it is not an easy book to find without that knowledge?—I should not like to express the view that it is not possible to better the arrangement of the index.

45585. From that topic I come to the general head of "Arrest or Apprehension." Are you of opinion that the regulations as to the method of effecting the arrest or taking the prisoners to the police court are satisfactory?—I am. I have been struck, as I say, by the almost over-careful attention that seems to be given in these Instructions to constables for the purpose of guiding them in the execution of their duty, for instance, great stress is laid on the fact that nothing in the nature of unnecessary violence should be used, and that the truncheon is only to be used in the last resort, and so on.

45586. Take the question of the truncheon. Have you during your experience on the Bench ever felt that a constable might have avoided the use of the truncheon in a case where the truncheon was actually used?—I never have. That I say without any hesitation whatever. I have never in the course of my experience known a case in which, in my opinion, the truncheon was unnecessarily used. May I say in connection with that that on the contrary, if I may say so, I have frequently been struck by the astonishing forebearance the constables have displayed.

45587. Has any prisoner recently complained to you that he has been harshly treated or cruelly treated by the police constable on the way to the station, or anything of that kind?—The complaint very frequently made in police courts, generally by women charged with being drunk and disorderly, is that their arms are bruised by the constable on their being taken to the station. I may say with regard to that matter that I pay no attention whatever to that complaint, and for this reason that I know from my experience, and from what I have seen in the courts in my twelve years' experience, that it is extremely easy to bruise the thick part of the arm, which is the portion of the arm generally taken by the constable, and especially when the arm is the arm of a woman, and the bruising in my opinion represents a minute amount of force, and would not represent substantial ill-treatment, but may very easily be caused so far as the external appearance

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is concerned by comparatively slight pressure. That is my belief.

45588. So that in the cases which have come under your notice the bruise or mark on the arm has been almost incidental to the use of a proper amount of force?—That is my view, that it is inevitable from the amount of force that it is absolutely necessary for the constables to use in order to get their prisoners to the station.

45589. Do you remember any case in which you came to the conclusion that the constable had used more force than was reasonably necessary for the purpose of conveying a prisoner to the station?—I can only say that my experience in that respect appears to have been a very happy one. So far as I can remember, I know of no such case.

45590. Have you any reason to think that constables use their power of summary arrest unnecessarily—I mean in cases in which they might just as efficaciously proceed by summons?—You mean by taking the name and address of the party?

45591. Yes?—I have certainly no complaint whatever to make on that head. On the contrary, I find that they observe the regulations laid down with regard to that matter with very great care and attention.

45592. Passing from that topic to the proceedings in the charge room, what view have you formed about the proceedings in the charge room? First of all, as laid down in the White Book, do you consider that the proceedings in the charge room contemplated by the White Book are proceedings of a purely executive character, or do they involve a kind of judicial investigation?—They unquestionably involve something in the nature of a judicial investigation, because the inspector or station sergeant, or other officer taking the charge, has to exercise his discretion on the question as to whether or not he must take or refuse the charge.

45593. And in doing that duty, I suppose the first thing he has to consider is whether upon the constable's statement there is any charge of an offence under any statute or against the common law?—Undoubtedly that would be his first duty.

45594. If the charge is, so to speak, right in form, I suppose he has got to inquire whether it is right to take or refuse the charge in the sense that he has to ask himself whether there is or is not a *primâ facie* case against the prisoner?—Unquestionably so. He has to consider whether the statement made by the constable in laying the charge constitutes an offence.

45595. Has anything occurred in your Court that has ever led you to think that in a particular case, or it may be in more than one case, an inspector has taken a charge that he ought to have refused with a view to shielding the officer or taken a charge while acting under the influence of a kind of professional bias?—I can only say in my own experience I have never known such a case at all. During the last few days, since Monday morning when I knew that you had invited me to give evidence before this Commission, I have been endeavouring to recollect with regard to that particular point whether I have ever had occasion to consider that a charge had been improperly taken. I have no such recollection whatever. I have been searching the records of my memory but I cannot find any.

45596. You have been good enough to tell us what your view is of the character of the work to be done by the inspector in deciding whether to refuse or take the charge. Suggestions have reached us that sometimes a great deal of damage is done to the reputations of perfectly innocent persons in consequence of a charge being taken that upon investigation the next day before the Magistrate is found to be wholly baseless. Have you any suggestion to make as to amending the proceedings in the charge room so as to avoid a possible grievance to completely innocent people?—I have not, and for these reasons. First of all, within my own experience I know of no such cases as those upon which the question is based. Within my own experience I know of no case where perfectly innocent people have had their reputations damaged in consequence of a charge being taken at the police station which was afterwards dismissed at the police court, and I may say this, I have a very strong opinion indeed that if such cases occur they occur so exceedingly rarely that they could not be taken into consideration as constituting any ground for changing an otherwise satisfactory system of taking the charge. That is the view I have formed with regard to it. In my own experience I recollect not a single case tried before me, certainly, where I could honestly say that any such damage had resulted or would be likely to result to any person.

45597. I suppose there is a percentage of cases in which you have to dismiss the charge—say charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct and charges of solicitation against women?—There is a certain percentage of cases in which those charges are dismissed undoubtedly.

45598. Is it a large percentage?—I should say an extremely small one. Cases are dismissed very often on grounds which have no relation whatever to one's belief in the evidence of the constable.

45599. Then I may take it that the mere dismissal of a charge by you as Magistrate does not necessarily involve any censure whatsoever on the Inspector who took the charge?—Certainly not. I think it is desirable that there should be a clear understanding on that point. Speaking from my own experience only, but speaking I am sure for several of the other Magistrates as well, because I have discussed the matter with them, it would be quite an error to suppose because a charge is dismissed by the Magistrate that that constitutes the slightest imputation on any police officer in connection with it at any stage of the case either in the charge room or in the witness-box. All sorts of reasons may exist in the mind of the Magistrate for dismissing the charge. It may be that the person against whom the charge is made is a person of years, a comparatively old person. In those cases, if the charge is made for the first time, a simple charge of drunkenness or being drunk and disorderly, over and over again I dismiss the charge and tell the prisoner that I hope this will be a warning to him to be more careful in the future, expressing at the same time my reason for dismissing the charge being the fact that the prisoner has reached quite a considerable age without ever finding himself in trouble before.

45600. Supposing when the constable has made the charge against his prisoner in the charge room the Inspector is in doubt as to whether a *prima-facie* case is or is not made out, what is his duty? Supposing it is one of those doubtful cases that sometimes occur and must occur?—In my opinion in that case it would be his duty to allow a Magistrate to decide his doubt.

45601. Then in that case his duty is to take the charge rather than refuse it, and allow the Magistrate to do justice between the constable and the accused?—That would be my view.

45602. Do not you think it would be of some advantage to the Inspector and to the parties concerned if, instead of having to decide the matter practically within a few minutes in the charge room on the day on which the person has been arrested, the Inspector had the right to say, "Well, I will postpone the question whether I will take or refuse this charge until to-morrow"—of course having the power to take bail from the accused that he would appear at some given time the next day at the station?—That would not commend itself to me. It seems to me that there are grave objections to allowing a charge to remain hanging over a person while the Inspector is exercising his discretion as to whether or not the charge should ultimately be taken.

45603. We have had this case before us. I will put it in general terms. A person against whom a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct is made said at once to the Inspector, "I am not drunk and disorderly"—I will put it hypothetically, because I cannot recollect all the details. The prisoner entirely denies the charge and says, "I have a friend outside who has been with me for a couple of hours who is afraid to come in; he came with me as far as the station door, and then he was afraid to come in for some reason or other; I should like before you take this charge, Mr. Inspector, to send for that man." Would there be any objection to the Inspector having the power to say, especially when he looked at the man and must have felt there was some doubt as to the disorderly conduct, "Very well, I will adjourn it to to-morrow," and then bind the man over and ask for the name and address of the friend?—If there was not the fact that he already possessed the power which enables him to decide the question there might be something in that suggestion, but as a matter of fact it becomes his duty immediately the man says "I am not drunk" to satisfy himself that he is drunk, and if the man asks for a doctor the doctor must be at once sent for.

45604. But on the charge sheet disorderly conduct is added. The different issues may be inextricably mixed up, especially late at night?—I was assuming the case only with reference to that in which the man said he was not drunk. With reference to a case of that kind, if the Inspector taking the charge has any doubt as to the man's drunkenness he would send for the doctor. In my opinion the police are very ready to send for a doctor, and very careful to fortify their own opinion by having the doctor's expert opinion about the case. That is my experience in these cases of drunkenness.

45605. Then even in the sort of case I have put to you, where a witness or witnesses have been afraid to come to the police station—their fears, as we all know, would be quite unfounded, but still even in a case of that kind you do not think the Inspector ought to have the power of delaying his decision on the question of taking or refusing the charge?—I think the disadvantages would outweigh the possible advantages in any particular case. That is briefly my view of the matter.

45606. Then to put another aspect of the charge room proceedings before you. The Inspector, according to the system now in vogue in our Metropolitan Police Force, is I believe in all cases a police officer who has been promoted from the ranks?—That is so.

45607. Do you think it would be an advantage to cast the duty of taking or refusing the charge at the police station upon a class of officer, a public servant who has never been a member of the Police Force, and who is not appointed by the Chief Commissioner, but by some other public authority—for instance, the Home Office?—I certainly do not, for this reason—I do not see how he would be in a position to acquire the necessary knowledge of criminal procedure to enable him to do as satisfactorily that which the Inspector does at present. The Inspector has had 20 years' in most cases I think (I speak subject to correction upon this) experience of criminal procedure and what constitutes crime. It is a very complicated matter to know exactly what set of facts constitute such a matter as can be dealt with at the police court at a moment's notice.

45608. May I suggest to you that 20 years' experience in the Police Force must leave an impress upon the man's mind, and must tend, must it not, looking at the matter from a common-sense point of view, to give him a kind of professional bias?—I should think it would tend to make him extremely cautious. My experience is that the police are extremely cautious, and that Inspectors are extremely cautious in the way in which charges are taken against people. That is my experience, and I can say nothing more than that.

45609. We have had over 20 cases, I think, in which we have minutely examined what takes place in the charge room?—I can only speak from my own experience. With regard to the 20 cases you mention, I can only say that those 20 cases represent almost an inappreciable percentage of the total number of cases which give no trouble whatever, and the question is whether under any system a certain number of such cases would not occur.

45610. I was not suggesting that in these cases necessarily any irregularity was committed in any one of them. That is a matter upon which the Commission will pronounce their opinion in due course. I am only pointing out to you that if you look at the evidence in the majority of cases the Inspector does not appear to have examined very elaborately into the statements made by the constable. I do not know that it is his duty, I am not suggesting it is his duty, but my question is only incidental to the one I was putting to you, whether if somebody, say a barrister, were placed in the charge room, or if not a barrister somebody who has a qualification for his office who would be required to have considerable knowledge of law and criminal procedure, would that be an advantage? Please do not take it that I am saying what my own opinion is; I am only giving you the opportunity of expressing yours?—I desire to express my opinion (I have thought over the matter) very emphatically that I think any change of that kind would be a change for the worse—unquestionably for the worse. May I say with regard to that matter I should like to add this, that to a great extent the reason I have found inspectors of the Metropolitan Police Force are the men of the high tone and character they are is, in my opinion, that they have these responsible duties cast upon them in the charge room, and I think if you were to divest them of those duties to any extent you might possibly lower and probably would lower the general character of the discipline existing in the force. I think the possession of those responsible duties is fully impressed upon them, and I think they see the necessity of, so to speak, living up to it. I hope I have made myself clear to the Commission on that point.

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45611. The consideration that I was suggesting to you was simply this, that the continual performance of the same kind of duty often leads a man to discharge that duty with a lack of freshness and in a perfunctory kind of way?—That is no doubt the consequence of human nature being what it is, and Magistrates themselves are, I should think, probably more liable to the results of that than even police Inspectors.

45612. Passing from that topic, has anybody ever recently complained to you about ill-treatment in the cells or about the condition of the cells at the police station?—It is not an uncommon complaint to have made by a very rough class of persons that they have been roughly handled by the police—not at all an uncommon complaint. I can only say that my experience is that the more ruffianly the prisoner the more likely are you to have the complaint made. Personally I have never found any ground whatever for believing that an assault was committed in the station, either in the charge room or the cells, upon the prisoner in the case. That is my own experience. When I have inquired into it—that is to say, when I have had the Inspector who took the charge placed in the witness box—I have generally found that the people who made the accusation simply refuse to cross-examine him, and very often admit that nothing of the kind occurred.

45613. With regard to bail, are the regulations, in your opinion, satisfactory?—They are. I see nothing to recommend any alteration in. You are referring to the question of bail at the police station?

45614. I am dealing with the whole topic of bail in that general question?—I think so.

45615. I was rather putting it to lead up to this next question: Do prisoners ever complain that their friends whose names they mention as sureties are not sent for with sufficient promptitude, or when they arrive they are kept waiting too long or unduly long?—No, I have never had a complaint of that kind, but I have heard a complaint as to the address to which the constable has gone being false or being wrong, and the explanation of it is generally this, or I have found on inquiry that the explanation in many cases certainly is this, that the wrong name was in the first instance given by the person charged. It may strike the Commissioners as being very odd, but very frequently the persons charged with being drunk and disorderly make a mistake in the number of their own house. If they do that in the case of their own house they do it more naturally in the case of their own friends' houses.

45616. Even in cases where a defendant is not giving a false address he very often blunders as to the name of the street?—That is what I mean.

45617. With regard to medical attendance, have you any improvement on the existing system to suggest?—The Surgeons of the Metropolitan Police with whom I come in contact all strike me as being very competent men. The question of drunkenness is essentially a question for a medical expert, or rather more for him than for anyone else. That is all one cay say.

45618. We have been told, I think, by all your learned colleagues who have been good enough to come before us that there is a practice of annexing a kind of certificate or extract from the Occurrence Book signed by the medical gentleman when he has seen the prisoner?—That is so.

45619. That is attached to the charge sheet?—That is so.

45620. What use is made, according to the practice of your court, of that certificate?—I will tell you exactly how I use it myself. Supposing a person is charged before me with being drunk, and that he or she pleads not guilty, and the only evidence called in support of the charge is the evidence of the police-constable. If I find that the doctor has certified that that person was drunk, I then read out the contents of the certificate to the person who is on her or his trial. Then I say to him or her, "Well, the doctor says he examined you, and that was the conclusion he formed, but you can have the doctor called if you like to bear that out in the witness box—do you desire it or not? If you desire it, I will adjourn the case for the attendance of the doctor, so that you can cross-examine him." I may

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tell you that my almost invariable experience is that when you make the offer they decline to accept it.

45621. I suppose that you will agree the medical certificate, as such, is not evidence in the case?—Certainly. I do not attempt to make it evidence.

45622. Do you look at it before you hear the constable?—No, I do not, although, as a matter of fact, I know it very often exists without knowing its contents. I know it exists, because on the charge sheet or on my register for the purpose of guiding me as to the amount of costs in the particular case in my court—it may not be the case in other courts, but it is in mine—I know the amount of the fee, whether it is 3s. 6d. or 7s. 6d., according to the time the doctor was called to attend to the person, which is inserted so as to guide me as to the amount of costs I have to impose in the event of deciding against the defendant.

45623. So that while you are trying the case of the prosecution you do not in the least know what is in the certificate?—No.

45624. The next topic is, under what statutory provisions are the cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation usually dealt with. You will find on page 5 of the document we sent you a list of the sections given by Sir Edward Henry to us. There is one clerical error with regard to the Licencing Act; it should be 1872 instead of 1882?—That is so.

45625. Have you any addition to make to that list of statutory provisions?—No, I have not. It seems to me that they comprise the sections of the various statutes under which these cases are usually presented to the Magistrate.

45626. More than one of your learned colleagues, certainly one of your learned colleagues, told us that sometimes he acted under an old statute that is practically declaratory of the common law, and bound over people. Have you ever had occasion to resort to that?—I think that one has power to bind over under the terms of one's Commission, and it is a very common thing to bind over a person—in fact, in a case of mere disorder that is all you can do—bind over a person to keep the peace.

45627. Do you find any special difficulty in the application of these statutory provisions to a particular case arising from ambiguity of language of the statute or from the very character of the offence itself?—No, I cannot say that I personally have ever found great difficulty in deciding whether the facts before me constituted a breach of the statute or not.

45628. Take drunkenness, do you find much difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to whether you ought to convict or discharge the prisoner on that charge? It is a matter of degree, is it not?—Yes.

45629. Do you think it would be possible to give anything like a clear definition of the drunkenness for which there ought to be a conviction?—I do not think it is possible to give an accurate definition of the exact state—certainly not, and I do not think anybody would say that it is possible.

45630. I am only seeking to elicit your views?—Quite so. What I mean is, I think it a matter for the Magistrate to satisfy himself of after hearing all the evidence, whether or not it is a proper case to convict in.

45631. With regard to solicitation cases, we find that women are prosecuted sometimes under the Vagrancy Act, and sometimes under sub-section 11 of section 54 of the Police Act. In your court under which of those sections are those cases generally brought?—I think to a certain extent; in fact, I think it wholly depends on the conduct of the particular party incriminated. There is a distinction in the wording of sub-section 11 of section 54 of the Police Act and section 3 of the Vagrancy Act.

45632. In the one case it is "riotous or indecent behaviour" and the other the words are "to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers"?—That is the distinction.

45633. What evidence do you accept as *primâ facie* evidence that the defendant belongs to the class of prostitute or night-walker?—I do not quite understand that question.

45634. I suggest to you that in order to justify a conviction under, say, Sub-section 11 of the 54th Section of the Police Act for solicitation there are three material allegations that the prosecution have to prove —first, that there must be some evidence that the woman belongs to the class of common prostitute or night-walker?—Quite so.

45635. Secondly, that she was loitering in this way at a particular place at a particular time?—Certainly.

45636. And, thirdly, that her conduct was conduct giving rise to annoyance to an inhabitant or to a passenger?—Certainly.

45637. Those are the three material allegations?—Yes.

45638. What *primâ facie* evidence do you require of the first material allegation that she was a prostitute?—I should require the direct evidence of the constable that she was a prostitute.

45639. Then, of course, you would convict on the evidence of one constable only?—I never convict in any case on what in my view is the entirely uncorroborated evidence of one witness. May I explain what I mean by that, and may I take the case of drunkenness as an instance? If you go into a police court and hear a charge of drunkenness brought against a man, there may be only one constable's evidence to prove it—that is, putting aside the case where a doctor is called. But one must bear this in mind, that you are judging of the condition of the man at the time the charge is made against him, and one knows as part of the ordinary procedure of the charge room that the charge as originally made by the constable must approve itself to the inspector, who is a man of experience in these matters, before he takes the charge. Therefore in one sense even the taking of the charge by the inspector after exercising his discretion constitutes some evidence in support of the constable's statement, and therefore in a case of that kind, although only one constable is called, there is no conviction on the entirely uncorroborated word of a single constable.

45640. Then I understand that you do attach importance to the fact that the inspector has taken the charge?—In a case of that kind I should for this reason, that it depends entirely on what he saw was the condition of the person whose condition is no longer what it was. I have not the same opportunity, as I have not had an opportunity of seeing his condition except in a sober state. The inspector saw it when he was alleged to have been drunk.

45641. Then I will revert to what I was asking. What evidence do you require to make out a *primâ facie* case that the woman, in the case of Sub-section 11, is a common prostitute?—I should require the direct oath of the constable, and I should require his answer if I cross-examined him upon it or if it was denied, and, of course, once it is denied she is a prostitute I should at once ask him his ground for saying so, and I should require evidence of her being seen continually in the street soliciting men, going to a house of acknowledged ill fame known to be such by the constable, and so on, and I should hold evidence of that kind to be evidence on which her status in life would be ascertained.

45642. With regard to the evidence of loitering, that is the evidence in support of the material allegations of the particular offence, of course there is not much difficulty. What evidence do you require that the inhabitants or passengers have been annoyed?—I should require something more than mere accosting. I do not think a simple "Good-night" hurts anybody. I should require something more in the way of solicitation than that. The evidence I should require to prove annoyance would be persistent solicitation and placing the hand upon the arms of men walking by. That is a very common form of molestation by a disorderly prostitute.

45643. Do you presume that a man is annoyed if a woman places her hand upon his arm?—If the evidence is that he shakes her off with apparent annoyance, and I should say this also, that I should require in a charge under that section, probably in the majority of cases, the evidence of a complaint, but by saying that I do not mean to say I should require the actual evidence of the complainant, because my experience is it is impossible to get men to a police court for the purpose of complaining. No man could ever be expected to come and waste his time in the police court the whole of the morning for the purpose of giving in evidence the fact that the woman in the dock who is charged with soliciting him had put her hand upon his arm and addressed an indecent proposal to him. If it were necessary in all cases to require evidence of

that kind you would never be able to convict at all in those cases. But may I say with regard to this question, and it is very important, that at all events in the Marylebone Court, and I believe it is the case in the other police courts in London, it is the practice of the police, and I think it is a very laudable practice, not to charge these women under those sections at all, but to charge them in cases of that kind under Sub-section 13 of Section 54 of the Police Act, because in that case it is not necessary to prove that they are prostitutes.

45644. We have been told that that has been the practice at Marlborough Street as well. But how do you bring a solicitation case under that section? The words are: "Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned." Do you think that the accosting by a woman, even if the accosting is accompanied by a woman placing her hand on a man's arm and his throwing it off, is any evidence of a likelihood of a breach of the peace occurring?—Yes, I think on the evidence that may very likely lead to a breach of the peace, and that is conduct which in a certain class of life does lead to a breach of the peace. I have known cases in which a man has turned round and struck the woman, showing that he was very much annoyed by her solicitation.

45645. In that case there is the evidence of a breach of the peace as well?—Yes.

45646. That is not the case that arises. In one of the cases that we have minutely examined into it was a case of solicitation, if anything, and the charge was made under this Sub-section 13. The only evidence was that one man had rather pulled himself away or thrown off the woman's arm or something of that kind. The Magistrate dismissed the case, but he dismissed it under the First Offenders Act, and it appears in the book as being a dismissal, but in reality it was a conviction and the charge was taken by the inspector under Sub-section 13. I will not read the full details of the evidence, but in substance it comes to that. There was no striking of the woman by any one of the men. I think there were three accostings, and one man turned and walked back, and talked to the woman, and I think it was the third man who was walking her off?—The case that presents itself to my mind is this, that conduct of that kind is likely to breed annoyance in the mind of the person molested, and a condition of annoyance existing in the mind of the person molested is likely to lead eventually to a breach of the peace, and on that ground I think it is a very reasonable way of dealing with a case of that kind.

45647. Do you mean to say that because a man is annoyed that therefore he is likely to be given to use violence to people. I do not want to press you upon the matter?—I do not think that in the majority of cases that would be so, but my opinion is this: It is necessary to deal with this particular class of offence in this way, you must either deal with it under Sub-section 13 or you must deal with it under one of the other sections.

45648. It is expedient that the law should be carried out, is it not. You would not suggest that the Inspector taking the charge should stretch the law at all?—Certainly not.

45649. You have said the reason why cases are brought under Sub-section 13 is the difficulty of proving one of the material allegations under Sub-section 11. itself?—No doubt that is what is in the mind of the police. They say it is safer to charge under Sub-section 13 than it is to charge under Sub-section 11, because in one case it is necessary to prove the woman is a prostitute, and in the other that necessity does not exist. That, no doubt, is what causes the charge to be made under Sub-section 13.

45650. I understand the effect of your evidence is that when the case is a case of accosting by a woman, and the charge is brought under Sub-section 13, you do require evidence from which you infer that a breach of the peace is likely to take place?—I require evidence which goes to show that the woman's conduct would really cause annoyance in the mind of the person molested, and that evidence usually consists of complaints made to the police by men who have been molested by a woman, coupled with some evidence that the police constable has seen the person actually accosted. I should like to say with regard to that point, that, of course, they can only charge persons within the four corners of the Act of Parliament. Those are the only sections of any Act of Parliament under which these persons could be charged. It is necessary, therefore, that they should be charged under one section of the other, unless they are to go unpunished for conduct of that kind, and I can only say that if you were not to apply Sub-section 13 to cases of that kind you would have a very considerable increase of disorder in the streets.

45651. Quite so; but if that liberty of solicitation is accorded by law I do not know, until Parliament has seen fit to alter the law, that the Courts ought to sanction any practice of going beyond the law?—Solicitation in itself is, of course, no offence.

45652. Quite so. You take care, I understand, that the case does come within the words of the section in your judgment?—Yes, that is the view I take. I have no hesitation in taking that view with regard to Section 13, bearing in mind that unqualified solicitation is in itself no offence.

45653. Taking that to be so, do you think the action of the police in recent years in the district in which your Police Court is situated has tended to diminish the number of prostitutes on the streets?—That is a very big question, and I really could not give any answer to it. It is a question involving all sorts of considerations, and I have not paid sufficient attention to it. First of all there is the growth of London in any particular locality to consider. Then you have the increase or decrease in population in a particular locality, and all those questions have to be taken into consideration before you can say that in a particular spot the action of the police has diminished street disorder of that type.

45654. Do you ever have complaints made before you by women that they have been molested by men?—I have never had a single complaint made of that kind. I was very much struck on looking at your memorandum of suggestions to find that point of solicitation of women by men mooted. May I say with regard to the matter of solicitation of women by men, supposing it was an offence which could be dealt with in a police court, in my opinion it can be dealt with in a police court under Sub-section 13 of Section 54. I would put the man and the woman practically on the same footing with regard to that. I think that a man accosting a respectable woman is doing an act which is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, because it might very easily cause the lady to use her umbrella upon him.

45655. The next topic is alleged bribery of constables by prostitutes. Has anything occurred in your Courts, or has any fact come to your notice which leads you to think that bribery of the police by prostitutes is a common or widespread practice?—I have no reason whatever to believe that it is so. I have never heard such a suggestion made in my own Court by a prostitute.

45656. Do constables ever state that money has been offered to them?—I have heard constables state that money has been offered to them—not by prostitutes, but by people in a very different position of life. In fact, I know it is so, because I have had letters from persons saying that they offered money to constables which the constables had refused. But that has nothing to do with the offence of solicitation; it is with regard to people in a different positon of life altogether.

45657. With regard to alleged bribery by street bookmakers, have any proceedings taken place in your Court which led you to suspect that the police constable in that case had been in receipt of money from the bookmaker?—I have never had any ground whatever for believing that in any case before me such was the case; and I should like to say, with regard to that, that considering that Marylebone, at all events before the new Act of Parliament, which has practically killed street bookmaking, was a district which was quite infested with street bookmakers—it was quite a common thing to deal with as many as five or six or even more cases per day during the racing season at Marylebone, irrespective of the summonses—I think it is a singular thing, in view of the fact that the particular offence was so rife in that district that I do not recollect any case where any evidence at all was forthcoming to show that such bribery had taken place. I only recollect one case in the course of my experience there in which it was stated that the police constable was bribed by the man who was then upon his trial. That was on a summons. Of course, anybody can make an accusation

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of this kind. This man was defended by a solicitor, and I asked the solicitor whether he had any evidence to support it. He had none. The impression I derived from the manner of the defendant on that occasion in making the accusation, and the way the constable repudiated it, was that it was an untrue accusation; but I told the solicitor in that case that if he had any grievance in the matter his duty was to report it to Scotland Yard, and I had no doubt they would make careful inquiries. In my opinion they never spare one of their own men at Scotland Yard. I must say that.

45658. It is the duty of the constable who is making the charge, if the charge is taken by the Inspector, to appear in Court to support the charge?—That is so.

45659. How, upon the whole, do the constables discharge their duties as prosecutors, in your opinion?—When you say "as prosecutors," you mean as giving evidence for the prosecution?

45660. When the charge is taken the constable's name appears on the charge sheet as the prosecutor?—Quite so; with regard to this particular class of case. I was thinking of more important cases.

45661. I was coming to the way in which the constables discharge their duty in your Court. Our terms of reference are rather wide, because we have to inquire into the duties of constables in dealing with cases. Part of the duty of a constable, if he makes a charge and the charge is accepted by the Inspector, is to go to the Court and conduct his case?—Yes.

45662. How does he conduct his case as a rule?—I have no cause to complain in any way. I think the cases are well conducted.

45663. Do you think the constable in any reasonable proportion of cases is at a disadvantage because he has not got the skilled assistance of solicitor or counsel?—No, I do not. As you no doubt know in cases of indictable offences, the assistance of the Treasury can always be obtained on the certificate of the Magistrate.

45664. Now I draw the distinction, because assistance is never given in these three classes of cases?—No, not in a simple case of this kind.

45665. Do you think it ought to be more freely given?—No. I do not think the occasion would arise for it in cases of this kind.

45666. Do you think defendants suffer at all from the fact that constables are men who are often giving evidence, and who are in a sense skilled in dealing with these matters?—I do not. I should like to say with regard to that that I think the instinct of the Magistrate on the Bench when he finds a man undefended is very strong to defend him himself. I always make a point of seeing that every point that can be brought out in favour of a person who is not defended in a case of a serious nature is brought out by me as far as I can do it; and I have no doubt that the Magistrate is a very much more effective advocate than counsel.

45667. We know that there is a Superintendent or Subdivisional Inspector in attendance at the court?—That is so.

45668. Do you allow him to take any part at all in the proceedings?—Nothing beyond arranging the order in which he proposes to call the witnesses if there are several witnesses to call. Beyond that nothing.

45669. He is not permitted by you to examine the witnesses for the prosecution?—Not without asking my permission and obtaining it.

45670. You sometimes do allow it? I am asking you these questions not to suggest there is any irregularity, but because evidence has been given to us by a gentleman from Leeds who told us he thought it would be of the very greatest advantage that the Superintendent should have a regular *locus standi* as a public prosecutor?—I sometimes do allow him to make suggestions and to put questions. It is not an infrequent practice of mine to allow him to do so in a case where I think it is right.

45671. That is practically the same as your putting questions yourself?—It is.

45672. You would not allow him to put any questions you would not put yourself if they occurred to you?—That is true. Of course he at the same time may be in the possession of knowledge which I am not in possession of at the moment.

45673. Passing from that, what is your practice as to dealing with complaints against the police? First take the case of a complaint made in the course of proceedings that come before you in your court?—My practice is precisely the same as it is with reference to any other complaint; that is to say, if a man applies to me, or were to apply to me—I have only known one case within the last two and a half years at Marylebone where a summons has been applied for against a constable—I treat the application in the same way as I would any other application; I require to know something of the person making the application as a rule, because if one were not to do that one might very often do very substantial injustice in a case, considering the class of persons who have access to a London police court. If the Commissioners were present in a London police court and heard the applications on a Monday morning, they would have an opportunity of seeing the class of persons with whom a Magistrate has to deal, and naturally in a perfectly open court of that kind persons are in a position to come in and to make complaints against a person simply and solely from motives of spite, which will not bear cross-examination at all, and therefore one feels it necessary in cases of that kind, and in all cases, to put some questions to an applicant for the purpose of ascertaining whether his complaint is well founded; but otherwise I treat it just in the same way as any other complaint.

45674. Suppose you think a complaint is well founded, what do you do?—I would grant a summons if the charge was a charge of assault.

45675. But short of that? Suppose it was not a case for which you could grant a summons. There may be misconduct on the part of a constable which does not necessarily involve an offence for which a summons could be granted?—I see what you mean. If a case of that kind arises in the course of a case that is brought before me, I should direct the attention of the Inspector to it; but my experience is singularly free from anything of that kind really.

45676. Do you ever have occasion to make complaints to the Chief Commissioner of Police?—I never have had occasion to make any complaint to the Chief Commissioner; and I would like, if I may say so, to dissociate myself from what I understand was the view put forward by one of my colleagues, that there was the slightest friction between the Magistrates and the Scotland Yard authorities. Personally, on the few occasions on which I have been brought into contact with the Scotland Yard authorities I have found they treated me with the most perfect courtesy.

45677. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) As I understand, you have never had to send any complaints to the police authorities?—No, I have never sent a complaint to the police authorities, but I have been consulted by the police authorities occasionally as to the conduct of matters not affecting the public but affecting the court itself, because in our court there are a certain number of persons called warrant officers who are supplied to us by the Scotland Yard authorities, but who while they are in our court are really under the Magistrate and not under Scotland Yard.

45678. But you have never had an instance in which you have had to suggest some course should be adopted by the Commissioner of Police?—No, I have never had occasion to make suggestions of that kind to the Police Commissioner.

45679. All the years you have been a Magistrate I understand what you say is you cannot trace your mind back to any case where a *bona-fide* complaint has been made by the public against the police of ill-usage or misconduct?—You mean against the police in their capacity as police when on duty?

45680. Against an individual policeman?—That is not quite the same question. I have heard one case at Marylebone in the course of the last year and a half against a constable who was charged with assault in his individual capacity—that is to say, while he was not on duty. He was charged with assault, and I fined him in that case I think 40s. I did not look upon it as a serious case, and in view of the fact that it was an assault committed while he was off duty, and in view of other circumstances in the case—his wife had quarrelled with a woman, and it was in consequence of his taking hotly his wife's side that the assault took place—I suggested to the Inspector on duty that I hoped no serious view would be taken by the Police Commissioner. I understand that no action was taken, but he was simply transferred to another division. That is all I know with regard to that case. But with regard to other cases where charges have been brought against constables for assaults committed in the execution of their duty, in my experience I have known very

few such cases, and for the moment I cannot turn my mind back upon any one in particular, though I should think it is probable that in the course of 12 years I have tried cases of that kind.

45681. Those being cases in which accusations have been brought against police-constables and tried before you?—Yes. I am not referring to other cases of a public nature.

45682. Those are cases in which actually the constable has been tried, and in which he has been accused and charged by some private prosecutor?—Yes.

45683. In the other cases in which the police have been prosecuting anybody, if I understand you rightly, you say you cannot call to mind any *bona-fide* complaint against the police, or, at any rate, any that you thought it worth while to investigate?—In the course of my 12 years as a Magistrate you mean?

45684. Yes?—I cannot call to mind any important case. At the same time I would not pledge myself to the statement that there had been no such case, because my memory may not be sufficiently active to enable me to speak with confidence on that point.

45685. Not of sufficient importance to make you remember it?—No. To the best of my recollection—I can only say that.

45686. I think you said you had pretty often complaints of a vague nature brought against the action of policemen?—Yes, of a vague nature, such as undue violence in taking women to the station. That is a point I have already dealt with with regard to bruises on the arm.

45687. What steps do you take, supposing a person says a constable has knocked him about unduly, to satisfy yourself at all as to how far that is true?—I ask him if he has any witnesses to prove his statement, and I am prepared to hear any witnesses. That is the only possible way I can inquire into it. I say, "Where are your witnesses, and if you have any, call them, and I will ask them questions." Sometimes witnesses are called and sometimes not.

45688. He may not have any witnesses. I presume in most of these cases you have only the police-constable prosecuting and the defendant defending himself?—I think that would be so in most cases, but in a considerable proportion of cases there are witnesses for the defence if it is a case of street disorder, and there are also in a considerable number of charges of drunk and disorderly.

45689. Have you ever had cases in which the man has accepted your challenge, so to speak, and brought a witness?—Oh, yes, and I frequently remand the case for the attendance of witnesses.

45690. Charges of violence against the police?—Yes. Every facility ought to be given to persons who make allegations of that kind to call witnesses, and I have remanded cases from time to time for that purpose.

45691. For the purpose of investigating how far the accusation against the police is true?—Yes, precisely—for the purpose of allowing witnesses to be called who are supposed to be in a position to prove the allegations made by the defendant.

45692. Do you say that in all those cases you were satisfied the accusation was ill-founded?—As I say, I cannot pledge myself to the fact that at no time during my experience have I found the reverse. All I can say is this, that I cannot at the present time recollect any such case.

45693. I suppose you are under the impression, from your experience, that those cases were ill-founded?—That certainly is so. I have a strong view on that point certainly, but I say I will not pledge myself to the fact that I never have found the reverse. All I can say is I cannot recollect a case of that kind.

45694. I want to ask you with regard to what you said about not accepting the evidence of one constable unless there is some kind of corroboration given. I suppose I am right in saying that in the great majority of the cases before you the only man who can speak to the circumstances is a policeman?—No, that is not so. Policemen, but not one policeman. There are several cases, for instance, in which I think the police would have great diffidence in putting forward a charge on the evidence of a single constable. May I give you an illustration?

45695. I was under the impression (I may be wrong) that the majority of those cases were dealt with on the evidence of one policeman?—I am not prepared to say the majority are dealt with on the evidence of one policeman. I should think a very considerable proportion are dealt with on the evidence of more than one policeman. May I give you an illustration where I should not accept the evidence of one policeman, and where I think the officers would hesitate to put forward a charge on the evidence of a single policeman? Take the charge of indecency against a man. Only the other day I had a case of that sort in my court at Marylebone. A man was charged with indecent exposure of his person at night to girls who were, I think, in a hospital, and the evidence was to the effect that he had been seen on other occasions doing the same thing. I put it to the inspector who had the case in hand, "How is it that he was not charged before?" His answer to me was, I thought, a very proper one. He said, "Because on these other occasions we had not the evidence of more than one constable"; that is to say, the act which constituted the indecent exposure had not been witnessed on those occasions by more than one constable at a time, and, as he said to me, "I should be very chary indeed of making a charge of this kind against a man on the evidence of a single witness." On this particular occasion, in consequence of what took place before, they posted two constables to keep observation, and it was then that they caught him.

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45696. That was very proper in a case like that; but we are dealing with cases of disorder in the streets and charges of being drunk and disorderly in the streets. Do you say in those cases you have the evidence of two policemen?—In a case of serious disorder the police very often call more than two, especially in cases where there are two or three persons charged together.

45697. In the ordinary drunk and disorderly case which you have on a Monday morning, do you have the evidence of two policemen?—In a great many cases the charges are joint charges. Two men are charged together, or a man and a woman, and in those cases you have the evidence of at least two constables, because, of course, one constable has to take a single prisoner to the police station.

45698. When you have a case brought in, and there is only one policeman, do you hesitate to convict?—Yes, I would certainly, subject to what I said with regard to the question of drunkenness.

45699. We are on the question of drunkenness?—On the question simply of being drunk.

45700. But when it is drunk and disorderly?—With regard to being drunk, I have present to my mind that the man has been seen by the Inspector at the time when the man is alleged to be drunk, and therefore in a different condition to that in which he is when I see him, and I think that is an element of corroboration of the constable's evidence which I ought not to overlook, and therefore I do not look on cases of that kind as being cases where the evidence of the constable is entirely uncorroborated.

45701. Do you really accept it as corroboration against the man without calling the Inspector?—I always offer to call the Inspector if the man desires it. I may say this with regard to that. Continually I put it to a man who is charged with being drunk, and who says he was not drunk, and I point out to him that the Inspector took the charge. I continually offer him the presence of the Inspector to prove it, and I may tell you that in a great majority of cases they refuse the offer. In cases where they accept it, they almost invariably refuse to cross-examine the Inspector when he is in the box, but I continually or frequently put cases back for the presence of the Inspector until the afternoon, because he is not on duty in the morning.

45702. Have you had cases where the person accused has protested and has asked you to see the Inspector?—I have never known of a case where he has carried his point successfully through, or where, on the Inspector being called, his evidence was anything but damaging to the defendant. Although it may be difficult, perhaps, to impress it upon you, still, knowing, as one knows, the class of persons that one has to deal with in connection with these cases, it is very unlikely that men in that particular class of life, against whom an accusation has been made, will admit it. In the great majority of cases, or in a great number of cases, they are old offenders, and the older offender very often the more trouble you have with him, and the more ready he is to make accusations against the police.

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45703. Do you take the same line with regard to women. I did not understand the Chairman's question to that extent. You have told us that you require evidence that the woman is a prostitute, and has been seen from time to time carrying on her trade. In order to ascertain that, do you accept the evidence of one policeman alone?—If the question is seriously disputed I should probably require the evidence of more than one, but I may tell you that that is a question which, in my experience, very seldom arises. May I say, with regard to this question of solicitation, and the question of the difficulty of proving a person to be a prostitute, the difficulties in connection with those questions arise very much in consequence of the particular district in London where the charge may be made. For instance, I never found these questions arise in Marylebone. I have had no experience of Marlborough Street, or of some other districts, but it may be that in those other districts you are dealing with a different class of persons, and it may be that which gives rise to these difficulties. Speaking from my own experience as a Magistrate, in Marylebone they never arise at all, but the matter goes through as smoothly as possible.

45704. When you told the learned Chairman that you thought all these Acts of legislation were sufficient, is there anything in the section with regard to prostitution which you think is unsatisfactory?—I understand what is passing in your mind is this, that the application of Sub-section 13, as it is applied at present at certain police courts, is rather an undue straining of the language of the Statute to bring such conduct as I have described within the meaning of that section, but, as I say, you must deal with the law as it stands, and that is a convenient way, it seems to me, of dealing with that particular class of case.

(*Chairman.*) It so happens that while you have been giving evidence my attention has been called to the proof of the next witness we propose to call, and that refers to a case which was before you?—When was that?

45705. In 1900. I do not suppose for a moment you will remember it, but I have one question to ask you about it. In 1900 a woman named Ruth Tillman was fined by Mr. Paul Taylor at Southwark Police Court for keeping a brothel at 2, Howley Place. This woman, whilst a policeman was watching a house, offered to bribe him, and was charged on June 20th with the offence (*i.e.*, obstructing him whilst in the execution of his duty), and was fined 40s. or one month?—I have not the remotest recollection of it.

45706. Would the fact of offering money to a policeman be accepted by you as sufficient evidence of obstructing the constable in the execution of his duty?—*Primâ facie*, I should say certainly not, but at the same time I am put in a very awkward position with regard to that question, because there may be a record of my own conviction against me. I have not the slightest recollection of the case.

45707. Of course, it is impossible to carry in your mind all the cases that occurred some years ago?—At present I should be disposed to say certainly not; I do not think I should. But I am not prepared to answer the question without further consideration. I have no recollection whatever of the case, and, as at present advised, I cannot understand it.

45708. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) One of the suggestions Mr. Plowden made was that there might be greater latitude allowed in adjourning a charge when it was brought in instead of its being sent at once before the Magistrate. Do you think there would be any advantage in that?—I have already expressed my opinion that there would be no advantage in connection with it, and, in my opinion, there would be an objection. I think, to allow a charge to remain over for some time while the Inspector was arriving at a conclusion in the matter would be a course that would be subject to very much graver inconveniences than the inconveniences at present. With regard to the suggestion which is supposed to have been made by Mr. Plowden, as to hearing cases in camera, I hope the Commissioners will understand, if Mr. Plowden made that suggestion, that I entirely dissent from it under any circumstances.

45709. (*Chairman.*) The Commissioners are much indebted to you for your attendance here, and for your valuable evidence?—I am very much obliged to you.

The Rev. Frederick Brotherton Meyer, sworn.

Rev. F. B. Meyer.

45710. (*Chairman.*) You are a Bachelor of Arts, and the Minister of Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road?—I am.

45711. You are ex-President of the Free Church Federation, President of the Baptist Union, and President of the Central South London Free Church Council?—Quite so.

45712. A proof of the evidence which you are prepared to give us has been sent to the Secretary of this Commission?—Yes.

45713. I have read the proof, and I find that a good deal of it contains statistics and other information about the efforts of the police to suppress disorderly houses. That is going beyond our terms of reference, and I do not propose to ask you any details about that matter. I understand that in the capacity of President of the Central South London Free Church Council you have been for twelve years working with the view of dealing with the suppression of immorality in central South London?—Certainly.

45714. For the reasons I have expressed, I am not going into the details of the work you have done in conjunction with, I think, the Borough Council lately?—Quite so.

45715. But I will ask you this general question: Has your work brought you considerably in contact with members of the Metropolitan Police Force?—Weekly—constantly.

45716. Have you found that the members of the Metropolitan Police Force have been of efficient service to you in the cause which you have been prosecuting?—I can put it stronger than that. Really the cause would have greatly failed without their active co-operation, for the prosecutions have been initiated and really carried through by the police force.

45717. I suppose you have also been brought into contact with all classes of persons during your work?—Yes, with some of the lowest people in the Metropolis—with people of the most degraded character.

45718. Have you ever heard in any quarter that abandoned women habitually bribe the police, or that the police endeavour to blackmail them in any way?—I have heard promiscuous charges of that sort, but my experience has gone to contradict that—it has gone entirely in the other direction.

45719. Forming the best judgment you can form after having had now very considerable experience in the matter, you do not think such bribery is widespread?—As far as my own district is concerned I should say the police have resisted any attempts to bribe them.

45720. I think the greater part of your work has been to assist in taking proceedings against disorderly houses. That is the main portion of the work done by your association, is it not?—Quite so.

45721. I mean your work has not been the rescuing of these unfortunate women from their lives?—That is not specifically mentioned here, but I have got private people of my own who are always rescuing women, and we have never had a charge made by any of the girls against the police; and police officers are willing to co-operate with the people that I employ. I must say that the police have been extremely humane and kind in the treatment of children found in the brothels.

45722. Then there is no reason why I should not put to you the question which I put to the learned Police Magistrate who is now on the Bench. Do you think that the police in cases of solicitation discharge their duties with honesty, discretion, and efficiency?—I think certainly they have done so. Of course, the agitation which has lately been set on foot has been very prejudicial to the police, I mean the general rumours that have been in vogue, and therefore I do not know at all what effect those rumours have had on them, but, as far as my observation goes, which carries me up to the last month or six weeks, they have been very straight and strong in their dealings.

45723. Have any cases ever come under your notice in which the police have resisted attempts to corrupt them by money?—There is one case of a notorious thief

who is mentioned in the Schedule who attempted to bribe a police officer, but he took action against the woman.

45724. Is that the case of Ruth Tillman in 1900, referred to in the last page of your proof?—Yes. It was before Mr. Paul Taylor. That was the case I was referring to.

45725. According to your recollection the constable himself took action against the woman, and she was fined by Mr. Paul Taylor for obstructing the constable whilst in the execution of his duty, the evidence being that she had offered him money?—I believe that was so.

45726. Have any other cases come under your notice?—I do not remember any just now. I should like to make a general observation, if I might.

45727. If you please?—Repeatedly we have recommended constables to Scotland Yard for promotion for the most efficient service they have rendered, and because of my high opinion of their integrity of character, and I should not have gone out of my way to do that unless I had been absolutely satisfied.

45728. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I understand from your evidence that the offence of solicitation in the streets has been diminishing in recent years?—Greatly.

45729. And that you attribute to the action of the police as far as those charges are concerned?—Yes, in diminishing the number of brothels, and in dealing with cases of solicitation. Certainly my district of Lambeth is very much clearer at night than ever it was when I first went there.

45730. Do you attribute that to the active work of the police?—I think so, certainly, and I think the police have been encouraged by the fact that they feel that a number of Christian men were backing them up, as it were, and were in sympathy with them. I do not know but what they would have done their duty equally well apart from that; still it has been a great moral help to the police, and I hold that if more Christian people did that kind of thing it would be of great benefit to the community.

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45731. Do you happen to know whether the police have difficulties in carrying out the law?—They not infrequently incur the risk of personal injury, especially in dealing with some of these brothel cases.

45732. I am dealing now with cases of women in the streets?—No, I am not aware of any.

45733. The police have never told you that they have a difficulty?—No, not that I know of.

45734. Do you know at all whether their more active work inflicts any hardship on the women?—I think it would have done, unless we had had the rescue work going on *pari passu* with the destruction of the brothel system. No women need go wrong, because a helping hand was reached out to all such. One has always great sympathy with the women themselves, and one desires to help them in every way, and one has done a great deal in that way with the help of the Salvation Army and other such agencies.

(*Chairman.*) Thank you, Mr. Meyer. The Commission are much indebted to you.

(*Witness.*) Thank you.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Might I suggest with regard to that fine for obstruction by Mr. Paul Taylor which has been referred to, that there is this possible view of it. If a constable is watching a brothel, and a woman comes and puts her hand over his eyes, that is clearly obstruction, for it prevents him performing his duty; but if, instead of that, she gives him a £5 note to look the other way, is it not equally obstruction?

(*Chairman.*) I have no doubt you would argue most ingeniously that it was, and you might convince some tribunals.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think possibly Mr. Paul Taylor in 1900 took the view which I am expressing now.

(*Chairman.*) I think there is a great deal in your argument, but do not think that I am admitting it.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

Monday, 13th May 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. St. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).
J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Colonel Sir C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., M.P., sworn.

45735. (*Chairman.*) You are a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Bath, and Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, and you have been a Member of Parliament for Sheffield since 1885?—Yes.

45736. You were trained for the Army, but subsequently became a member of the Bar, joining the South-Eastern Circuit and the Surrey Sessions?—Yes. I was five years in the Army, and have subsequently been a Captain in the Militia, and have commanded for many years big battalions of Metropolitan Volunteers.

45737. In addition to your qualification as a barrister in England, you also, I think, were entered at the Paris Faculté de Droit?—Quite so.

45738. I think you practised for some time, and then I think you were appointed, upon the recommendation of the Home Office Committee that sat in 1877, to Scotland Yard?—Yes.

45739. That was on March 4th, 1878?—Yes.

45740. And you became what was then called the Director of Criminal Investigations?—Quite so.

45741. What was the purpose of your department?—To reorganise the Detective Department and the administration of the criminal law by the Metropolitan Police.

Colonel Sir C. E. H. Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., M.P.
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45742. In that capacity you founded the Criminal Investigation Department on April 6th, 1878, and you proceeded to organise the criminal system which with some slight alterations still prevails?—Yes.

45743. As I understand, the post of Director of Criminal Investigations was incorporated in that of an Assistant Commissioner when you resigned your office of Director in the year 1884?—Quite so.

45744. And the duties that you formerly discharged are now discharged by Mr. Leslie Macnaghten as an Assistant Commissioner, with Mr. Bullock as Chief Constable?—Yes.

45745. And Messrs. Kirchner, Froest, and Leach as Superintendents?—Yes.

45746. During the years from 1878 to 1884 you were, of course, engaged in the active discharge of your duties, and in the discharge of those duties came in

close touch with every grade of the police and with all kind of work discharged by the Metropolitan Police Force?—Yes, the whole of the duties of the Metropolitan Police with the exception of the preservation of order.

45747. So I may take it that you obtained a very close personal acquaintance with the police system of London?—I think so.

45748. But I understand you also took advantage of opportunities of becoming acquainted with the police systems of all the principal capitals of Europe?—Not only of Europe, but of the world. I have had the opportunity of examining personally every police system there is.

45749. You have, I understand, taken care to keep your knowledge of the various systems up to date, so to speak?—I have always been in close communication with every change and with the chief officers of the police as they have been appointed.

45750. May I take it, then, that you have at the present moment a very close acquaintance with the way in which the Metropolitan Police Force has recently been discharging and is discharging its functions?—Living as I do most of the year in London, I have constant opportunities of observation.

45751. Perhaps you would kindly tell us what you consider to be the duties of the police under the three heads of our terms of reference, which I understand have been sent to you?—Yes. In my opinion, under the three heads of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and solicitation in the streets, the first duty is to preserve public order; the second, to prevent larceny, crime, and damage to property; the third, to secure individual freedom from annoyance or violence; and, fourth, to prevent flagrant immorality.

45752. Can you tell us what your opinion is as to the way in which these duties as a whole are discharged?—In my opinion the duties as a whole are discharged with such discretion and such honesty and efficiency as to command the approval of the public and the admiration of every foreign visitor.

45753. Have you any qualification to make to that statement?—It is of course only natural that in a force which is very nearly 18,000 strong, and with a population of between six and seven millions of people and tens of thousands of strangers, a large proportion of whom are bent on pleasure or amusement, occasional mistakes and errors of judgment are inevitable.

45754-5. Would you like to add anything further to that observation?—No, I do not think my view of that could be so well expressed as it was by Sir William Harcourt when he was Home Secretary, if I might be allowed to read what he said on a public occasion. "When we consider the temptations to which the police are exposed, none perhaps greater than the hardships they have to encounter in the withering blasts of a wintry night, it is to my mind not so surprising that they should sometimes go astray, but it is marvellous how seldom. Their work is done with a fidelity and a diligence and a discipline which are the admiration of all who take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with it."

45756. To what do you chiefly attribute such mistakes as do occur, to which you have referred in your preceding answer?—I think they are chiefly due to ignorance and deficient and defective theoretical knowledge and practical experience. This would be proved to a large extent by the considerable number of young constables of short service who get involved in difficulties, who are the victims of assault, compared with those of more experience.

45757. Have you anything to say with regard to the training of police recruits?—Yes. When I was at Scotland Yard I considered that the training of police recruits, limited as it was then to elementary drill and patrolling in company with an old constable who more often than not taught him the objectionable tricks of the beat, was very defective and very inadequate. On the other hand, the young constable anxious to do right of course could go and ask the Station Inspector or his sergeant his opinion upon what his action should be on any moot point or under any given circumstances, and it is only natural to suppose that the answer was not always very encouraging to the police student.

45758. Is the system of training recruits the same now as it was in the years when you were closely connected with the Force?—No. I understand that considerable improvement was made under the directions of Sir Edward Bradford, the late Commissioner, and still further improvement made under the instructions of Sir Edward Henry, the present Commissioner of Police for the metropolis. But I should venture to urge the Royal Commission to inquire for themselves upon this point, and to inquire of the Commissioner if he has ample funds at his disposal for the purpose, and, if it would be possible for the Royal Commission to do so, I should recommend them personally to see what was the system of theoretical instruction.

45759. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Theoretical, not practical?—"Practical" would be impossible, but theoretical instruction would very largely enter into such practical instruction as was possible to be given without the actual cases and prisoners being before the Commission. I may say that I am very strongly of opinion that it would be an advantage to the whole country if a school of police instruction could be established, under the direction of the Metropolitan Police and of the Home Secretary, to which recruits or members of provincial forces could be attached, if the local authorities so desired, on payment of a moderate fee which would cover the expenses. I may say that last Thursday I gave an address upon the subject of "the training of young constables" to the Chief Constables' Association which met at the Mansion House here in London, at which many Chairmen of Watch Committees were present, and the idea was very favourably received indeed. It was not wholly endorsed, as it was only laid before them in sketch, but it was very favourably received indeed, it being understood, of course, that it would only be optional on the part of the local officers. There would be no compulsion in the matter at all. What you want to arrive at is the best theoretical instruction you can have for the men in the interests of the public and the greatest uniformity of system.

45760. (*Chairman.*) With regard to the range of the theoretical instruction what is your view? I ought to say that Sir Edward Henry, in his evidence before us, did refer to want of education among recruits as being among the difficulties of properly manning the force. He pointed out that there are so many conditions required for an ideal constable. That was the substance of what he was saying, and then he pointed out that in addition to physique and instruction with regard to their duty as constables there was considerable need for raising the general educational standard of recruits. Do you contemplate that as within the scope of your proposed instruction school?—Yes, I should certainly do that as far as it was possible, and although it would be somewhat costly, taking three months at least, or even more, of a constable's time, I am sure the public would be gainers and get good value for their money. The best police recruits perhaps are men from the country unacquainted with town tricks, and although elementary education has made immense progress, it is common knowledge that from 14 onwards it goes back instead of forward, and that you find many men of great physique, probably much developed by the cultivation of games and so on, are perhaps the worst from an educational point of view. Therefore their theoretical education becomes of more importance.

45761. Take the art of writing. We have had an opportunity during this inquiry of looking at the note-books kept by constables and at reports written out at the instance of their superiors in their own handwriting, and I have been struck in some cases by the excellence of the writing, but I have also been struck in the other cases by the badness of the writing. Do you think that handwriting is one of the things that would come within the scope of the knowledge given in your instruction school?—Certainly. The drafting of reports is a matter which would absolutely come within it.

45762. I was coming to the question of the use of language. There seems room for considerable raising of the standard among the police officers with regard to that?—That is so.

45763. The capacity, for instance, for narrating a series of events?—That is so, and that is really a matter of instruction, forming the order of the mind in order to trace certain events, and to put the narrative upon paper. But I should like to guard myself in this matter by saying this, that it is not always the best educated man who is the best policeman. Defective education is one of the great difficulties as regards promotion, and so on.

45764. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) From what class are the constables drawn?—They are drawn from all classes,

but perhaps the invariable experience is that the agricultural labourer really turns eventually into the best policeman. Perhaps the worst is a man who has come from domestic service. But, however, it is difficult to lay down any hard-and-fast rule.

45765. (*Chairman.*) How about the old soldier?—The old soldier in some respects is good, but in other respects he is bad. The canteen system in the Army has led to the habit of tippling on every sort of conceivable occasion, and to perhaps accepting drinks when a stronger minded man would say, "No, I won't have one." The great difficulty is the public are always trying to entice the policeman to drink, and 99 per cent. of police disciplinary faults arise from drink, except those that are due to ignorance.

45766. I now come to a topic on which we feel that your evidence will be of the very highest value, and that is as to the Instruction Book—I am using the word "instruction" now, of course, as referring to the technical instructions and directions to the constables. I refer to the White Book which you know, of course?—I do not know it under that name. I knew a book, it was not "white," and which was called the Instruction Book in my time, but it did not instruct at all. The instruction was conspicuous by its absence.

45767. The book I hold in my hand is entitled "Instruction Book for the Government and Guidance of the Metropolitan Police Force," and the edition I have is 1900. Was there any book of that kind in use when you were connected with the Force?—Yes, there was a book, but it was a book more of regulations. Mr. Dickinson has kindly handed me a copy of the White Book, and I open it quite at haphazard. I find on the page I have opened "Duties of Chief Surgeon." That has nothing to do with the ordinary constable in the street. He does not care about the Chief Surgeon, except when he goes before him for his pension. There is considerable improvement no doubt in this book compared with what was contained in the old book, because the old book was so deficient. In 1881 I wrote the Police Code under the authority of the Home Office. It has been kept as far as it can be up to date, and has been adopted, I believe, by nearly every English-speaking police force. I have tried to make it as general as possible, and not to go in for the internal regulations of either the Metropolitan Police or any other police force; but adopting general principles and setting out police functions in every conjuncture under the law. The fourteenth edition of that Police Code was issued the other day, and I believe a copy has been submitted to this Royal Commission. It goes through about 2,500 copies a year. That would give an idea of the large extent to which it is in use. To show how much these duties change, the twelfth edition was issued only two years ago, and there would be about 40 pages of additional matter in the new edition, or matter altered very considerably.

45768. What has struck me personally about it is that your Police Code is an easy book of reference?—I am very much obliged to you, Sir.

45769. I found it much more easy to find what the policeman's duty with regard to any conjuncture in that book than in the White Book as issued. I am making that statement partly by way of expressing my thanks to you and also with a view of leading up to the question whether you have any criticism to make upon the arrangement of this White Book—whether the book that is handed by the Commissioner to the police constable for his use and instruction ought not to be better arranged?—I should not like to criticise any document that is issued under the instructions of any of my successors, but what I think is wanted is a book which is for use by the constable, and another book which would be for the use of superior officers. I find a number of things in this White Book referring to what we call in the House of Commons legislation by reference, which irritates the ordinary constable and the man of moderate education. He wants to know what he can do under circumstances which he is face to face with at that moment, or which he saw yesterday on his beat in case they should again arise—he does not want an enormous number of sections which have to do with the Commissioner's office, the Superintendent's office, the Inspector's, the Magistrates' Clerks, the Gaolers, the Coroners' officers, etc. What I always aim at, somewhat imperfectly I am afraid, is to try and endeavour to give something and nothing more, of what he should do absolutely in every case which may arise. For instance, the discovery of a body, the report of a larceny, the call of a householder to eject his servant, or whatever it may be—that the constable should know absolutely what to do under the circumstances.

45770. Do you think the substance of the regulations contained in the book as to the duties of the constables is satisfactory?—I should think no doubt it is; but without much more careful reading I am not able to say. Here I notice three pages about coroners. The constable A.B. who has just joined the force is not likely to become a Coroner, and he does not care much what the Coroner's duties are, except that he knows he has to give notice to the Coroner's officer under certain circumstances, but it is harrassing and troubling to his mind to give him three pages upon the duties of the Coroner.

45771. The sort of regulation or instruction I had in my mind was an instruction as to how to apprehend a person and when to use the truncheon, and so forth?—Yes, exactly. Taking the case of a murder, for instance, I should like to refer to page 157 of the fourteenth edition of the Police Code, in which I lay down absolutely point by point what the constable should do on having a murder reported to him and being brought face to face with the dead body.

45772. Do I understand you to suggest that the same might be done with regard to the duties of a constable in cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets?—My opinion on that is very strong. I should say that not only the present Commissioner but previous Commissioners have given me most generous help in bringing the various editions of the Police Code up to date. They have referred it to the executive branch, and I could not have brought it up to date without their kind assistance.

45773. I am looking at the heading "Drunken persons" in the Police Code. The substance of what you say seems very much the same as that which is contained in the white book?—Yes, that would be so, but my notion is not to give any more than is necessary for the individual. I ought to say that this Police Code is a boiling down of a much larger edition which I had, but which I found was too large for the purpose, and frightened the constable rather than helped him.

45774. Do you think that the Police Code is largely read by constables in the Metropolitan Police Force?—It evidently is, because they buy it themselves, and, as I say, the sale is over 2,000 copies a year. Of course, I do not know exactly who are the purchasers of it, but it evidently is so.

45775. Now, coming to particular points, what have you to say about the way in which arrests of persons are effected in London?—I have seen arrests probably in every country in the world, and I think the arrests in London are made more quietly and with more humanity than in any other country. I am quite sure that the system which is in force here of having men of great physique has a beneficial effect, because they see at once that resistance would in all probability be useless. The moral effect of a man of great stature and physical force is very large indeed. We see that in other countries, for instance, in Paris, where I am very intimately acquainted with the whole system and with the very able Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, the difficulty of finding men of stature is very great. They have small men, and these small men, having less confidence in their physical power, and their own strength, are very apt to endeavour to strike awe into the people they arrest by extremely rough methods. The moral effect of stature is very considerable I am convinced.

45776. As to the use of the truncheon, do you recollect any case in which the police have improperly used their truncheons, or any complaints that they have done so?—Oh, yes. I have known cases where truncheons have been improperly used no doubt; but, of course, it is much more easy to judge of the improper use of the truncheon at a distance and long after the event, than face to face with all the excitement and all the rough and tumble of the circumstances of the moment. There have been no doubt cases, but, on the whole, the truncheon is exceedingly seldom used, and I think perhaps I might tell the Commission this, that other police of other countries all have a revolver, and some have a sword as well, but our police only have the truncheon, which is at most a very inferior weapon except at close quarters. I think that rural police might have a stick, and the companionship of a dog would be a great advantage. At one time, about twenty-five years ago, murders and attempted murders of

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police were very frequent. There were about six or seven cases in one year, and I took a vote of all the police going on duty on several days through the stations, as to whether under the circumstances they would like to have a pistol themselves, and although there were a few of the young men who answered in the affirmative the very large majority of the men of experience said "On no account." They thought it would be both dangerous to themselves individually, and might involve them in severe cases of improper use, besides trials for murder that one could not think of making the change at all.

45777. We have had one or two complaints that persons after arrest and after being taken to the police station, have been kept waiting for their friends or their sureties to bail them out. What have you to say about the arrangements for communicating from one station to another station in London?—I think as London is about fifty years behind the United States, for instance, in the use of telephones so the police and public authorities in the country are many years also behind the general community in the use of the telephone. I think all electrical appliances and apparatus might be used to a much greater extent than they are. At the present time in New York, for instance, upon every beat there are a number of telephone calls, and the constable on the beat communicates with the head Precint Station by telephone or the head station communicates to the constable on the beat by telephone. That enables knowledge of a crime or a mob or a riot to be circulated very rapidly throughout the whole force, and it also enables the constable on the beat to telephone very rapidly, or to get somebody to telephone for assistance. In five minutes in New York a patrol waggon would come along, motor driven, which would take the prisoner to the station without any fuss or bother, without any hostile crowd at his heels. It is a very much better method than dragging a man through the streets with a mob after him. In Liverpool something of the same sort has been adopted, and in the City of London—not in the Metropolitan Police District—to-day or to-morrow something approaching the American system is to be instituted. Perhaps I may be allowed to give this caution. The Fire Brigade Committee of the London County Council have established fire alarms, and there has undoubtedly been a great deal of trouble with false alarms. The magistrates have now happily taken to imposing heavy fines of £20 for a false fire alarm, yet, as Mr. Dickinson knows, the London County Council have a great deal of trouble in connection with this matter, and I have no doubt that has alarmed the Metropolitan Police lest the same mischievous spirit should give them and the public great annoyance.

45778. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I suppose if a telephone system were established the public could not get access to it. It would be opened by a key?—Yes, every constable would have a key. But we are generally behind in the use of the telephone. As you know, no doubt, in nearly every room in all the large hotels of America there is telephonic communication, but here it is absolutely primitive comparatively, and so the police and the public authorities are primitive, if not indeed primeval.

45779. (*Chairman.*) We have had three or four cases coming from one district alone in which complaints have been made by the prisoners of unduly rough treatment and assaults by police constables. We have been told with reference to the localities from which those complaints come that there is a good deal of what is ordinarily called hooliganism there—in fact, we have made the acquaintance of some young men who have been—perhaps I can hardly describe them as habitual criminals, but many of them or some of them have been convicted more than once or twice. Have you any recommendation to make as to the method of putting down hooliganism and dealing with that class of young man, larrikin, or call him what you like, who infests the streets and annoys the passers by, the tradesmen, and so on, and comes in conflict with the police?—There are two ways only in which, in my opinion, it can be dealt with. The first is by severer punishment on the part of the Magistrates. If there is violence then there should be the dread of the lash. Secondly, there should be ignorance as to the police force in a particular district on the particular night which the hooligan gang has selected. I have always been in favour of flying brigades, that is this district to-night and that district to-morrow, indicated only by a telephonic message from the Chief Commissioner as to which district they are to go to. That district should be filled with police. I did it with the plain clothes men of the Detective Department, and always with great advantage. I would fill a whole district with plain clothes men (they were called plain clothes patrols) on this and that occasion, and it was attended with considerable advantage. I think something of the kind might be done. But I ought to say that this hooliganism is giving very great trouble in Paris at the present moment. They are called Apaches in Paris, and the Prefect has been in great difficulty in dealing with the matter. I see, for instance, in to-day's papers there was a fire in Paris and these Apaches actually cut the hose. They are giving infinite trouble, and they are more violent than the hooligans over here owing to the lamentable custom of carrying a pistol or a dagger.

45780. With regard to the districts in which the cases to which I have referred occurred the police do not appear to have made any change whatever in their system of beat and patrol, as I gather. Short of something like your flying brigades, do you think that the work of a particular police station could be so altered and so organised as to cope more successfully with hooliganism?—I should think in all probability that would be so. What you want is constant activity and constant change—constant change of methods to meet new circumstances. Of course, the only chance of success of the police is ignorance of where the police are and where they are likely to be, and by constant variety of that sort you stop the evil deeds which you are anxious to prevent for the benefit of the public at large. In all services there is a tendency to great conservatism—not in a political sense, of course.

45781. In your experience, do you think that constables often arrest people when they ought to proceed by summons?—No doubt that is the case, but, of course, a summons is useless unless you know the person to be summoned, and unless you know that the name and address he gives is accurate. Of course, the general tendency of mankind would be, when asked for their names and addresses perhaps rather abruptly under the circumstances of the moment by the police-constable, to answer in a hesitating manner, or to say something entirely different to the real truth, or something of that sort, and therefore the constable is often in great difficulty. But at the station the tendency has been more and more to give bail. But bail, of course, can only be given after inquiry, and if I may take the Commission through the steps which would be necessary, the prisoner is brought in, the Inspector thinks this is a case for bail, and says, "Your name and address?" Then that must be verified. How is it verified? It is done by the Morse system of the telegraph, first to Scotland Yard, the central station, to communicate with, say, the R Division: "Ascertain if Thomas Smith lives at 14, Hackney Road," or something of that sort. I am merely giving an imaginary case. "Find out what he is and if he is a respectable man, and if he can be bailed." Now, of course, that depends on the line being free and on a constable being at the station, say, in the R Division ready to go, and having to get there on his feet, because cabs would not be tolerated in the expenses, and it would be looked upon as an undue charge. He had to find the people out who can inform him, or perhaps the information is not very satisfactory, and it may take twenty minutes or half an hour. He has to get back to the station, and the whole thing has to be telegraphed back again, the line has to be clear so that that involves a matter which under the most favourable circumstances could not be much under two hours. Considering the magnitude of the Metropolis and the enormous number of duties the police have to perform, I do not consider that is too long under the circumstances.

45782. With regard to the proceedings in the charge room, do you consider that they are conducted, as a rule, in London properly and in a satisfactory manner?—Of course, whenever I have been in a charge room, which is very often, the proceedings have been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, and I think, on the whole, I have never heard any serious complaint on the matter. Of course, the real difficulty comes with the howling mob, with everybody trying to see what is up, and pushing in on this excuse and that excuse. In a sensational case, say, in Piccadilly, or anything of that sort, there is more excitement than there ought to be perhaps, and it does not proceed with the decorum and the quietude of a Court of Justice, but so far as the Inspector can do it I think he

maintains extremely good order, and conducts the business exceedingly well.

45783. What do you think the duty of the Inspector in charge is now? I am limiting myself to cases within our terms of reference—drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation?—His duty is, first of all, to inquire into the circumstances under which the arrest was made, whether he thinks there was a *primâ-facie* justification for the action of the constable in making the arrest and bringing the individual to the station. Of course, with regard to drunkenness his first duty would be to ascertain whether it is really a case of drunkenness and not of illness. There have been so many severe examples given, so many repeated warnings, that the Police Inspectors are very particular in that way. If there is any remote case of illness they send at once for the Divisional Surgeon.

45784. I take it the first duty of the Inspector may be summed up by saying it is his duty to see whether he ought to take the charge or not?—Yes, that is exactly the case, and to do that, of course, a preliminary inquiry from the constable and the individual is necessary.

45785. And if he comes to the conclusion that he ought to take the charge, then, of course, the prisoner is detained until bail is given, and if no bail is forthcoming or he is not let out on his own recognisances, he is brought to the Police Court the following morning?—Yes, quite so.

45786. Have you any alteration of that system to suggest? Do you think it would be expedient to enlarge the powers of the Inspector in any way or to give the powers of the Inspector to another class of public servant?—I should be very much against giving it to any other class of public servant. I think it would lead to a great deal of difficulty in the station itself. It would produce a new grade, and it would also, I think, be distrusted by the public. The rule which has always prevailed, I think as a whole, is that when an arrest has been made, except under very exceptional circumstances indeed, the Magistrate alone should have the power of dismissing the charge, because, of course, any individual arrested by a constable has a right of action against that individual, and the absolute independence of the Police and Magistrates' functions I believe to lie at the very root of the liberty prevailing in this country.

45787. I think you have told us that you know the system of the foreign capitals. Would you kindly tell us what is the system in vogue now in Paris? Supposing a man is arrested on one of the boulevards on the ground that he is drunk and disorderly, and he is taken to the police station. What takes place there? Before whom does the gendarme or sergeant de ville bring him?—In a serious case in all probability he would be taken before a Commissaire of Police. The Commissaire of Police occupies an extraordinary position. He is a civil officer under the Minister of Justice and he is a police officer under the Prefect of Police. He occupies a most anomalous position, and he has, of course, very large powers, but it is not a necessity that the prisoner should be taken before the Commissaire at all. He may be marched straight to the depot or straight to the local station and then to the depot, which is in the centre of Paris, where he is herded with a number of others, and is eventually, not necessarily within any definite lapse of time, brought before the Court which has to deal with that particular case.

45788. Do you remember the name of that Court under the Code de Procedure?—There are so many different Courts. It is so varied. There is first the Court of first instance, and so on, and it would be difficult to say what that Court would be called.

45789. I did not want to trouble you with the details of the Paris system, but I only wanted to know what took place at the station or depot when the prisoner so charged with being drunk and disorderly is brought there. Is he brought first of all before a police officer analogous to our Inspector or analogous to our sergeant?—Yes, he is brought before the person in charge of the station, but it would not be always the Commissaire, because the Commissaire is often about in every direction. He has a number of extraordinary duties to perform which take him constantly over his district.

45790. Is there somebody at the station or the depot who is in charge of it?—Yes, in charge of the station. The depot is a distinct organisation.

45791. Is there a Commissaire assigned to every station?—There is a Commissaire assigned to every district, not to every station.

45792. Then, I suppose, whoever there is in charge of the particular station, whether the Commissaire or not, there is a subordinate officer of the Commissaire?—Yes. It is a most extraordinarily difficult question to answer, and the subject is most involved. He is responsible for the time being. There is not the same formality with regard to taking a charge as there is in this country. The careful investigation of all the facts which we endeavour to have before the charge is taken is done in a much more summary way.

45793. What becomes of the prisoner?—The prisoner is sometimes kept at the station, but in the majority of cases he is taken to the depot, which is a sort of general remand house, except that they are not remanded. If you take up your paper you will constantly see "il a été dirigé sur le depot." That is the regular formula.

45794. Does that take place at once from the station?—Yes, in all serious cases at once.

45795. In a trivial case or a comparatively trivial case of drunk and disorderly, how long is the man kept at the station?—He would only be kept in the station till he is sober and does not make any difficulty.

45796. And he is then allowed to go home?—He is then allowed to go home in all probability in the majority of cases.

45797. When has he to attend at the court?—That I could not say exactly. In all probability I think he would not have to attend at all.

45798. Then a man is allowed to go away, and he may not after all be prosecuted at all?—That is so.

45799. He might not hear anything more of it?—The police have great latitude there which we do not allow them here at all. Here they have no latitude at all. The regular rule is that, of course, they make the arrest and then their function ceases entirely.

45800. We have got that, of course, in the book, and it has been told to us by other witnesses, so I need not trouble you about that. The moment the charge is taken in this country the man must come before the Police Court, before a Magistrate sitting in public?—Yes.

45801. As I understand it that is not necessarily the case in Paris?—It is not necessarily the case.

45802. Supposing it was a case that came before the Commissaire himself may the Commissaire say he will keep him till he is sober and then send him away?—Yes; I believe so. He has very large powers indeed.

45803. His powers partake then of the power the Magistrate has—not as a police officer?—Yes, and yet at the same time he is under the Prefect of Police. It is a dual qualification which has no analogy here at all.

45804. Is the Commissaire the prosecutor as well?—No. Then the Juge d'Instruction comes in.

45805. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Who is the Commissaire appointed by?—My impression is that he would be appointed by the Prefect of Police with the authority of the Minister of Justice, but I do not give that as an absolute opinion. My impression is that that is the case. The Juge d'Instruction is the officer of the Minister of Justice who acts as the prosecutor, and does the investigation into serious crimes which is here done in open Court by our police magistrates. The Juge d'Instruction has unlimited power to bring a prisoner up and keep him there any length of time while the "instruction" is proceeding, weeks or months even, until he is satisfied that he has got his case. The evil of that—I say it with all respect to the French—is that he has got a direct interest in the prosecution, as much as the counsel for the prosecution has. His advancement really depends upon the success of his "instruction."

45806. (*Chairman.*) He has power to summon witnesses before him, I understand?—Yes, and he has the prisoner in his private room with no public present, and only quite recently, within the past few months, so to say—it is really within the past eighteen months or twenty-four months—has the prisoner been able under the law to have the assistance of his counsel in the room of the Juge d'Instruction. There, if it is a charge of murder, he is confronted with the body and confronted with the circumstances of the crime, and the crime is re-enacted, and an inquisition of great length goes on. I ought to say that in some respects the Procurator Fiscal in Scotland compares with the

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Juge d'Instruction in France, and the old Scotch law is very largely founded on the old French law. Under the exceptional legislation that was necessary in Ireland in 1883 and 1884 the same system was adopted there from absolute necessity, and there were great results. Of course one of the difficulties which the police have here is to produce the prisoner before the Magistrate always, under the Habeas Corpus Act, within twenty-four hours of his arrest, or immediately if the Court is sitting, and to produce the evidence in public. Of course, that has a very pernicious influence very often on the discovery of crime, but the public at large is a great gainer. As Sir William Harcourt said, we must suffer for some of the difficulties which the police go through under those circumstances.

45807. Then the smaller offences, such as drunkenness and disorder in the streets, and solicitations in the Paris streets, do not come into the sphere of work of the Juge d'Instruction at all?—No, not at all. It is treated very lightly, and the public take no interest whatever in it. It is not a thing that makes any commotion at all.

45808. Do you think the majority of cases in which people are arrested for being drunk and disorderly or for solicitation in Paris ever come before a court at all, as distinguished from the jurisdiction such as it is at the police station or the depôt?—I should think not, but I do not give it as an absolute opinion, because I might be in error; some new regulation might have been brought in, but I should think not. My general knowledge of France would lead me to suppose not. However, I will go over to Paris on Friday, make inquiry, and acquaint the Commission.

45809. Bearing those facts in mind, do you think there would be any advantage gained by changing our system in the charge room and making it analogous at all to the Paris system?—No, I think there would be a great disadvantage, because you would have a subordinate magisterial officer, so to speak, in constant collision with the police, and it could not be in public. I think all judicial proceedings in this country the public would insist upon being in open court. Even in the worst cases of all, which are most undesirable to be heard in public, the Magistrate has no power to clear the Court. He can only appeal to the people to leave, but he has no power.

45810. Do you think that power should be given to the Magistrate to hear cases in camera—cases of gross immorality or cases in which there are disgusting and filthy details?—Personally, I think so. I think our system is extremely pernicious in that way, but I realise that it would be extremely difficult to introduce the alteration. I should very much like to call the attention of the Commission to an opinion which was given by Sir Thomas Henry—no relation to the present Chief Commissioner—who was twenty-five years ago the Chief Magistrate at Bow Street, and perhaps the Magistrate with the largest criminal experience of any. He repeatedly assured me that he thought the prosecution in open court of these offences was bad. At page 129, paragraph 5, of the 14th edition of the Police Code I say this: "The late Sir Thomas Henry, one of the most capable Chief Magistrates who ever sat at Bow Street, informed the author that in his long experience prevention in such cases was better than detection, for police court proceedings were infrequently found to direct lewd attention to such practices and induce imitation." I have a very strong opinion that this is the case.

45811. I think you have referred to the treatment of prisoners in the charge room charged with drunkenness. Have you any further observation you would like to make with regard to drunkenness as a street offence?—No, I think not. The only point is this that it is dealt with under a variety of statutes, and the police really are not called upon to take proceedings if the drunken person does not commit something to the detriment of the public—that is, if he makes a noise, or breaks windows, or commits damage, or creates an obstruction, and so on. I think the system of arrest with a patrol wagon would be a special advantage in connection with drunken people. Of course they resist the arrest very often. Nothing is more curious than the various ways in which drunkenness affects different nationalities. The Englishman becomes sullen in drink; the Irishman is very violent; the Russian is very affectionate, and gives very little trouble; but the Italian and the Spaniard become violent and use daggers or the knife, and so on. The conveyance of drunken people to the station takes four or five police away, and very often for the man's own protection he must be carried face downwards, which creates a bad impression on the public. If the police had these patrol wagons, which they have in America, the man would be away in a minute and the mob would be quickly dispersed, and the police would not be taken away from their beat. Before I pass from that may I call attention to one thing which I should direct the attention of the Commission to very strongly—that is, the mode of effecting arrests. A very remarkable system of police self-defence has been inaugurated in the City Police and is in force, and I should strongly recommend the Commission to get the Commissioner of the City Police to show them how it is done. It enables a man to be quieted almost instantly. He sees resistance is absolutely impossible under this system. It is the adaptation of the system, which is well known in some countries, by Sergeant Wheeldon, of the City Police, and greatly perfected by Captain Nott Bower and his assistants. I think it would be very interesting if the Commission saw that system.

45812. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is it known by any particular name?—You will find it described in the Police Code, and it is called "The Police Self-Defence." Then I should say with regard to effecting arrests how very greatly tact and experience come in. For instance, the assaults on officers of the Criminal Investigation Department are extremely rare, because they are officers who are chosen for their tact and their method of dealing with the public, and although they are unarmed and have no handcuffs, it is very rare indeed that they have any very serious trouble with prisoners. Of course there are occasional cases, but they are very rare on the whole. That emphasises the great importance of education. They have gained their education largely by long service. I have always been of opinion that some service in detective work in the Criminal Investigation Department prior to promotion to the higher ranks of the police force is very desirable, as not only making the two branches of the force—the uniform and the plain clothes men—work well together, but ensuring that the higher ranks of the police force have knowledge of the actual means of enforcing the criminal law.

45813. (*Chairman.*) With regard to solicitation, you are of course acquainted with the sections of the Acts of Parliament under which that is dealt with by the police?—Quite so.

45814. What is the view you have formed as to the way in which the police discharge their duties with regard to that matter under those statutory provisions?—I think as well as they can, but it is an extremely difficult question, and it is confined to a few divisions in a large measure. The risk to the individual policeman of making a mistake is so great that there is a great unwillingness, not to use a stronger word, on the part of the individual policemen of being mixed up with these cases if they can possibly help it, and that leads perhaps to more toleration and more tolerance than is permitted in any other country. I do not think street prostitution in any other country is anything like so bad as it is here—certainly in no country that I know of. I may say I have prepared a memorandum which I have submitted to the Commission dealing with this matter from the historical point of view.

45815. Will you kindly read it to us, and then I will ask you one or two questions upon it?—I ought to say I submitted this to my successor, Sir Robert Anderson, who held office from 1888 to 1901, and he says: "This memorandum is quite admirable, not only as a statement of the law and the practice of police in this matter, but also because of the opinions it expresses—opinions with which I would wish to associate myself."

The memorandum was put in, and is as follows:—

Memorandum on Prostitution and Solicitation in London and Other Capitals.

1. London has been within the past generation through three stages of what the French call "la vie galante."

2. There was the time when night houses or cafés, filled with prostitutes, abounded in the vicinity of the Haymarket. At the closing hour, and for some time after it, the Haymarket and adjacent streets were an absolute pandemonium, and the most flagrant prostitution and solicitation abounded. It was impossible for any respectable person to pass unmolested—so the late Sir Adolphus Liddell, for long the very practical Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, often

assured me. I have distinct personal recollection of many prosecutions under Sections 14 and 15 of the Licensing Act of 1872, which I thus epitomise in the Police Code, 14th edition, page 206.

Harbouring Prostitutes.

"If any licensed person knowingly permits his premises to be the habitual resort or place of meeting of reputed prostitutes, whether the object of their so resorting or meeting is or is not prostitution, if he allows them to remain thereon longer than is necessary for the purpose of obtaining reasonable refreshment, he is liable for a first offence to a penalty of £10; for a second, £20; and if he allows his premises to be a brothel, he shall incur the latter penalty, forfeit his licence, and be disqualified for ever from holding one."

Gradual improvement resulted.

Cremorne Gardens and Argyll Rooms.

3. There was also the time when the Cremorne Gardens, succeeding Vauxhall Gardens of an earlier period, flourished in summer, and the Argyll Rooms in Windmill Street in the remaining months.

Cremorne Gardens cleared the central streets in large measure of prostitution, and, although for an hour after the closing time of the Argyll Rooms, Coventry Street and Piccadilly Circus were crowded with prostitutes, the refusal of the licences and the closing of these places of resort threw the former habitués thereof into the streets at all hours.

Steps to Combat Increase of Juvenile Prostitution.

4. The effect became very marked upon the girl life in London. The presence of so vast an amount of evident prostitution excited curiosity and induced imitation. The increase in juvenile prostitution was fearful. In 1881, I moved the Home Secretary to take action in the matter, and a Select Committee of the House of Lords was appointed on May 31st, 1881, under the chairmanship of Lord Chancellor Cairns, "to inquire into the state of the law relative to the protection of young girls from artifices to induce them to lead a corrupt life" (Paper 109, Session 1881). I have nothing to withdraw from the evidence I gave before the Committee upon July 19th, 1881. That evidence, and its cross-examination by the late Lord Salisbury, and the testimony of the other witnesses, particularly of Mr. Dunlap, ex-Superintendent of C Division, would, I think, be of interest to the Royal Commission.

Demoralising Effects of Street Prostitution.

5. Then, as now, I was convinced that this street prostitution is the most demoralising factor to the community at large that can possibly exist.

It encourages vice among women and young girls. It exposes boys and young men to excessive temptation and danger of contagious disease at an age when they do not know how, and have not the means, to treat it. Permanent ill-health, reflected "unto the third and fourth generation," and early death often result. The going to a licensed brothel is a premeditated act. Falling to overwheming temptation in the streets is in a wholly different category.

I said to the Select Committee: "The Civil Service Commissioners hold their examinations in Burlington House, and almost compel the candidates for the Army and other callings of the State to spend a week in London, and to pass twice daily through a double row of prostitutes."

This I grant is a strongly-drawn picture. But that it is substantially accurate is shown by the fact that some of the most successful crammers insist on their pupils, up for examination, returning to them in the country each evening.

The "Modern Babylon" crusade of Mr. Stead in the "Pall Mall Gazette" succeeded the Select Committee, and led to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, raising the prohibited age of carnal knowledge "even with consent" to 16, and of abduction to 18.

The French Code provides (in theory) against the "Débauche" or "Detournement de Mineurs" of either sex, but gives the mother of an unrecognised illegitimate child no right against the father.

Action of the London County Council re Music Halls.

6. The well-meant action of the London County Council as regards music halls, and which has so greatly advanced their prosperity by increasing their *clientèle* to a class which never before went to them, has tended to add to the street prostitution and all its evils of parade and temptation.

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Street Prostitution in London.

7. There is only one world capital whose streets bear any comparison in regard to London, namely, Berlin, and there, although luxury and vice have kept even pace with growing prosperity, it is mainly confined to the Friedrich Strasse. In London the Strand, the Haymarket, and Regent Street (north side), there is open prostitution from 3 or 4 p.m. to 2 a.m., and after 9 p.m. it is also rampant in Piccadilly (north side) and Regent Street (south side).

I have always wondered at the toleration in this regard of the ratepaying shopkeepers in those streets, for this traffic not only brings no custom, but actually drives it away. The new Piccadilly Hotel (old St. James's Hall) will never answer unless there is improvement. Regent Street might be a great promenade. But no lady alone or two ladies should be there now after dark.

Limited Powers of Police.

8. The powers of the police in dealing with the street nuisance are exceedingly limited (see Police Code 14th edition, page 195, tit. Prostitutes), and there is such serious risk of making a mistake, involving ruin in the service, that constables will not touch it unless absolutely compelled.

The Cass case is fresh in recollection. Without the slightest knowledge of the facts the public rushed to conclusions entirely unwarranted. A Government with a large majority was in serious danger of defeat in the House of Commons, and I have the best reason for knowing that if a General Election had ensued the determining factor would have been this case. Probably few members of Parliament enjoy more electoral independence that I have had for over 20 years. But one of my leading supporters, a banker, went quite wild over the Cass case on entirely erroneous premises. There was a general demand for the prosecution and the dismissal of the unfortunate constable. The prosecution was attempted but failed, as when the case was set down for trial, the complainant was about to be confined. In the more recent D'Angely case, leading to this Commission, in which the Metropolitan Police in general, and the C Division in particular, were held up in the Press and in Parliament to public execration as "uniformed ruffians," events have shown that sympathy was more than misplaced.

Comparison between Policeman and Soldier.

9. The policeman differs from the soldier in this, that the initiative of action, and responsibility for it, lie with him instead of with his officers. Unless the policeman has confidence that he will be supported not only by his superiors, but by the Magistrates, Judges, Parliament, and the public, he will simply not act. Excuses for inaction are easy, such as persons to watch, a fainting passerby, an accident, a discussion, a foreigner in trouble. They are very difficult to controvert in a great city. After every "crisis" such as the recent one an era of licence ensues, because the police are intimidated in the discharge of their duty.

Vagrant Act.

10. Under the Vagrant Act (Section 3) every common prostitute wandering in the public streets or public highways, or in any place of public resort, and behaving in a riotous or indecent manner, is deemed an idle and disorderly person, and liable to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Metropolitan Police Act.

11. Under Section 54 of the Metropolitan Police Act every common prostitute or night walker loitering or being in any thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of prostitution and solicitation, to the annoyance of an inhabitant or passenger who will charge her and attend the Police Court to give evidence, is liable to a penalty of 40s.

Town Police Clauses Act.

12. Under the Town Police Clauses Act (10 and 11

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Victoria, chapter 89, section 28) every common prostitute or night walker loitering and importuning passengers for the purpose of prostitution is subject to a fine of 40s. or 14 days' imprisonment in default.

Difficulty in Finding Private Prosecutor.

13. Now no man in his senses would charge a prostitute for annoying him, or waste his time in attending the police station at night, with all the inevitable annoyance and risk of hustle by a frolicsome crowd, or the police court next day, with all its publicity and an army of reporters eager for a head line name and sensation.

"What was he doing there?"

"Never was there smoke without fire."

"A.B. Oh, yes. I saw in the papers he was in some dirty police court case the other day. I never thought much of him."

Such will be the comments of his relations and friends, even if he escapes censure by the Magistrate and cross-examination by the defendant's solicitor, tending to show either that he had given encouragement himself, or was a cross-grained, unsympathetic bully, who liked to interfere in other people's business. The risk will be in direct proportion to his repute and respectability.

The G. A. case, which made some sensation, is an instance in point. A highly-respectable and well-known married man went out to post a letter, was persistently accosted and charged the offender.

Position of Police Regarding Street Prostitution.

14. The whole onus rests therefore in practice upon the police. Whatever complaint may be made to a constable privately, whatever he may see with his own eyes, whatever his knowledge from continual observation, action is attended by much trouble, by very likely a scuffle, by cross-examination by the Station Inspector, by the necessity of making out a written report, by the loss of at least four hours' rest next day at the police court, by risk of blame by the Magistrate, and of other consequences. To do nothing, not to see, is therefore the safest policy from the individual point of view, except from a high sense of police duty to the public. There is absolutely nothing to be gained. "Don't touch those cases" is the advice of experience to the young constable.

Male Solicitation.

15. This applies with even greater force to that increasing scourge, male solicitation by males, as much in London as in foreign cities. For a private individual to charge in such a case would be madness on his part. The late Sir Thomas Henry, one of the most experienced and successful Chief Magistrates who ever sat at Bow Street, told me in the seventies when I went to Scotland Yard, that he thought the policy of prosecution in these cases was very doubtful, as the publicity attaching to them aroused morbid curiosity, and undoubtedly induced imitation. There is much common sense in this view, and, as his successor, Sir John Ingham, said, "Common sense is the greatest quality for a Magistrate." The danger would not be present if, as on the Continent, such cases were taken in camera. Publicity has advantages, but it has also great disadvantages, when every item nauseous and sensational is detailed and magnified for the benefit of young boys and girls, especially in the Sunday and halfpenny Press.

No Inducement to Police to Act.

16. Not only is there no advantage attaching to a constable bringing in charges against prostitutes, but excessive zeal in this direction would at once arouse the suspicion of his superiors that he was paying too much attention to this class of case to the neglect of other duties. The proof of police efficiency in the maintenance of order and the regulation of traffic, as in crime, is in the absence of complaint, not in the multiplication of charges. (See Lord Brampton's Address to Police, Police Code, page xxi.)

Anglo-Saxon Female Liberty.

17. There is another especial difficulty in dealing with street prostitution in England. It is the Anglo-Saxon habit, and a growing one, in all classes of society, from the highest downwards, to give our young women and girls an individual liberty no French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, or Austrian parent, even of the working classes, and still less of any Eastern race, would dream of. That it is to the advantage of the race is undeniable. That it is comparatively rarely abused is a matter for congratulation. But that it gives rise to a greater amount of clandestine prostitution than in other countries no one with practical knowledge will deny. Mr. Denman's observation in the D'Angely case was much criticised. But it is one which would commend itself, unfortunately, to the common sense of every father and brother knowing the locality. The streets previously specified are not only full of prostitutes, but also of single girls not in that category as a profession, but successful amateurs none the less. That condition of affairs is not present to like extent in any foreign capital from Santiago de Chile passing eastwards to Tokyo.

Alleged Bribery of Police.

18. Are the police bribed to countenance prostitution, and, failing the giving of such bribe, do they prosecute?

Personal inspection of the position of affairs would show at once how little good bribery would do. Apart from an incessant change of beats and duty—almost, indeed, too frequent, for it diminishes local knowledge—there are double and single patrols every few hundred yards. If one man could be bribed to do a favour or permit evasion of the law, it is hopeless to bribe a score or more. Besides, police know well that there is a great risk of the proffered bribe being a "plant."

Probably some of the foreign prostitutes, French, Belgian, and German, numbering in May, June, and July not less than 5,000, and in other months 3,000, many with attendant souteneurs, in the early days of their immigration or season visit to the land of the public licensing of street prostitution, offer a shilling occasionally in the belief that, as abroad, it will do them some good; but no woman of experience of London would do so. Allegations by prostitutes that it is done, and also that favourable testimony at the police court has been rewarded, are, however, certainly made. But never, so far as I am aware, have they been made to a Magistrate or to the police authorities, although no constable can hide his identity. In this connection it is to be borne in mind that the police of C Division are largely single men, or married men, living in tenement houses, owing to the high rents, and that it is difficult for a constable living with or near comrades to have much money without arousing suspicion. Service, moreover, in C is not popular, by reason of its risks to character. The contrary would be the case if it was a lucrative station.

Superior Recruits for Police.

19. Suggestions for the employment of a superior class of persons in the police as Inspectors or Detectives are frequently made in the Press. Especially was this so after the scandals which led to my appointment in 1878 to reorganise with a free hand the detective and criminal administration. Ready to make any experiment for the public good, I appointed six highly recommended "gentlemen." Five had to be dismissed within a year or two, and the sixth "compelled to resign." The only case in six years I could bring home of raising money on police information was traced to one of these "gentlemen."

Public Opinion and Police Work.

20. It must be remembered that police work in this country must be carried out in accordance with public opinion. That public opinion, while inveighing against occasional police failures, does not like "traps," even to catch criminals. One which I authorised for an abortionist who was responsible for the death of several young women, and which brought about his conviction, led to the indictment of all the police concerned and to Parliamentary agitation. The English will not tolerate "agents provocateurs." As the late Sir William Harcourt said: "You must not be surprised if the police are sometimes foiled, baffled, and defeated by weapons they cannot match. It is the price England pays for a system which she justly prefers."

The aim is not merely the discovery of the guilty party. It is the proving of that guilt in open court by means acceptable to magistrate, judge and jury, and permitted by the law and public opinion of England. No man can do so save by going through a regular apprenticeship. My efforts were directed, but without much success—for the candidates were not under me—to a better system of police education. Much progress

has, however, been made in this direction under Sir Edward Bradford and Sir Edward Henry, and more remains to be done. Most police mistakes are the result of inexperience and ignorance. It is not to every Inspector and sergeant that a young constable can go for guidance. "Find out for yourself" may be the answer of one unwilling to take responsibility; or maybe the constable hesitates to show that he does not know.

Suggested Reforms.

21. To hazard a suggestion is always dangerous, for criticism invariably fastens on the suggestion and not on the principle.

Two alternatives are, however, open to the British public:

(1) To keep their streets open as at present to prostitution, with the attendant demoralisation of both sexes and loss of material value in the streets affected.

(2) To shut it off the main streets and tolerate it elsewhere, either in a special quarter or in special establishments. Abolish it you cannot so long as the world is peopled by men and women. For myself, I adhere generally to the draft Bill suggested to the Select Committee of 1881.

Foreign Systems.

22. The French license houses and keep them under strict supervision, forbid the entrance of minors male and female, tolerate prostitution in certain gardens or cafés, or shut it more or less off the main thoroughfares. In Paris there is a permanent police department, termed "Des Mœurs," having charge of these matters. The Belgians and Austrians shut it off the streets. The Prussians license no houses, and have the street prostitution of England, but more under control. The Russians only allow it to a very limited extent on the streets after 10 p.m. In music halls they require each prostitute to be accompanied by a duenna. In neither Rome, nor Madrid, nor Lisbon, nor Washington, nor New York, is there much street prostitution. In Athens, Calcutta, Constantinople, Pekin, Rio de Janeiro, Teheran, and Tokyo, there is none at all. In Buenos Ayres no loitering or accosting is permitted. The women must walk rapidly and not pass to and fro. A horse patrol is at every street corner—more, though, as a precaution against revolution than anything else.

In most American cities prostitution is kept off the streets, but permitted in certain quarters, though not licensed nor controlled.

C. E. Howard Vincent.

House of Commons,
July 23rd, 1906.

P.S.—I may perhaps add that in 1880, with the authority of the then Government, I induced Mr. Snagge (now Judge Sir Robert Snagge) to proceed as Commissioner to foreign capitals to ascertain, with the help of the local authorities, if there were any British girls detained, against their will, in Continental houses of ill-fame. Although the result was negative in this regard, a direct consequence of this inquiry was the recent International Agreement upon the White Slave Traffic which has been ratified by all the Powers. This circumstance, coupled with my acquaintance with foreign police—still kept up—has given me special opportunities of informing myself officially upon the matters in question. It is an unpleasant subject, and I only submit this memorandum in order to assist the Royal Commission.

I should like to say that in my opinion street prostitution is a very great difficulty and a very great danger. In Paris and Vienna it does not exist. In Berlin it does exist—Berlin and London are the worst—but in no other capital is it tolerated at all.

45816. I suppose there is a larger toleration of disorderly houses of various kinds in those capitals than in London where none are tolerated?—Yes, and that is why it is so bad in Berlin. I must not be taken as advocating the institution of such houses, because it must be recognised that anything of that sort would be absolutely absurd and futile, and contrary to the sense of the public.

45817. I understand you to say the problem for the Paris and Berlin police is not quite the same as for the Metropolitan Police in this country?—There are no houses in Berlin. Berlin and London are the only two capitals in which the houses are not really tolerated, with the exception of New York. In New York, Washington, and Philadelphia, speaking generally, they deal with it in this way, that they do not permit it at all about the street, which is attended with great risk and sometimes great abuse of the power on the part of the police, as we have seen recently, but they do not take notice of it if it is confined to two or three streets in a particular locality. There they are strongly policed, and if there is no infraction of the criminal law it is allowed to pass. But the view I understand is that it is a form of vice that must have an outlet, and they think that is the best way of dealing with it.

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45818. By confining it to a particular area?—It is confined to a particular area, and everybody in the particular area knows perfectly well what is going on, but in America they have no recognised houses. There are houses, but they are not recognised.

45819. Very great progress has been made in London of recent years in the suppression of disorderly houses, we are told by Inspector McKay and some of the other police witnesses who have come before us, and, of course, we know it from other sources. Do you think that has tended to increase the amount of solicitation in the streets?—Yes, I think it has, personally. For instance, with Cremorne Gardens and Vauxhall Gardens in the earlier period going back to our extreme youth it existed, and was not so flagrant in the central streets as it was later. When the Argyle Rooms existed in the other months for an hour after the close it was serious, yet the closing of the restaurants had a very beneficial effect on that and it was soon cleared. But the open prostitution in certain streets of London from a very early hour in the afternoon to a late hour at night is a very serious matter I think for the public health and the public morality.

45820. Do you think the evil has been increasing during the last few years, or decreasing during the last few years, say, the last ten years?—No, I think decreasing, on the whole, because I think the institution of double patrols in the C Division has had a very beneficial effect. But, on the other hand, of course, the pleasure population of London has very much increased. The erection of the new great hotels brings tens of thousands to London more than used to come, and London is replacing Paris as the pleasure resort of the world, and that, of course, brings the usual accompaniments in its train.

45821. You deal more fully with that in your memorandum?—Yes. I would like to refer also to the evidence I gave before the House of Lords Committee on the protection of young girls, which will be found in Paper 448 of the House of Lords of 1881, and I would respectfully direct the attention of the Commission to the evidence of Superintendent Dunlap, who was one of the best Superintendents who has ever been in the Metropolitan Police. He was in command of the C Division for many years which is the Division most particularly affected by this evil. It was a Select Committee that I moved the Home Secretary to induce the Lord Chancellor to appoint to inquire into the terrible increase there was at that period in juvenile prostitution. It required very prompt dealing with, and it was dealt with not so much owing to this Select Committee as to the agitation which led to the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885.

45822. Suggestions have been made to us that police officers are too friendly with prostitutes, sometimes leading to intercourse between them, and toleration by the police officers therefore of solicitation by the women. Do you think there is anything in that, forming the best judgment you can?—There may be occasional cases of that. On the other hand the police are in an extremely difficult position. Of course, many of these unfortunate women are in great distress, and the police often would direct them to homes or to night refuges, or give them a little help and advice of that sort, and it would be impossible for the police to prevent these women speaking to them. Of course, that gives rise to unfair and undue suggestions in the mind of a suspicious public. The police are constantly changed, but there must be young men in the police, and there must be young men in the C Division, because otherwise the most difficult police division perhaps of all to police and maintain order in would not be in the efficient state in which it is. Of course the constable runs, as he knows, very great risks. He cannot conceal his identity; his number is on two places on his

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collar and his number is on his helmet. Inspectors and sergeant are passing to and fro, so there is very great risk in dealing dishonestly with these matters. I need hardly mention that two cases occur to everyone in connection with this subject, in one of which the police were proved by subsequent events to have been absolutely in the right. It was a very notorious case—I need not give any name, but really the person who was alleged to have been improperly arrested was found afterwards to be enceinte and the mother of an illegitimate child, and, of course, there is a great risk to the individual policeman in being connected with a case of public notoriety. It does not absolutely stop his chances in the police, but he becomes identified with the man who made a serious mistake, and, as we all know, there is nothing more fatal in a public career than to be identified with a mishap.

45823. Passing from that kind of relation between the police constables and these women, suggestions have been made, I may say, to the effect that constables habitually receive bribes from prostitutes, or it is sometimes put in another way, that the constables blackmail these unfortunate women. Do you think there is any substantial foundation for that notion?—No, I should not think there was any substantial foundation for it. As I say, *humanum est errare*—but the risk is great. May I draw your attention to paragraph 18 of my memorandum, in which I say: "Are the police bribed to countenance prostitution, and, failing the giving of such a bribe, do they prosecute? Personal inspection of the position of affairs would show at once how little good bribery would do. Apart from an incessant change of beats and duty—almost indeed too frequent, for it diminishes local knowledge—there are double and single patrols every few hundred yards. If one man could be bribed to do a favour or permit evasion of the law, it is hopeless to bribe a score or more. Besides, police know well that there is a great risk of the proffered bribe being 'a plant.' Probably some of the foreign prostitutes, French, Belgian, and German, numbering in May, June, and July not less than 5,000, and in other months 3,000, many with attendant souteneurs, in the early days of their immigration or season visit to the land of the public licensing of street prostitution, offer a shilling occasionally in the belief that, as abroad, it will do them some good; but no women of experience of London would do so. Allegations by prostitutes that it is done, and also that favourable testimony at the police court has been rewarded, are, however, certainly made. But never, so far as I am aware, have they been made to a magistrate or to the police authorities, although no constable can hide his identity. In this connection it is to be borne in mind that the police of C Division are largely single men, or married men living in tenement houses, owing to the high rents, and that it is difficult for a constable living with, or near, comrades to have much money without arousing suspicion. Service, moreover, in C is not popular by reason of its risks to character. The contrary would be the case if it was a lucrative station."

45824. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I quite understand that you say you do not think it would be advisable to bring into the police system another police official, a civil official who was quite distinct from the police, for the purpose of preparing prosecutions?—No.

45825. Do you think there could be any steps taken within the Police Force whereby the prosecution should be taken out of the hands of the individual Inspector or the policeman concerned and directed by a branch of the Police Force?—That would be possible, but it would entail considerable delay. It would prove very costly, and I do not think the gain would be proportionate. For instance, in 1877 the Commissioner of Police at that time felt the need of a legal adviser in police cases. His opinion was rarely of value, because he had not got the responsibility before the court of supporting that opinion. He gave, so to speak, a chamber opinion, and had no responsibility for it, and it was very largely founded on theory. I think that would be the case in the adoption of any such course. I am very much averse, from practical experience, to bringing into the police a class of persons who are not policemen. There is at the Commissioner's office a civil service branch of clerks, able men no doubt, but at one time (I do not speak, of course, about the present time) there was a good deal of hostility between the civil service branch and the police, owing, perhaps, to defects on both sides, which was very detrimental to the public interest. The civil service branch had the checking of an account, for instance, and they would raise the most interminable quibbles over a cab or an omnibus, and say: "Why did not the man walk?" The police were engaged in never ending discussions with the civil service branch, and it led to much friction, which was detrimental to the public interest, I am convinced. That, I think, would be the case if your suggestion were adopted. If I might venture to suggest a question, it would be this, whether I think that if legal aid were given much more extensively than at present it would be beneficial—if you ask me that, I say yes, I think it would be very advantageous, but I am strongly opposed to people being able to give opinions on police cases unless they are responsible for them in open court and before the public.

45826. Of course, under the present system, not wishing to suggest that anything of the sort goes on at this moment, yet it does seem possible that a police constable who has brought in a false charge and the Inspector is anxious to shield that police constable, the charge can be brought before the Magistrate's court without the police authorities themselves having much opportunity of becoming aware of this possible mistake or neglect of duty?—That is possible, of course, but it would very rarely happen that the Inspector would desire to shield the police. They discharge their duties very fairly and very conscientiously indeed as a whole, but the Magistrate being an absolutely independent authority, has the charge sheet laid before him as it was at the station. There is a column for remarks and complaints. If the Magistrate thinks there is anything wrong in a case, or anything doubtful, or anything demanding any inquiry, or that the charge was improperly taken, or that there is any fault on the part of the police, he would mark the charge sheet to be brought before the Commissioner: "I think the conduct of the police in this case unsatisfactory, and demands inquiry." It would be quite impossible to conceal that charge sheet from the Commissioner, it would have to be reported by the Inspector in the court to the Superintendent, who would have to report it to the Commissioner, and the charge sheet itself would come before the Chief Commissioner, and I should think there were not 20 cases a year in which the charge sheet is marked. I am speaking from memory entirely, but that number out of 70,000 or 80,000 cases is very small indeed.

45827. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You said something about its being advisable to have a constant change of police methods. What do you think about the change of the personnel? Is it a good thing to have men a long time in the same district?—No, I think it is not—not to have them too long, but the rules existing in my time aimed at that. For instance, a constable was never allowed in a district where he had relations; if he marrried a wife who came from the district he was never allowed to be in that district either; he was always moved on promotion; and, of course, if there was any suspicion about him he was moved instantly.

45828. That applies to the subordinate members of the Force?—Yes.

45829. What about the higher members?—The higher members are not moved to the same extent, and there, I think, knowledge is very necessary. I do not think it becomes necessary that they should be moved; the Superintendents might be, but it would be rather difficult. Knowledge of the locality becomes of very, very great importance, and they obtain great influence in a locality, not of a pernicious character, but of a very beneficial character; the public get to have great confidence in them. All the leaders of public thought and of public opinion in the district get to know them.

45830. Of course it might be well to move some of them if they were too much attached to public-houses, for instance?—Yes, but of that I think the Commissioner is well able to judge. I think any hard and fast rule might work very badly in that way; and I think the Commissioner could tell directly if there was necessity to move a man, and he would not hesitate in any case to exercise his powers, which are unlimited in that direction.

45831. Of course if it were found necessary to move a man it would not be in his favour?—No, unless it could be associated with some mark of approval, or otherwise, or if some particular difficulty had to be encountered. Then, of course, events and families always come into consideration, the moving of a family, the moving of a house of furniture, and so on, and districts in London vary very, very much as regards

facilities for accommodation and house establishment. Personally, I am very strongly in favour of a change of functions and moving in subordinate ranks; it is a good thing; it keeps men fresh.

45832. Do you think there should be any system by which witnesses of a street row could be more easily brought forward. Now so much seems to rest on the evidence of the police alone in cases or in some of the cases we have had to deal with?—Yes, of course, it would be a good thing if it could be so, but it would be attended with considerable difficulty. The only way I think is to insist very strongly on the regulation that no one not connected with the case should have admission to the police station, and that everyone desiring to make any representation of a proper character should be admitted. Those regulations are very strict, and they are enforced as well as they can be.

45833. I do not think there is any difficulty with regard to the admission of witnesses who are anxious to come, but my point is rather whether the police have power to bring witnesses before the court?—Of course they have power now, and they could apply for a subpœna, and serve a subpœna.

45834. That is if they know them?—That is if they know them.

45835. But if they do not know them?—But if they do not know them they could not.

45836. I believe in some cases they could call upon anybody?—Yes, but it would have rather the effect of a man taking care that he was not called by going on the other side of the street, and not being involved in any way at all. The consequences of police court publicity are so disagreeable that everybody desires not to be called as a witness.

45837. Of course that is so, but in most of these cases, or I might say in almost all the cases of the kind that we are inquiring into, the sole witness is the policeman?—Yes.

45838. And he is prosecutor, too?—Yes. He would always try to get independent testimony. I do not think people are so reluctant in this country to give evidence either for or against as they are in other countries where it is a matter of common knowledge that to give information of a murder, or of a serious crime, in many countries raises a suspicion against yourself.

45839. I was not thinking so much of those cases as of these minor cases. Have you any knowledge of the Scotch system of the Procurator Fiscal?—No, only indirectly—not personally.

45840. You do not seem to think it advisable?—I think it is a first-rate thing. I think a Fiscal is excellent, but I do not think you would persuade the English public to take that view of it at all. The Fiscal has very much the same power as the Commissaire; he has the power of a private examination of an accused person; that is very advantageous no doubt, and if we could have that it would be very advantageous to the police, but it would be a serious innovation upon our system, and I doubt whether it would be accepted. If it could be done, nothing could be better. Of course many cases fail altogether and break down entirely by reason of the necessity of the public examination of the accused within a limited number of hours, and practically the police, in vulgar language, give away their case, and give away their knowledge. Take the case with regard to the Park Lane pictures. The prisoner was apprehended, he was defended, and it is easy to see what is the line which is being taken by the defendant's counsel in that case. He showed his hand at once. The prisoner was put up to it, so to say, by the informant, and of course that is extremely injurious to the police. If the Fiscal could make this examination in private, as in Scotland, it would be advantageous from the police point of view, although the real difficulty is that it is useless to propose anything which is not readily accepted by the public. The Government is afraid to propose it, and a private individual is afraid to propose it.

45841. Does it not also tend to give a certain protection to the public against improper action on the part of the police?—No, I should hardly say that; I think it is rather the other way, because the Fiscal in all honour is a man with sympathies, and everything against the police is told to him alone, and he may conceive it to be his public duty not to unnecessarily make it public.

45842. You were saying that the Fiscal would be a great advantage to the police for the protection of the police. Do you not think the public of England would accept him for that reason?—I do not.

45843. I was suggesting to you that it would also be a protection to the public against improper action on the part of the police?—I do not quite follow that.

45844. Suppose a man is brought up on a false charge of drunkenness by a policeman, then the fact that it is to be taken up by the Procurator Fiscal gives an additional security against that charge being further proceeded with?—Yes. No doubt you are speaking from knowledge, but I do not know that the Procurator Fiscal would come into action at all in a case of drunkenness; *prima facie* I should think not.

45845. The evidence given to us was that the Procurator Fiscal had an officer who took up the case when it was brought before the police court?—Really, I thought it only applied to criminal cases, but I am no doubt wrong. I did not know it applied to ordinary street cases.

45846. (*Chairman.*) The evidence given by the Chief Constable of Glasgow is to the effect, as Mr. Dickinson suggests, that the Procurator Fiscal does not, of course, personally intervene in all trivial cases, but he is, even in those cases, technically the prosecutor, and the person who makes the charge is his lieutenant.

45847. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) We have been dealing with cases of that very kind in which, rightly or wrongly, the police have been charged with either having bolstered up a case or making a mistake, and then bolstering it up so as to carry it through; and my question turns on this—whether greater security would not be afforded if the Police Force itself had an official of the same kind as the Procurator Fiscal?—I think if we could have a Procurator Fiscal it would be an excellent system. So far as I know, the system is a great improvement on what we have here; but that does not apply quite to some official being in the Police Station who was not connected with the police for the taking of charges.

45847. That is quite true, but I understood that in Glasgow the police officer at the station was an officer of the Procurator Fiscal?—I did not know that.

45849. With regard to street solicitation, I should like to know your view as to whether the police could do more to put a stop to street solicitation?—Yes, I think they could, but it would require the firm support of the Magistrates on some definite and uniform system, which would be very difficult to establish. Each Magistrate is absolutely independent, his discretion is absolutely unlimited, and he is only responsible in a very minor degree in a remote way to the Home Secretary for gross misfeasance; therefore it is very difficult to get people in the position of Magistrates to come to a uniform system. If the Magistrates made up their minds to support the police thoroughly in it, it could be done, but there are many Magistrates who will not listen to a charge of solicitation without the production of the individual solicited, that is other than the policeman. Everyone would hesitate to give evidence in a police court of solicitation, because many questions would arise; he would be cross-examined very likely as to what he was doing there at that hour: there would be unfair suspicion, and his friends would shrug their shoulders and say they had long suspected him of that sort of thing. In fact, the risk is too great for any person of any note at all.

45850. I think we can take it that where the actual complainant is required to attend personally it is almost absolutely impossible to obtain a conviction?—Short of that it could be done.

45851. Short of that I suppose the police could take more active steps to arrest the women, and, with the concurrence of the Magistrates, they could rid the streets of them very considerably?—Yes. I think this would be a favourable opportunity for me to mention a suggestion which was made to me on Friday, knowing that I was coming here to-day, by a very distinguished King's Counsel of great experience, and his suggestion was this: He thinks the arrest is a matter upon which the public fasten, and so he disapproves of it, and he thinks that if street solicitation and street prostitution could be dealt with by way of summons, and they could be fined 5s. to £1 and £5 for repeated offences it would be the best way of getting rid of it, but I only give that as his opinion, which he authorised me to give. I have no objection to mentioning the learned

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gentleman's name if the Commissioners think it necessary.

45852. Of course your knowledge of London would lead you to know that a great number of women would not be known to the police at all?—Of course that is the great difficulty, but it is not an insuperable difficulty. The police would say: "What is your name and address?" that would be reported to the station, inquiry would be made, and if it was a false name and address the individual would be sure to reappear before long, not in a matter of twenty-four hours, but during three or four days, because that is her hunting-ground, so that the difficulty would not be so very great.

45853. I should like to ask you about the process of cautioning. We have been told that the police are always instructed to give the woman a caution before they take her up, and the practice has generally been construed to mean that the caution must be given on the same day, with the result that a woman who is cautioned can move away to a very short distance to another beat, and thus get safely away for that day. Do you think a caution is necessary, especially when you are dealing with women who are fairly well known to be prostitutes?—I think it is advisable, on grounds of humanity, and on other grounds. I think it would not be desirable that it should be otherwise, and I think the liability to make mistakes and to misconception is so great that a caution is always desirable. As to moving away, it may be so for that day, but they are sure to come back again.

45854. But then the caution has to be given the same day. I do not think there is any law about caution?—No, but there is a law about practice.

45855. In practice a policeman has told us: "I could have taken the woman if I had not had to caution her"?—The first duty of the police is to prevent crime, and not to detect it and multiply offenders, and multiply prisoners. In many, many cases I have directed cautions to be given—in hundreds and thousands of cases. If people are going wrong it is much better to stop them by a timely word than to put the country to the expense of maintaining them in prison. I did not know there was any practice about the same day at all; I never heard of it; it certainly was not so in my time, at any rate; but, of course, the streets were not under me.

45856. If a woman is a well-known prostitute, and she has been cautioned once, and she continues to come the next day, and on the following day, she ought to be dealt with?—I do not think it would be by the Commissioner's orders that a caution must be given the same day. I think the constable must have had some vague idea about that; but if it is an idea I am convinced it was erroneous.

45857. (*Chairman.*) I wish to put to you just one or two more questions that occur to me. One arises out of something that Mr. Dickinson put to you. Have you heard of any case in which, when a constable has misconducted himself in some matter, instead of being dismissed he has been removed from the division in which he misconducted himself to another division?—Yes.

45858. Have you ever heard of those cases?—Yes, but they would be rather on the "Not proven" basis, which also is the Scotch verdict. The constable would be brought before the Commissioner, and if there was a reasonable doubt in the case he would say: "As there is a doubt in the case, I will not punish you, but I am not going to leave you there, I will transfer you to another division."

45859. One case has been proved before us. That was a case in which a constable had used his truncheon with some violence on a man, upon which he was sued in the County Court, and the man obtained damages in the County Court against the constable who used his truncheon. That, of course, as between those two parties, was absolutely proof of misconduct on the part of the constable. What the Commissioner appears to have done was simply to transfer that constable from the division in which the misconduct had taken place to another division. Assuming that there were extenuating circumstances, and that it was not a case for the absolute dismissal of the man from the Force, do you approve of that course of transfer by way of punishment?—I should not like in any way to criticise any case which was before the Commissioner without knowing the whole of the facts, but I can quite understand a case; in fact, I have a case very present in my mind at this minute in which that course was adopted, and it was quite a recent case, and I, knowing all the circumstances, should have adopted the same course.

45860. You say you yourself would have adopted that course?—Yes. It was a case affecting my own property, in which some people connected with me had been badly truncheoned; but then the constable had reasonable ground for entry into the premises, which belonged to me. There was a light in the house at night, a sick person was there, and people were up all night. The constable could not know that. The constable saw a light. He went into the garden, and electric bells which surrounded this property were rung, and the people who were on duty in the house attending to the sick person came out and were mistaken for burglars. This course was adopted—compensation was paid to the individuals, and the constable was transferred. There was a want of discretion, but there was a reasonable excuse for the action of the constable without going into full details as to why he thought they were burglars seeking to escape, instead of rushing to the electric alarm.

45861. You think there are cases in which, although a constable has been guilty of misconduct, it has been adequate punishment to transfer him to another division?—Yes, I think so, and this was a case absolutely in point. These were people fully dressed who ran out of the house because, they were on duty with a sick person in that house; they were the male nurses, and there was reasonable ground for the constable's action. He thought he had made a very great capture.

45862. It is obviously no punishment at all to a constable if he is only put to the expense of removing from one division to another?—Yes; it is a mark against promotion. It is put in the defaulters' sheet, "So-and-so transferred." It is a mark against him, and it all counts against promotion. No man is promoted without the whole of the circumstances of the defaulters' sheet being gone into, and some inquiry would be made upon seeing this, the papers in the case would be sent for, and the man would certainly have his promotion retarded for two or three years by a case of that kind. If he was a married man the inconvenience would be very great.

45863. Does it not strike you that there is some general inconvenience about that form of punishment, or that it ought to be one very rarely resorted to? Does it not look rather like saying: "You, Policeman X, have been found out in this division; we will not dismiss you, but we will put you in another division where they do not know you"? Does it not look as though it might be open to that observation?—Yes, it does at first sight; but I have known many men do well in a new atmosphere, and in new surroundings, by having this caution, this punishment, and so on.

45864. One of the learned Magistrates made some remarks from which I inferred that he thought it was not at all a sound and proper practice, and that is why I am asking this question. As I understand it, you put it upon this ground, that where dismissal from the Force would be too great a punishment to inflict on a constable who had erred, still there might be circumstances which would justify his being moved to another division where he might start *de novo* with new surroundings?—Yes, that is my view; and, at the same time, it is a punishment. I ought perhaps to say this. The Superintendent to whose division the man is transferred is always made fully aware of the circumstances attending the transfer, and he would take care that the man was placed in such surroundings and under such observation as that no harm would happen to the Force, that is, to the public. It is not as if one took a man and put him there without a word being said, or one said: "There you have an archangel to deal with," or anything of that kind.

45865. I was rather surprised to hear you say so broadly that transfer from one division to another division is a kind of black mark against a man, and hinders promotion, because I think it has been rather suggested sometimes before us that a man has been transferred from one division to another, not by way of promotion, but because he has been of such good service in doing a particular kind of work in one locality that he is transferred to another locality for that very reason?—But you will forgive my saying that the circumstances are quite different; the one case is entered on the defaulters' sheet, and the other case would not be. Whenever a constable's promotion, or anything to do with him, or his transfer to another

division, or anything affecting his future, is considered, the first paper you look at is his defaulters' sheet, and if he was brought before his superior officers charged with misconduct you would see the result—"Transferred," and then you would send for the papers making the transfer, but if he were transferred to another division to deal with the cases that he is capable of dealing with it would not appear on his defaulters' sheet; it would rather appear on his merit record.

45866. Have you ever heard of this kind of occurrence—a constable dismissed for misconduct, and at the same time told that he will be re-engaged after a time if he behaves himself?—No, I have not heard that; in fact, I should doubt there being a case of that kind. In fact, the other day I had an application of the same sort, although I have no authority in any way—a man who wanted to get into a police force in which I am supposed to have some influence with wrote to me. I made inquiry into the circumstances; I found he had been compelled to resign from the Metropolitan Police, and I wrote to him at once and said: "You would not have the slightest chance of being accepted." *Colonel Sir C. E. H. Vincent*, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., M.P. 13 May 1907.

45867. You would not approve of that kind of arrangement?—No—quite impossible.

(*Chairman.*) The Commissioners are much indebted to you, Sir Howard, for your valuable evidence.

Mr. Charles John Vollhardt, sworn.

45868. (*Chairman.*) I think you are engaged at Swan and Edgar, Limited, of 9 to 13, Piccadilly, and 39 to 57, Regent Street?—Yes. *Mr. C. J Vollhardt*

45869. I think you are the secretary?—Yes.

45870. You have come here to give evidence on their behalf?—Yes.

45871. We all know that Regent Street, in which Messrs. Swan and Edgar's premises are situate, is a very busy and a very crowded thoroughfare of London?—Yes.

45872. How long have you known it?—I have known it for thirty years, but for twenty-one years as secretary of the company.

45873. Of course a street like that is much frequented by undesirable characters, male and female?—Yes.

45874. I suppose there is a considerable number of prostitutes and night-walkers to be observed in Piccadilly and Regent Street?—Yes.

45875. Near your premises?—Yes. Of course, I speak more particularly as to the daytime.

45876. Have you had ample opportunity of observing the way in which the police do their duty in Piccadilly and Regent Street during the years you have been connected with this firm?—Yes, very much opportunity.

45877. What opinion have you formed as to the way in which the police do their duty? Do they do it intelligently, discreetly, and efficiently?—Yes, absolutely.

45878. Will you mention in particular what you have noticed? You have sent in a statement. Perhaps you might look at it and read any paragraph that you think is necessary?—In reference to your last question I would read this portion of the statement. The large number of foreign women of a certain class that used to promenade the north side of Regent Street from the early afternoon until dusk is now very greatly diminished. Up to two or three years back such very familiar figures were certain of these promenaders, and so well known, too, by sight to ordinary people having business in the street that they must have been much more than well known to the police, and it was always a matter of surprise to us that the police were not vested with power to warn them off without waiting for a charge to be made, or witnessing an act of solicitation. Indeed, we have more than once expressed our wonder to officials at Vine Street Station. Possibly the police have recently been given a wider discretion, and hence the marked improvement.

45879. I gather what you mean by that is that the police find themselves hampered by the existing state of the law in dealing with any of these women unless they are prepared to make a charge, arrest, and take them to the police station?—Yes, that is the conclusion I should come to without a knowledge of the law.

45880. I understand that that evil has diminished of late years?—Yes, we think very greatly.

45881. Is there another evil of a similar kind which causes you inconvenience in your business?—I will not go so far as to say that it causes inconvenience in the business, except that we have had numerous complaints. May I read the next paragraph on that point?

45882. Yes?—Another, and apparently increasing evil, calling for police intervention is the molestation by well-dressed men of ladies walking in the West End shopping district, and particularly whilst looking in shop windows. We feel most strongly on this subject, as we have had numerous complaints from customers, friends, and relatives, some of whom have been absolutely terrified by the persistence of these blackguards. These complaints we have at various times reported to the police authorities, only to be answered with an expression of regret: "Yes, we know all about it, but are quite powerless unless a charge is made at the police station by persons molested"—an ordeal which not one lady in ten thousand would face. There are several of these pests well known as regular loiterers round our windows, whom we, as well as our outside employes, have seen raise their hats to ladies in the endeavour to attract their attention, or deliberately push against ladies walking along or looking in the shop windows, and then, by pretending apologies, try to entrap unsuspecting ones into conversation. We could point out one or more such gentry almost any fine afternoon, and most certainly think the police should have discretionary powers to caution them or to move them on, as well as to act against offenders on a simple complaint made on the spot, or on witnessing an act of annoyance, making the offence a "police charge." Prevention is better than cure, and we are firmly of opinion that even only a word of caution here and there from the police would be a sure means of mitigating a serious scandal and nuisance known to exist everywhere in the West End where lady shoppers are to be found.

45883. You have had occasion, I suppose, as you are in a large way of business, to prosecute from time to time individuals for theft, shop-lifting, and so on?—Yes, unfortunately.

45884. What kind of assistance have you had from the police?—Always the very best; we have always consulted the police as to the particular case, and we have always acted on their suggestion as to whether or not we should institute a prosecution, and not in one case of the many we have unfortunately had have we failed to obtain a conviction.

45885. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What for?—Shop-lifting.

45886. (*Chairman.*) Cases which have been tried either at the Central Criminal Court or at the Quarter Sessions?—Quite so.

45887. Have you ever, yourself, spoken to a policeman and pointed out one of the men to whom you have referred of accosting ladies outside your shop windows?—Yes.

45888. You have actually spoken to a constable and pointed to the individual?—No, not I personally.

45889. That is what I asked you—whether you personally had done that?—No, not personally.

45890. Then what you are saying is said upon a conversation which you have had with the police?—I do not quite follow the question.

45891. I thought you said that you had spoken to the police authorities about this nuisance of men accosting women?—Yes. I do not say I pointed out to the police any of these loiterers we know by sight. I have lodged formal complaint at Vine Street with regard to it.

45892. I am asking you the question because one or two Magistrates, in response to a question of mine, have said that if such facts as you are suggesting could be proved in a particular case, and if there was any persistence on the part of the man cautioned by the constable, they thought the present law gave them sufficient power to deal with the case?—I did hear of a case in which one of our managers had pointed out a man to the policeman on duty just about last Christmas time, and this particular man was eventually

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arrested and fined the next morning at Marlborough Street, but we were not called to give any evidence in respect of it.

45893. Do you know what the charge was?—For annoyance.

45894. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Are these men that you speak of whom you have seen accosting women men who are constantly there day after day?—Yes.

45895. Men whom you recognise?—Yes, men I know very well by sight.

45896. And whom the police could also recognise?—Certainly.

45897. Have you ever spoken to the police about those men?—No, I cannot say that I have.

45898. Why have you not?—As I have already said, I have spoken to the police about the matter generally, and I have always understood that they had no power; in fact, I spoke to Inspector Drew when he was Chief Inspector at Vine Street, and it was he who said the great difficulty was the possibility of making a mistake. I also spoke to another Detective Sergeant there, and he told me that some years ago, when he was an ordinary constable on duty in Piccadilly, there was a man there who was very well known to him, and he frequently saw him annoying ladies, and on one particular occasion he was so persistent with a lady that the lady turned round to him and struck off his hat with her parasol, kicked it into the road, and walked away. The man complained to this policeman, and the policeman said: "I know you very well by sight; I have seen you do that sort of thing frequently, and I think you only got what you deserved." This man took the policeman's number, and complained about him, and he was reprimanded.

45899. The policeman was?—The policeman was reprimanded.

45900. Now, at the present moment, you say there are men whom you know who are constantly annoying ladies in that part of London?—Yes, annoying respectable ladies.

45901. Men whom you could point out to the police?—Yes, absolutely.

45902. (*Chairman.*) I suppose these men of whom you are speaking are well-dressed men?—Yes.

45903. Have you any reason to believe that any of them are pickpockets and criminals who are pretending to be men of leisure, loafing, if I may use the word, about Regent Street?—No, decidedly not.

45904. You think they are simply men of leisure who come there for the purpose of accosting women?—Yes, I think so. We have had several ladies who have complained; customers have come in and complained to us, and have explained the circumstances. I went out myself one day with a lady, a daughter of one of our directors, who came in in a fainting condition; she had been molested by three men outside, who surrounded her when she was looking in the shop window, and they asked her if she would not go and take tea with them, and they made several suggestions to her to go for a walk, and otherwise. I went out with her, but, of course, there was no one to be seen, and she could not point them out, or I would have given them in charge. That is a very frequent occurrence.

45905. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) At that time of day are prostitutes about the streets, too?—There are a few on the other side of the street in the afternoon, and when I say "a few" I am speaking of those one gets to know by sight by seeing them every day.

45906. These men are not there, you think, for the purpose of meeting prostitutes?—Certainly not.

45907. They are there for the purpose of leading astray respectable women?—That is the idea.

(*Chairman.*) Thank you. The Commissioners are much indebted to you for giving evidence.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

Friday, 31*st May* 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at law).
J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (*Secretary*).
J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Mr. Edward Nicholas Fenwick Fenwick, sworn.

Mr. E. N. F. Fenwick

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45908. (*Chairman.*) You are one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates?—I am.

45909. When were you appointed?—I was appointed in 1887. Before that I had been a little over two years Stipendiary Magistrate at Bradford.

45910. To what Metropolitan Courts have you been attached since your appointment?—When I was first appointed I went to Hammersmith. From Hammersmith I went to Greenwich and Woolwich, and from Greenwich and Woolwich I went to Southwark. From Southwark I went to Marlborough Street, and from Marlborough Street I went to Bow Street.

45911. I think you have a memorandum relating to the evidence which we propose to ask you to give?—I have it before me.

45912. You see what the terms of reference are, and that our inquiry is limited to cases of drunkenness, disorder and solicitation in the streets?—Yes.

45913. I should like to ask you first of all a general question. How would you define the duties of constables in the Metropolis in regard to those classes of cases?—It is rather difficult to state shortly and accurately the extensive duties of the police with regard to the three classes named. Of course, they are really to be found set out in the numerous statutes dealing with the subjects. With regard to the first head, the duties which the police are most frequently called upon to perform are those relating to persons found drunk and incapable in the streets, and anybody found drunk on the highway and guilty of disorderly behaviour, and anybody found drunk in charge of a horse and cart, or drunk in possession of firearms. Those are in substance the cases that most frequently arise before us. In all these cases the offender is liable to be arrested by the police, and, except under some exceptional circumstances, I apprehend that it would be the duty of constables to arrest him. Under the head of disorder, the powers and duties of the police must depend very much on what the nature of the disorder is. I know of no statute which uses the word "disorder" alone. There is a statute dealing with the offence of being drunk and disorderly, but I know of no statute that makes it an offence to be "disorderly." By Section 64 of 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 47, a police-constable may "take into custody all loose, idle and disorderly persons whom he shall find disturbing the public peace," and by Section 54, Sub-section 13, he may arrest any person making use of threatening or

abusive or insulting words or behaviour whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned or is likely to be occasioned. He may also arrest any person making use of obscene language to the annoyance of the inhabitants. He may also apprehend under his powers as a police officer any person committing or being about to commit a breach of the peace, and I should suppose that, as a police officer, he would have the power to arrest any person seriously disturbing the public peace. Those are what I apprehend to be the duties and powers of the police with regard to disorder. Whether in any particular case an arrest should be made or proceedings should be taken by summons is a question which must, of course, be decided as each particular case arises. With regard to the statutes relating to prostitutes, there is first of all 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 47, Section 54, Sub-section 11, whereby a police officer may arrest prostitutes being in any thoroughfare for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers. By Sections 3 and 6 of the Vagrancy Act 5 George IV., any common prostitute wandering in the public streets or in any other place of public resort and behaving in a riotous or indecent manner may be arrested by the police. I apprehend that if it could be shown that the woman was so acting to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers in the one case, or in a riotous and indecent manner in the other, the police would be justified in arresting her and taking her into custody. Those are what I apprehend, as shortly as I can state them, to be the duties of the police under the three heads which you have put before me.

45914. You have now had a great many years' experience in trying many cases, and have come in contact with the police in the discharge of their duty and in the discharge of your duty a great deal. What opinion have you formed as to the manner in which the Metropolitan Police Force of all grades discharge their duties?—My own opinion is that they discharge them extremely well.

45915. With discretion?—In the words used in the memorandum, with discretion, honesty, and efficiency; most certainly, in my opinion, that is so.

45916. Have any cases of misconduct on the part of police officers come under your notice?—Do you mean recently?

45917. Yes, we do not care to go back for many years?—Recently I may say no. Of course, in little matters one has occasion to give a word of warning to a constable owing to want of tact, or something of that sort, but I have had no reason to make any serious complaint against them. Nine years ago, when I was at Southwark, I remember there was a case which was rather a serious case, where a constable, or two or three constables, it may be, arrested a man who they alleged had been very violent, and who had assaulted them, and who was taken to the station. When he was brought up before me cross charges were made against the constables that they had used him in a violent manner, and had assaulted him. I said, "Very well, then the best thing you can do is to take out a summons against these constables, and have the whole thing thrashed out. We will hear the charges preferred by the officers first, and then hear the charge preferred by the prisoner against the officers." I committed them on both charges of assault to take their trial.

45918. The constables?—The prisoner for assaulting the constables, and the constables for assaulting the prisoner. The result of it was that it went to the Sessions, I forget which, but I know in one case the grand jury threw out the bill, and in the other case the petty jury stopped the case before it had got very far. That was the end of that charge.

45919. Have you any comments or criticisms to make as to the organisation of the work of the Metropolitan Police Force?—No, none occur to me that I can usefully make.

45920. You do not think it is advisable to alter the regulations in any particular?—Do you mean the regulations in the White Book?

45921. Yes?—I must confess I have not gone over it sufficiently carefully to say I think no alteration should be made, but I have not noticed anything. I should have to go through it much more carefully and exhaustively.

45922. Then that answer leads to my next question, which is more detailed. Do you know the White Book?—Yes, I have looked through it.

45923. Do you think it is as well arranged as it might be? Perhaps that is putting the question a little too generally, but you see what is in my mind?—I will tell you what I have thought about it. I turned up the index to see if I could find something on this head. Supposing a constable wishes to find something about calling in a doctor at the station to a prisoner insensible from drink, etc. I could not find this under the head "Doctor." There is no such heading. Strictly speaking, perhaps, "Doctor" is not accurate. I then looked under the head of "Medical Man" or "Medical." I did not find it there. I looked up the head "Divisional Surgeon," and I could not find it there—I am speaking of the index. But under the head of "Prisoner" I did find "Treatment of prisoner." It is at page 258. That is the only thing that occurred to me about it.

45924. I do find the words "Medical aid, attempted suicide, and certificate of surgeon attending to persons injured in the streets," but, as you say, there is nothing about the doctor?—I looked up the case of the doctor being called at the station to a prisoner remaining insensible through drink.

45925. The word "Surgeon" ought to appear, but that is a question of whether the index is or is not a very good one, which is a topic on which all authors and public critics disagree, I think?—It occurred to me that an index for the use of the constable ought to be as full as possible, and I think a constable might well look under the head of "Doctor." But it is a very small point.

45926. Then with regard to arrests, do you think that the directions given as to the method of apprehending a prisoner are satisfactory?—I think so.

45927. That applies also, I suppose, to the directions as to the way in which the prisoner is to be conveyed or taken to the station?—I think so.

45928. Have any prisoners recently complained to you that they have been treated by constables irregularly and with undue violence in regard to arrests or during the time they are being taken to the station?—Not lately—not for some years. Not any complaint that had any substance at all in it. There may be some little things.

45929. Have you any reason for believing that constables use the power of summary arrest unnecessarily—I mean unnecessarily in the sense that they might just as well proceed by summons?—No, I have not the slightest reason for supposing they do.

45930. Do you recollect any instance in which you thought the constable ought to have proceeded by summons in which he proceeded by arrest?—I cannot recall one.

45931. Coming to the charge room, you are acquainted, I daresay, with the regulations as to the proceedings in the charge room?—Yes, generally. Of course, I have not been present when charges have been taken.

45932. We have it that there is an inspector in the charge room whose duty it is when a prisoner is brought in in custody to take the charge or refuse the charge which is made by the arresting constable. How do you define the duty of the inspector in the charge room?—I think that the duty of the inspector in the charge room is, first of all, to satisfy himself that the offence is one for which the constable was entitled to arrest, and then to see whether there is any credible evidence upon which the charge can be supported. If so, I think it is his duty to take the charge.

45933. Do you think that inspectors as a rule exercise a sound discretion in taking or refusing charges?—I have never seen any reason to doubt it.

45934. I suppose there is a percentage of cases in which you dismiss the charge?—Undoubtedly.

45935. In your judgment, does dismissing the charge involve the suggestion that there is any negligence on the part of the inspector, or impropriety with regard to his conduct?—Certainly not.

45936. I understand that you do not recollect any case in which you thought an inspector was clearly guilty of wrongful or negligent conduct in taking the charge?—I think I may go further, and say that I am perfectly certain that the charges I have had have been properly taken.

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45937. Is that quite so? Take a case where a prisoner is charged with being drunk and disorderly, and you dismiss the charge because you think the prisoner is sober, does not your judgment rather reflect upon the conduct of the inspector?—I think not. One may come to the conclusion that the man was sober, and yet be of opinion that at the station the inspector was perfectly bonâ fide in the conclusion he came to. You may not agree with him. There may be a great difference among persons as to whether a man was sober; but the inspector sees the man at the time, and you who try the case have to act upon the evidence.

45938. But supposing the inspector is not called before you, and you listen to the prosecuting constable only, and you come to the conclusion the prisoner is not drunk, does not that rather suggest that the inspector, who was in a more favourable position, was rather negligent in taking the charge?—In such a case as that you would always call the inspector. He would be called.

45939. Then if the inspector is called and gives evidence on oath that the man was drunk, and you find against him, does not that reflect on the inspector?—I cannot recall a case where that has ever happened. I can recall a case where a man has been discharged, but that may be because it was his first offence, and you did not want to fasten a conviction upon him, and therefore you let him off easily. That is another case, of course.

45940. I understand that, but I was thinking of a case in which the constable who arrested the prisoner is called and the inspector is called, and still the magistrate finds the prisoner not guilty?—I do not remember ever having had such a case.

45941. You mean that so far as you can recollect you have always accepted and believed the evidence of the inspector and the constable if they both say that the man was drunk?—I would hear the inspector and the constable, and, if necessary, the medical man who examined him, if one did examine him.

45942. I quite see what is in your mind. What I was rather leading up to was this: it might be, might it not, that the inspector, from a kind of professional bias, would be rather too prone to take a charge that an unbiassed person like a magistrate if he was in the charge room would not take. Do you think there is any ground for that suggestion?—I do not think so.

45943. You have told me what you think the duty of the inspector is, and I rather gather that he has got first to consider whether the charge is one in respect of which the constable had the power of arrest summarily and which amounts to an offence punishable in your Court, and, secondly, to see whether the charge is supported by credible evidence. Of course, he does not take evidence on oath?—Exactly.

45944. Then I understand your view would be that the inspector is not discharging a judicial duty?—No, not strictly speaking, I think. Of course, he does exercise some discretion, but I do not think, strictly speaking, he could be described as a judicial officer or his office as a judicial office.

45945. Will you look at page 4 of our syllabus? You will see we have put down a question there about the possible damage to reputation which is sometimes sustained by innocent persons in consequence of being publicly put upon their trial for these street offences. Are you of opinion that some reform is desirable in the direction of making the proceedings in the charge room, I will not say more orderly, but of a more searching character?—In what direction?

45946. At present the inspector, as I gather from the evidence which has been given before us in numerous cases, simply listens to what the arresting constable has to say; he then listens to anything the prisoner has to say, and he hears what anybody who may have accompanied the prisoner and the constable has to say?—Yes, that would be his duty.

45947. But might there not be cases in which the inspector who is desirous of being scrupulously fair might be doubtful as to whether he ought to accept the charge or not to accept the charge?—I think myself that the golden rule is that directly a man is arrested and is in the hand of the police he should be taken with the least possible delay before a magistrate sitting in open court and discharging his duties under the light of publicity.

45948. That I think is common ground, that he should be taken before the magistrate as soon as is reasonably practicable, but what is suggested to us, and what we all know does arise, is that a man late at night is taken to a charge room and is accused, say, of being drunk and disorderly. He vehemently denies it, and it may be that from his position—he may be a clerk in a City firm, he may be a public man, or some person of a very good position, and the mere fact of being placed upon his trial publicly the next morning, even if the magistrate finds him innocent, might inflict great damage upon him. That is the case I am putting. Supposing in such a case as that the inspector is doubtful as to whether he ought to take the charge, do you think there ought to be any reform of the proceedings in the charge room?—I think the inspector must make up his mind whether he will take the charge or not, but if he is doubtful I think he must let it alone and decline to take it.

45949. You would suggest that he should simply take the name and address of the prisoner, and let the constable apply for the summons if he likes?—Yes, if he likes. He must make up his mind whether to take it or not. If he thinks he ought not to take it, he should let the man go, and the constable may apply for a summons

45950. I think you are agreed that the duty of the Inspector in such a case as I have put is a highly responsible one, requiring very considerable qualities of a judicial character?—It should be exercised, of course, by a man of great experience and a certain amount of tact and, I should apprehend, knowledge of the ordinary duties of a police-constable and street work.

45951. Do you think that that kind of responsible duty ought to be discharged by an Inspector of Police?—I think that they do it remarkably well.

45952. It may be that the particular Inspectors have got an adequate knowledge of law and that they are very experienced men, but I am now looking at it from a broader point of view than the actual existing state of circumstances in our police courts. I was asking you your opinion upon the question whether you think it would be expedient, instead of having an Inspector of Police—that is to say, a man who has been in the force himself for some years and been promoted from the lower grades—that there should be placed in the charge room another kind of public officer appointed, say, by the Home Office and not by the Commissioner of Police?—Of course I do not know how that would work in practice, but I see no reason to suppose that at present the Inspectors do not discharge their duties with every satisfaction.

45953. Then you are not in a position to recommend such an alteration as I have suggested?—No, I am not, certainly. On the contrary, I think they do the work very well.

45954. Do you think there would be any advantage in giving the Inspector in the charge room power to bind over the prisoner to appear at a later time before him, say the next day, in the charge room, so that he might finally determine whether he would accept or refuse the charge?—I think that would be a dangerous thing to do. I think it would open the door to every kind of suggestion of favouritism and corruption. It would afford an opportunity of whipping up all sorts of witnesses and statements not made upon oath, would be pressed upon the Inspector. Every effort made to induce him to decline to accept the charge. You create, in my opinion, the impression that there is one law for A and another for B, and you would have a complaint by X that his case had not been adjourned while Y's had been. I think that would be the result. My own opinion is, let the case stand or fall, as it now does, by the evidence that is produced at the station when the man is brought there. In some cases no doubt a certain amount of harm would be inflicted upon a person by a charge being entertained that ought not to have been taken. I believe, however, such cases are extremely rare. A man who is discharged in open court when a case cannot be made out of course suffers to some extent. When a man is arrested in the streets it becomes known that he has been taken to the station, and if the man appears the following day or the same day in open court the matter is cleared up; everybody knows exactly for what he was arrested and taken into custody, and how it was that he was discharged. But if, on the other hand, the matter is to be dealt with at the station privately after a delay, it may be after some hours or some days, you may be pretty sure that rumour would soon be busy, and all sorts of

theories would be put about as to the nature of the charge and why it had not been proceeded with, and the result would be that in 99 cases out of 100 certainly more damage would be done to that man than if he had been proceeded against under the present system. I am certainly opposed to any suggestion that would have the result of causing any delay in bringing the man before the Magistrate. Publicity I believe is the only safeguard you have—complete publicity. Open court, the Press represented, and the public there.

45955. So much for the charge room. Do you ever hear prisoners complain of their treatment in the cells at the police station?—I have, of course, from time to time had complaints, but I cannot recall any one in particular. I do not recollect any in which I was satisfied.

45956. No complaint which attracted your attention?—No.

45957. When I say attracted your attention, I mean attracted your attention to such a degree as to make you inquire further into the matter?—No, I have not. Of course, as soon as a man complains that he has been ill-treated by the police when being charged with being drunk and disorderly, or whatever the charge is, one thinks it one's duty to investigate it thoroughly, and his complaint often occupies the greater part of the time. One must do the best one can by offering him an adjournment to get his witnesses and by seeing that he is let out on bail in order to do so, and send yourself for such witnesses as you can; for instance, the barman of the public-house where he was put out, or whatever the case may be.

45958. What kind of complaints of ill-treatment in the cells are you thinking of?—I have had no complaints about ill-treatment in the cells.

45959. With regard to bail, do you find that prisoners ever complain that the facilities for obtaining bail were insufficient?—No, I have never had any complaint of that sort.

45960. By that I mean that the police did not send for their friends quickly enough, or did not take the recognisances at once on the arrival of the sureties?—No, I have never had any complaints of that kind.

45961. With regard to medical attendance on prisoners in the class of case that we have to deal with, do you think the regulations are satisfactory?—I do as they at present stand. I have seen all the regulations, I think, and they appear to me to be satisfactory.

45962. Do you recollect any case in which there was, in your opinion, improper neglect to send for medical assistance?—No; no such case has ever come before me that I know of or that I can recall.

45963. What is the practice in your court with regard to the use of medical certificates in cases where the charge has been one of drunkenness against the prisoner and the divisional surgeon has been sent for to the station?—I do not look at the certificate.

45964. You do not use it at all?—No, I do not see it. If I want the doctor I ask, "Was the doctor called to this man at the station?"

45965. And supposing the answer is "Yes, a doctor was summoned"?—Then I would ask the doctor to attend, and put the case back for his attendance.

45966. Who is to pay for the doctor in that case?—It depends upon the result. If I am satisfied the man was drunk and the charge is made out, I should call upon the man to pay the 7s. 6d. or the 3s. 6d., according to the time at which the doctor was called.

45967. Would you kindly explain to us how the doctor's charge comes to be treated, as it were, as part of the fine or as costs?—It is generally, I think, treated as costs. If you wish to make the fine small, you put on the doctor's attendance fee as costs—some Magistrates treat the doctor's fee as part of the fine. Then it ceases to be the doctor's fee as costs and becomes part of the fine. It is only a way of avoiding piling up costs. If you wish to penalise a man 10s. and there is 7s. 6d. for the doctor's fee, you can fine him 10s. and let the doctor's fee go, or you might make it 2s. 6d. fine and 7s. 6d. the doctor's fee if you liked.

45968. How does the order appear in your book?—If you fine him 2s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. costs you enter it "2s. 6d. fine and 7s. 6d. costs." You would arrive at the same result by entering it as a fine of 10s. There is a little difference—I am not quite sure I am telling you correctly about this. The Receiver would know more about it than I do, but I believe in a case of drunkenness the fine goes to one fund and the costs would go to another. I think one goes to the Police Superannuation Fund and the other goes to the Police Court Fund.

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45969. Then really the matter is nothing much to do with you, but it has to do with keeping the accounts?—Yes, they both go to the Receiver.

45970. I think you will find on page 5 of our memorandum we have made a note which we took from Sir Edward Henry's evidence of the statutory provisions under which these cases within our terms of reference are dealt with by the Court?—Yes, I have seen that, and it seems to set out correctly the statutes under which we proceed.

45971. Do you find any special difficulty in the application of these statutory provisions to any individual case? I mean, rather a difficulty arising from the form of the statute or the language of the statute?—No, practically I think not. Practically I think no difficulty arises.

45972. I think that probably no great difficulty arises in the drunk and disorderly cases. I suppose that you cannot give any definition of drunkenness as clearly showing what you in your practice mean by a man being drunk?—No, I do not think you can define it, but I think, according to everyday experience and common sense, there are a great many cases in which you have no difficulty in saying whether a man is drunk or sober. There are difficult cases on the line, of course.

45973. It must be decided in each case with reference to the evidence in each case?—I think so. I know of no other way.

45974. In solicitation cases under Sub-section 11 of Section 54 of the Police Act or under the Vagrancy Act I gather there are three material allegations required to be proved by the prosecution before a case is made out, first that the defendant is a common prostitute or nightwalker, secondly that there is loitering or being in a public thoroughfare or place for the purpost of prostitution or solicitation, and thirdly that the solicitation, etc., must be to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers. Those seem to be the three material allegations?—I think so.

45975. What evidence do you usually accept as making a *primâ-facie* case with regard to the first allegation that the woman is a prostitute?—You only have the evidence of the constable. Assuming the woman denies it and requires you to prove your case against her, you generally have only the evidence of the constable who says he has seen her there on previous occasions soliciting men, and that he has known her for two or three months frequenting that neighbourhood, and that he has seen her on some occasions going up to and accosting men. My experience is they generally caution the woman and then after the caution they arrest her. That is the *primâ-facie* evidence that you have. To prove that it was to the annoyance of the inhabitants you have the evidence of the constable that she caught hold of the man's arm and the man by some gesture pushed her away or turned away or drove her away, or something of that sort. From that we draw the inference that it was to the annoyance of the passenger.

45976-7. You would not convict unless there was some evidence that the person solicited was annoyed?—Under that section you must have it.

45978. Would you accept a simple gesture as sufficient?—I think so. If a woman was seen by a constable to take hold of the man and address to him some words asking him to go with her, and the man turned away and pushed her away, I think one may take that as some evidence of annoyance.

45979. Supposing he simply quickened his pace and walked past her?—You may put cases that are on the line and as to which it is extremely difficult to answer, and with regard to which one man might answer one way and another the other.

45980. I think you have virtually answered the next question I was going to put to you, whether you ever required the evidence of the person solicited or annoyed?—No, we do not require it, and I do not think we should get it if we wanted it. He would not come.

45981. Do you remember Sub-section 13 of Section 54?—That is the section dealing with indecent conduct.

45982. Indecent words or behaviour likely to lead to a breach of the peace?—Yes.

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45983. Evidence has been given before us tending to show that at Marlborough Street Police Court women who have been accosting men or alleged to have been accosting men are frequently charged under Sub-section 13 because, as I understand it, of the difficulty of proving that the defendant belongs to the class of common prostitutes or nightwalkers. What do you say as to the propriety of charging a prisoner under Sub-section 13 in that class of case?—When I was at Marlborough Street, where this class of offence is more common than at any other court that I know of, one had to consider from time to time how to cope with it, and I had to consider, amongst other things, whether one could call in aid that Sub-section 13. Personally I did not use it, but I am not prepared to say that it cannot be used. I am not prepared to say that conduct such as we have been considering would not amount to conduct which would be calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, especially when you remember the case of Bonnor *v.* Lushington. One was uncertain whether the Court of Queen's Bench would hold it to be *primâ-facie* evidence of riotous and indecent behaviour where a woman had caught hold of a man's arm. But the Court of Queen's Bench said: "It's a question of fact. The Magistrate found it as a fact and the Quarter Sessions did not find it." It is a question of fact, and I should not like to say you could not take that view of Sub-section 13, but I have not used it myself.

45984. What was rather in my mind was this, whether mere solicitation, supposing the words were not in themselves obscene or indecent, would be considered as evidence of indecent behaviour?—I have considered it, but I have not used it. I am not prepared to say with confidence that the sub-section might not apply.

45985. I think I follow you. You mean that for a woman in a public place to invite a man to go home with her to her lodgings if it is done so that it might possibly be heard by somebody else is *primâ-facie* evidence of indecent behaviour?—I think the Court of King's Bench might so hold, but I do not feel very confident about it. I think the best comment I can make upon it is that I do not use it myself.

45986. In one of the cases that came before us the Magistrate did, under Sub-section 13, in effect find the prisoner guilty, and the only evidence was of ordinary solicitation, coupled with the suggestion of annoyance on the part of one, or it might be more of the persons accosted. What occurred to my mind was this. How could that indecent behaviour tend to provoke a breach of the peace? Where is the evidence of that? What do you say to that?—I should not like to say any more than I have said. I should not do it myself, but I would not say that a Magistrate who did so was wrong. I think there may very well be a difference of opinion with regard to that. You have given me an A B C case. There might be many cases in which the surrounding circumstances might bring the woman within Sub-section 13, but putting it to me as you do as an A B C case, I should not deal with it under that sub-section myself. I should not like, however, to go so far as to say that a Magistrate who did deal with it under that sub-section was wrong.

45987. What view have you formed about the effect of the police action with regard to cases of solicitation during the last few years? Has it tended to increase the number of women walking the streets?—I do not know. I have been at Bow Street during the last six years, and I do not know, except until lately, that I have noticed much difference.

45988. We have had evidence that a considerable number of disorderly houses have been suppressed, at any rate in the Soho district, during the last few years. What effect do you think the closing of disorderly houses has had on those women carrying on their avocation in the streets?—I should not like to express any opinion about that. I really do not know. I have not formed any opinion about that.

45989. You have not found a sudden increase in the number of solicitation cases since disorderly houses have been suppressed?—I have said that at Bow Street during the last six years I have not noticed much difference, except that during the last twelve months there has been a great falling-off; in fact, there have been very few of them.

45990. Do cases in which women complain of having been solicited or molested by men often come before you?—I cannot recall a case of a woman complaining. I have had cases of men charged with attempting to pick pockets where, on investigating the charge, I have come to the conclusion that it was not a *bona-fide* case of attempting to pick pockets, although it looked very like it, but it was a case of a man behaving in an indecent manner. I have never had a case in which a woman has complained that a man has insulted her in the street.

45991. Supposing a woman came before you, and said "I complain of that man, and my ground of complaint is that he came up to me and solicited me for improper purposes, and I told him to go away," would that be an offence with regard to which you would have any power?—I would then call in aid Sub-section 13, and deal with the man under that. I should say it was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace if a man went up to a woman in the street and grossly insulted her in that way, and I should deal with him under Sub-section 13.

45992. Then you think if a lady went up to a constable and said, "That man has asked me to go home with him, and behaved very improperly," do you think the constable ought to arrest him?—I must be consistent. Under Sub-section 13 it would be an offence for which a constable may arrest if committed within his view.

45993. Suggestions have come to us from various quarters that there is bribery of the police by prostitutes, or, to put it the other way, that the constables blackmail these unfortunate women. Have you any ground for believing that such a practice is common or widespread?—No, I have never heard any complaints made by any women of blackmailing by a constable. I have heard them complain and say that a constable has asked them to go round the corner. I have had cases which I think may throw some light upon it. I had a case I remember at South-West London last summer where a prisoner was brought in charged with representing himself to be a member of the Metropolitan Police Force. The facts were that a man and his sweetheart had been on Clapham Common, talking together, on a seat, and the prisoner came up to them and said he was a member of the Metropolitan Police Force, Scotland Yard, and he had been watching them for some time, and he frightened these people out of their lives. Then he said they must accompany him to the police station. On going towards the police station, he said the matter might be settled if they give him 5s., or something of that sort, and the man gave him 5s., and the prisoner was proceeding to go away; but luckily two detectives had been watching him, and went up and apprehended him. They then went on and overtook the man and the woman, and brought them back, and the prisoner was charged and pleaded guilty. One can see that had these detectives not come up, and arrested the prisoner, and he had got away with the 5s., that man and woman would have gone about and said to their friends, "We were blackmailed by a member of the Metropolitan Police Force." I think it quite possible that some of those charges may arise in that way, but I do not know.

45994. With regard to blackmailing of bookmakers by the police, have you ever heard any bookmaker complain that the police took money from him to allow him to carry on business on his pitch?—No, I have never had a complaint of that kind.

45995. Has anything ever come under your notice to lead you to think that there might be such a practice?—No, nothing has ever occurred that I can recall; in fact, I am safe in saying that nothing has occurred which would lead me to think that the police blackmail bookmakers. I have seen cases in the papers, but I have never had any experience of it myself.

45996. With regard to the duties of constables as to prosecuting charges, will you kindly tell us what the duty of the constable is? Will you kindly tell us what the law is on the matter?—The constable who signs the charge sheet and makes the charge comes into the box and gives his evidence.

45997. I suppose the burden of calling any witnesses that he may wish to be heard in support of the charge is also cast upon him?—To some extent, yes; but it is really very much in the hands of the Magistrate as to calling witnesses. The Magistrate watches over the case, and if he thinks more witnesses for the prosecution ought to be called, or witnesses are not there, he directs the constable to bring them. If there are witnesses the prisoner wants to call, the Magistrate also directs the constable to fetch those witnesses.

45998. I was not thinking so much of what actually takes place in Court as of the legal aspect of the case before you, and the relation of the constable to the proceedings. We have, of course, no real Public Prosecutor in this country; we have no Procurator Fiscal as they have in Scotland. Supposing one man assaults another in the street, I suppose the normal and the ordinary course of events would be for the man to come before you and inform you of it. I suppose the aggrieved citizen would swear an information, and you would grant a summons against the person alleged to have committed the assault. I suppose that is the ordinary procedure before a Justice of the Peace, or a Petty Sessional Court?—Yes, I think that is right.

45999. I am not seeking to impose any view of the law upon you, but I want you to tell me what you think is the normal proceeding at common law before a Justice of the Peace?—That is the usual course. The individual comes and applies for a summons.

46000. A constable has under the statute special rights that an ordinary citizen has not got in regard to the offences which are mentioned in the various statutes?—Certainly.

46001. If he exercises the power of summary arrest, and takes the prisoner to the charge room and charges him there, the charge is accepted, and then the constable the following morning comes up before you. What is the process? How would you describe it? I am using the word "process" in its technical form What is the process which gives you jurisdiction?—I do not know that I quite follow you.

46002. I know in the country, and Mr. Whitmore also knows, that if you sit at Petty Sessions, in most cases you have the summons before you, and that summons has been very likely granted by you, or by one of your friends belonging to the same Petty Sessional Division. When you take your seat you have the summons before you?—If it is a charge we have what is called the Register before us. The Register is really a copy of the charge sheet. The charge sheet contains the charge which the constable preferred at the time he brought the man to the station. We have the particulars copied into our register. Registers did not exist before the year 1879. Every Magistrate before that worked on the charge sheet which was before him, but the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, said that registers were to be kept, and registers are now kept, and I think the majority of Magistrates work, as I work, with the register before them which contains most of the particulars in the charge sheet. The charge sheet comes from the station.

46003. Does the Clerk in your Court copy into the Register from the various charge sheets he has received the particulars before you take your seat?—Yes, and the Magistrate has it on the table before him.

46004. But even before the Act of 1879 I gather that the charge sheet was no part of the proceedings in the Court. It was not process in the strict legal sense, but only a document prepared for the information of the police court, if I may so put it?—That is all; but primarily the charge sheet shows the charge which the constable will go into the box and prefer.

46005. What I was leading up to was this: supposing the charge in the charge sheet is a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct under Section 12 of the Licensing Act, 1872?—It might be, of course, under 2 and 3 Victoria, c. 47.

46006. Yes?—I will take the Licensing Act.

46007. The other will suit me for the purposes of my question quite as well. The case then comes before you. You might be of opinion that the defendant was sober, but still that he had been guilty of disorderly conduct under Sub-section 13 of Section 54, for instance?—Yes.

46008. Guilty of riotous and indecent behaviour calculated to provoke a breach of the peace?—Yes.

46009. Have you jurisdiction, notwithstanding the fact that the offence mentioned in the charge sheet is one of which drunkenness is an essential part, to deal with the case under the other section?—Certainly, telling the prisoner, of course, the new charge against him

46010. I do not quite see how the mere telling the prisoner would alter the extent of your jurisdiction. I am not in the least saying there is any doubt about it, but I do not quite see how the mere telling the prisoner anything can be a factor that alters the extent of your jurisdiction?—It does not, except that in fairness he ought to know the new charge against him.

46011. That goes to the method of exercising the jurisdiction. The answer I expected you would give was that you as a Justice of the Peace listen to what the constable says in the box?—So we do, of course.

46012. If you think that the charge has been wrongly described in the charge sheet, that is a mere matter of irrelevancy?—Certainly.

46013. You can deal with the offence disclosed by the evidence before your court?—Certainly.

46014. Then I am right in that view of the law, am I?—Yes.

46015. Then in that case the charge sheet becomes a document of no real importance?—Of no real importance. I have the register, and I see the charge which will be made when the prisoner is brought into court.

46016. Some one or more of your learned colleagues has told us about marking the charge sheet where there is a variation of the charge. Is that a practice that you follow?—I do not have the charge sheet before me; I have the register.

46017. Supposing the offence charged in the charge sheet is an offence under the Licensing Act, 1872, Section 12; if a charge under another section has been absolutely proved against the prisoner, what would you do with the register?—Strike out the charge as entered and insert the new charge.

46018. That is the correct practice?—Certainly, because then it is a true record of what he is charged with and convicted of.

46019. Do you ever think that constables are placed at a disadvantage in the police court in your court where the other side are represented by counsel or solicitor?—I do not think so.

46020. You see yourself that the proceedings are properly conducted?—Yes, unless it is a difficult case when there is a remand, and then a solicitor appears for them.

46021. Then I gather from that that you think in this class of cases that we are dealing with in our inquiry there is no reason to think that matters would be improved by the more frequent allowance of counsel or solicitor to the constable?—I do not think so; I do not think it is necessary.

46022. Do you find that members of the public other than persons who are actually charged with an offence, or who are complaining about an offence in your court, come forward and complain of the conduct of the police either in general or of alleged misconduct with regard to a particular policeman?—Do you mean during the hearing of a case?

46023. I mean when you are sitting in your court. I am not thinking of a case of alleged misconduct in regard to a matter which is *sub judice* in your court. Do you find that people frequently come and complain of the police in general or of a particular constable?—I have never had a case. I have never had a case of a member of the public coming and complaining of the conduct of the police.

46024. Then it is no good my asking you whether, if such a complaint were made to you, you would communicate with the Home Office or with the Chief Commissioner. You say you have never had a case of that kind?—I never have.

46025. Have you ever had occasion, in consequence of something you observed in a case before you, to think that there has been such misconduct on the part of the constable as to justify you in calling the Chief Commissioner's attention, or some other officer's attention, to it?—Never to the Chief Commissioner. I have had cases where I thought a constable sometimes acted with a want of tact, and I have seen the Superintendent, and I have pointed out to him that he had better have a word with him. He has said, "Do you wish it reported to the Chief Commissioner?" and I have said "No, I do not wish that; I think the man only wants a word to tell him to be more discreet in the future." They have always come and told me the result, and I have been satisfied with what they have done. But those have not been serious matters at all. They have been matters of advice to a young officer rather than anything else.

Mr. E. N. Fenwick. 46026. Does any other topic occur to you upon which you might help us?—I do not think so.

31 May 1907. 46027. (*Chairman.*) The Commissioners, Mr. Fenwick, are very much obliged to you for your valuable evidence?—Thank you very much.

Mr. Harry Titterton, sworn.

Mr. H. Titterton. 46028. (*Chairman.*) You are the Chief Clerk of the Westminster Police Court?—I am.

46029. Do you remember a case coming before the court in which Mrs. Louise Bramham or Braham was the defendant?—Yes. I have here a copy of the register.

46030. How have you got it spelt there?—Braham.

46031. Is that the charge sheet you have got there?—No, I have an extract from the Magistrate's register.

46032. Perhaps you will kindly explain to us how you deal with the charge sheet when it comes from the station. That charge sheet came from one of the stations in Lambeth, did it not?—That would be so. I see the charge was made in South Lambeth Road.

46033. And the cases arising at that station are sent on to Westminster Police Court?—Yes, we take cases from that part.

46034. That charge sheet in the ordinary course would be brought by a police officer from the station to your court?—Quite so.

46035. That is before the Magistrate sits, I suppose?—That is so.

46036. Then do you copy the particulars in the charge sheet into the register?—As a matter of fact, by arrangement the gaoler of the court has all the charge sheets before him, and he copies them into the Magistrate's register.

46037. The gaoler of the court?—Yes.

46038. Not the warder at the station, but the gaoler at the court?—Yes, the court gaoler.

46039. About what time do the charge sheets arrive at the court?—I cannot say exactly what time they arrive at the court, but they arrive in time to be entered in the Magistrate's register before 10 o'clock.

46040. So that when you come to take up your duties as Clerk of the court you find the register filled in from the charge sheets?—That is so.

46041. Will you kindly read the copy you have got from the register in Mrs. Braham's case?—Yes. "No. 5.—Name of informant or complainant, Walter Atkinson, 800 W, age 36. Name of defendant, Louise Braham, married. Nature of offence or of matter of complaint, disorderly conduct at South Lambeth Road. Time, 12.25 a.m., 6th; bailed 1.50 a.m., 6th. Minute of adjudication, discharged. Magistrate, J. Sheil."

46042. That is the whole of the register?—That is the whole of the register. I have seen the charge sheet, and I know how it is marked exactly. I saw it last November.

46043. We do not seem to be able to lay our hands on this charge sheet at the moment, but it appears from the shorthand note what is in it?—Yes.

46044. The charge sheet would be exactly the same as the Magistrate's register?—Practically the same.

46045. Under the head of what the Magistrate did with the case, the word I think is "Dismissed"?—"Dismissed" or "Discharged—insufficient evidence." I think you will find that is so.

46046. The word on the charge sheet appears to have been "Disd."?—"Dismissed or "Discharged."

46047. Then there were other words added on to that which were read as the words "insufficient evidence"?—That is right; that you will find is so.

46048. Who wrote those words?—I wrote those words.

46049. I thought you had nothing to do with the charge sheet?—Yes, but not with the register. As Mr. Fenwick said just now, the Clerk has the charge sheets before him; it gives the names and addresses, and so on; and in my court, and in all the courts I have been at, it is my duty to mark the charge sheet with the Magistrate's decision.

46050. But the Magistrate on the register simply seems to have written "Discharged"?—Yes.

46051. Why do you add the words "insufficient evidence"?—That is done for statistical purposes only. Might I read what I say on the matter?

46052. Yes?—I have made a reference to what was stated here because a learned Commissioner, I think, upon the hearing of that case remarked that the charge sheet was marked "insufficient evidence," and he asked who was responsible for that entry, adding, "Only it looks to me as if someone had put that in afterwards." Then Mr. Muir stated that it was in my handwriting, and I think you yourself said, "In this case the entry is quite an incorrect note of what Mr. Sheil is reported to have said—'Discharged; not a word against her.'"

46053. Do you dispute that the Magistrate used those words?—After this lapse of time I should be sorry to say, but I do not recollect anything of the case. I think Mr. Sheil discharged her without comment. In marking the charge sheet as I did I acted solely for the purpose of affording the police information in the preparation of their returns of crime for the annual volume of Judicial Statistics. In furnishing this information I am obeying the instructions contained in a circular letter issued by Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, on the 9th February, 1893. Shall I hand that in?

46054. Is it printed?—Yes. May I read it?

46055. I think you had better read it?—"Whitehall, 9th February, 1893." This is addressed to the then Mr. Albert de Rutzen: "Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Asquith to inform you that, on the recommendation of a Committee which has for some time been considering the revision of Judicial Statistics annually prepared in this Office, he has made considerable additions and alterations in the forms of the Returns of Crime, which are rendered annually to this Office by the County and Borough Police Forces in pursuance of Section 14 of the County and Borough Police Act, 1856. In particular in the returns of the cases dealt with by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction they will be required to show more accurately and in somewhat greater detail than in the past the results of the proceedings before the Magistrates and the sentences passed on persons summarily convicted. The preparation of these returns is a matter of some difficulty for the police, and there may be a question whether, as suggested by the Committee, the duty might not more appropriately be imposed on the Justices' Clerks. Though Mr. Asquith is not disposed at the present time to propose so considerable a change, involving an appreciable addition to the work of the Clerks at all Petty Sessional Courts, he feels that he is justified in asking that the Magistrates and their Clerks should as far as possible assist the police engaged in preparing the returns of cases heard at the Petty Sessional Courts. There are many instances in which the police, unless assisted by the Magistrates and their Clerk, would have considerable difficulty in knowing how a case is dealt with—*e.g.*, in knowing whether a defendant is released under the Probation of First Offenders Act, 1887, or under Section 16 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879—or, again, in distinguishing between a case where the Magistrates discharge a person charged with an indictable offence because there is no *primâ-facie* case for committal for trial and one where they try the defendant summarily and dismiss the charge. Mr. Asquith hopes therefore that you will afford police officers all the facilities you can for obtaining the information necessary to enable them to prepare their returns correctly, and that you will also assist them with your advice if occasion should require it. He would suggest that for this purpose the officers preparing the returns should have access to the Register of the Court kept under Section 22 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, which might frequently be of use to them in correcting their notes or returns.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, E. Leigh Pemberton."

46056. That refers to the marking of the particulars of the Register, and not of the charge sheet?—I am going to explain that by-and-bye. It says you are to give the police information necessary to enable them to prepare their returns. I am going to explain to you how they asked for that information, if I may. In

cases where charge sheets are marked simply "Dismissed," the police send them back to the Court (sometimes after a considerable time has elapsed—sometimes after even a lapse of six months) with printed memoranda applicable to each case (as to which further information for statistical purposes is required) attached. I produce specimens of such forms marked respectively 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. I think you have those before you.

46057. Yes?—Form 8 would be used in summary cases such as that of Mrs. Braham.

46058. That comes from the Executive branch: "Charge sheet No. (—) attached. Will you be good enough to state whether the prisoner (—) referred to in No. (—) charge was discharged under Section 16, Sub-section 1 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, or in consequence of the evidence being insufficient to support the charge." Section 16 refers to a case in which a Magistrate may be of opinion that the case is proved, but it is either so trifling or something of that sort that he enters it "Discharged"?—Simply "Discharged." That is so.

46059. The object of that is to distinguish between such a case—that is to say, a case in which the Magistrate thinks the prisoner was actually guilty, but thinks he ought to be discharged—and a case in which the Magistrate has come to the conclusion that the prisoner is innocent?—Quite so, or it may be that there was no evidence to support it.

46060. The words put in the form are "The evidence being insufficient to support the charge"?—I am in no way responsible for that at all.

46061. I quite follow that. What you say is that the words "Insufficient evidence in this case" are put into the charge sheet by you in compliance with the request contained in this Form 8?—Quite so.

46062. And that you are not responsible for the form of words?—Quite so. May I finish my explanation? As the case was clearly not dealt with under Section 16, Sub-section 1 (which applies to cases which the Court thinks proved, but of a trifling nature), I marked the sheet "Insufficient evidence" as a short notification that it came under the latter head—"Dismissed" head. A reference to the form of Criminal Statistics will show that the case could come under only one of two heads—"Charge dismissed" or "Defendant discharged under Summary Jurisdiction Act 1879, Section 16, Sub-section 1," and any entry was made simply to enable the police to put it under the proper heading.

46063. Your position is very clear and your explanation adequate, but still I do not see why the words "insufficient evidence" are brought in at all?—If I may say so, I should have suggested Section 16, sub-section 1, or not.

Mr. H. Titterton.

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46064. Quite. I have looked at the Criminal Statistics, and the only headings there are "Discharged," "Dismissed," or "Discharged under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879"?—If I have refrained from saying anything about the case it is because I did not think my evidence was required on that point. Further, my great object was to make it clear that this case was not marked for any special purpose, but in the ordinary course.

46065. This Form 8 comes, as it seems to me, from Scotland Yard?—That is so.

46066. From the Executive Branch?—What I want to emphasise is that my information (it may be a wrong entry or not) would enable the police solely to put it under one of the two heads.

46067. The form is a little hard on the prisoner, I think; it seems to exclude cases where the Magistrate decides the case on the merits in favour of the prisoner?—It does not appear as a separate heading in the statistics, as far as I can find; I have searched them through, and I can find nothing. The two heads are as I have stated.

46068. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Who is the head of the Statistical Department?—I think Superintendent Moore is the head of the Statistical Department.

46069. (*Chairman.*) You see what was in our minds when we saw this entry in the charge sheet. I can understand a Magistrate may say in dismissing a case that he said in Mrs. Braham's case—"Prisoner discharged—not a word against her." That is somewhat contemptuously dismissing the charge. I can understand that. I can also understand a case in which a Magistrate says, "The burden of proof is upon the constable; there is only the oath of one constable against the prisoner; I do not think the evidence is sufficient, and the case is dismissed." That is dealing from a different point of view with the case of the prisoner in the dock. The legal effect is "Discharged," and if a case is dismissed in consequence of the evidence being insufficient to support the charge it looks to me as though it would come under that class of case?—I suppose the greater includes the less—if there was no evidence. I trust my explanation has been satisfactory.

(*Chairman.*) We have your explanation of how the words came into the form. We thank you for your attendance.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Tuesday, 4th June 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).
J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant Secretary*).

Sir FORREST FULTON, K.C., sworn.

47517. (*Chairman.*) You are the Recorder of London?—I am.

47518. Before that you were the Common Serjeant?—Yes.

47519. When were you appointed Common Serjeant?—I was appointed Common Serjeant in August, 1892.

47520. And before your appointment as Common Serjeant you practised for a great many years?—For 20 years, mostly in criminal cases.

47521. Chiefly in London, I think?—Yes. I had a great deal of experience in the country, but chiefly in London.

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47522. In those capacities, of course, you have had large experience in criminal courts?—Yes.

47523. And therefore have come in contact a good deal with police officers?—Yes, almost daily—when in practice at the Bar, I mean.

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47524. I think you received a copy of a memorandum of evidence from the Secretary of the Commission?—Yes.

47525. And from that you will have gathered what are the terms of the reference to us. We are only asked to inquire and report upon the duties of the Metropolitan Police in dealing with cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets, and the manner in which those duties are discharged. Of course, those three classes of cases are dealt with by the Metropolitan Magistrates, and it is only very indirectly that you would have knowledge of the way in which the police deal with those cases, but still I think I am entitled to ask you, having regard to your long experience, what view you have formed as to the way in which the Metropolitan Police discharge their duties?—My opinion is that the Metropolitan Police discharge their duties as a rule in the most admirable way, and that giving evidence in courts of justice they give their evidence extremely well. Of course, I have no doubt that in such a very large body as the Metropolitan Police there are here and there to be found unscrupulous policemen as there are unscrupulous members of every class, but I think they compare most favourably with the general witnesses who give evidence in the criminal cases. I may add that, so far as cases of disorder are concerned, they only would come before me when the disorder is of such a nature that the accused person is committed for trial. I think sometimes I have had occasion to notice that where the conduct of the police is directly called in question—as, for instance, where the charge is one of assault on the police in the execution of their duty—the police have a tendency, which I sometimes have had to comment upon adversely, of hanging together, if I may say so, and perhaps not altogether stating the whole of the facts. But, with that exception, I am bound to say from my long experience that the police are very excellent witnesses. Of course, I am sorry to say that not only in criminal cases, but in civil cases, witnesses very often do not speak the truth. Of course, there are cases where I may have arrived at that conclusion with regard to the police, but, having regard to the enormous number of cases which come before me, I cannot at this moment recall any particular instance.

47526. Of course, the duties of the police are not confined to giving evidence in courts of justice; they have duties, of course, as constables with regard to the preservation of order and as to the arrest and custody of prisoners and so forth?—Of course, that is a matter of which I have no more knowledge than any member of the ordinary public. So far as solicitation is concerned, that does not in any way come under my cognisance; it did not when I was a member of the Bar, and it has not done so since I have occupied a position upon the Bench; but I must say, as a member of the public, it appears to me that the police discharge those duties with great discretion, and certainly the condition of the streets appears to me to be very much better than it was some 40 years ago when I first came to London. Beyond that I really have no knowledge of the matter that is not common to every one of His Majesty's subjects.

47527. I take it you have a general knowledge of the rules and regulations which are framed for the guidance of the police, and a general knowledge of the way in which the duties under those regulations are discharged by the Metropolitan Police?—Yes.

47528. Have you any comment or criticism to make on the regulations or on the existing law relating to the police?—No. As far as I can discover, they seem to me to answer the purpose very well both in the City and in the Metropolitan Police area. The police regulations have been the result of the collective wisdom of successive Commissioners of Police and Assistant Commissioners and Home Secretaries, and, as far as I know, I do not know any point upon which those regulations could be amended; but that, again, is rather a matter which the Metropolitan Police Magistrates would be better able to answer than I am sorry to say I am.

47529. I will not ask you any questions about the method of arrest or of conveying a prisoner from the place of arrest to the charge room, but I should like to ask you a question or two about the proceedings in the charge room. Have you got the document that I referred to before you?—I have not got it before me, but I think I have got it in my mind.

47530. What do you think are the duties of an Inspector when a constable brings a prisoner under arrest to the charge room and makes a charge against him?—I think his duties are to ascertain by the usual questions whether there is reasonable ground for believing that the offence has been committed; and, if so, to bail him until he can be brought before the Magistrate the next day; that is to say, assuming the case is one which comes within the category of bail, of course.

47531. Do you think that the duties of an Inspector are practically of an executive character?—I do not think I exactly follow what you mean by "executive." I certainly do not think they are of a judicial character if that is implied in the question, and I agree with those Police Magistrates, Mr. Fenwick I think particularly, and some others whose evidence I have read, that it would be most undesirable that an Inspector of Police should deal judicially with any case which was brought in by a constable.

47532. Then I may take it from you you do not think that there is any necessity for altering the course of proceedings in the charge room?—No, I see no necessity for altering it; it has answered very well. There may have been individual cases where of course mistakes have arisen, as they always will do, but under no possible system which the wisdom of man could devise could you avoid mistakes as to charges or otherwise.

47533. Do you recollect any case in which you came to the conclusion that an Inspector had taken a charge which he ought to have refused?—I am afraid not. My attention would probably not be concentrated upon that point; when the case came before me it would be at another stage, and my attention would not be concentrated upon the question of whether the Inspector of Police had exercised a wise or an unwise discretion.

47534. My object in putting these questions to you is this. As you have said, a policeman may make a mistake. Supposing he arrests a young woman on a charge of solicitation, which involves the charge that she is a common prostitute, and he takes her to the charge room, and there charges her with solicitation, if the Inspector takes the charge the young woman is put upon her public trial the next morning?—Yes.

47535. Supposing there has been a blunder on the part of the police and the case is dismissed, it is obvious that possibly great damage to the reputation of that young woman is done?—I am not so sure of that, because I should have thought the best way for a person so improperly charged to clear themselves absolutely was by inquiry in a public court. I think that is the best way. Assuming that a mistake is made, I am quite sure, knowing as I do every one of the Magistrates, that they would be the first to declare that there was not a shadow of foundation for the charge, and the person would leave the police court without the slightest stain on his or her character. In trials before myself it occasionally happens that in my judgment, and in the judgment of the jury, the charge is wholly unfounded, and I never hesitate to say so, I always do say so, and the jury very often say so. That appears to me to be much the most satisfactory way of having a stigma such as that of being taken to the police court wiped out.

47536. You do not think it would be in any case expedient to allow an Inspector, when he is doubtful as to whether the charge ought to be accepted, to postpone the consideration of whether he ought to take the charge on a subsequent day?—No, because it would probably get known amongst some persons, at any rate, that the woman had been taken to the police station, and the result might very well be that it might be said that the matter had been hushed up. That cannot be said where the investigation is of a public character before the Magistrate in a public court.

47537. Taking the duty of the Inspector to be what you have said, and assuming that there are no alterations in the law or in the regulations with regard to the proceedings in the charge room, do you think it would be expedient that a person discharging the duties of the Inspector should not be a policeman but a public servant appointed not by the Chief Commissioner of Police but by some other authority?—I think that would be a most mischievous thing. It would be, I believe, an *imperium in imperio* of the very worst kind.

47538. So much for the charge room. Have you anything to say about bail?—So far as bail is concerned, of course I very often express my opinion with regard to bail, and that is that persons are very often detained in custody who ought to be bailed; but at the same time, of course, the difficulty is, in such cases as you are investigating, in finding bail in the dead of the night, for instance, and persons are necessarily detained. I think myself the difficulty is one which it is almost

impossible to overcome at a police court, because these things happen when most people have gone to bed, and beyond what I might describe as the "professional bail" it is very often difficult for persons in a humble position of life to release them the following morning; but I should think in many cases they might be released upon their own recognisances, and I believe they are, unless the charge is of a very serious description.

47539. Have you heard prisoners complain that the facilities for bail are not sufficient in any case?—I have heard prisoners very constantly complain that the bail fixed by the Magistrate was excessive, and their only remedy, of course, is to go before the Judge at Chambers and get it reduced. Personally, where a Magistrate has fixed bail, I do not myself interfere, because I have no means of inquiring as to the circumstances of the prisoner or the sureties, and therefore I refer them to a Judge in Chambers, which is the constitutional tribunal to deal with such matters.

47540. I will not ask you any questions about the Statutes under which summary proceedings are taken, because you have really nothing to do with that class of case?—Nothing to do with it.

47541. Judging from your experience, and after listening to the trial of a great many criminal cases, and having the ordinary knowledge which a man acquires from having lived a good many years in London, do you think drunkenness in the streets has diminished of recent years?—Enormously; and it is particularly noticeable on public holidays. It is quite a different thing to what it was when I came to London 40 years ago.

47542. I suppose the street action of the police in applying the statutes which have from time to time been passed as to drunkenness has largely contributed to that decrease?—I am afraid I should not like to hazard an opinion upon that point. I think it results mainly from improved education and the fact that drunkenness has diminished amongst the better classes, and in that way has found its way down to the other classes, as you would naturally expect it to do, by example. I think people smoke more and drink less. That is what my own opinion is.

47543. Do you think that the amount of solicitation in the streets has decreased of late years, and that the number of women soliciting in the streets has diminished?—I think it has, as far as I can judge. From what I see when I have occasion to walk home at rather a late hour I certainly think the condition of the streets is very much superior to what it was when I came to London.

47544. Have you any recommendations to make as to any alteration of the existing powers of constables in regard to solicitation in the streets?—No. I think that is a matter which the Magistrates are more competent to assist you upon than I can do, because my knowledge is merely that of one of the public.

47545. Allegations have been made before us that prostitutes and street bookmakers are in the habit of bribing the police. Has any case recently come under your notice which would lead you to think there is any ground for the allegation that such corruption is widespread or general?—No. The last case which was publicly investigated dealing with bribing the police force to which my memory carries me was the case of the De Goncourt frauds, but that was about 25 years ago.

47546. Was that a case tried at the Central Criminal Court?—At the Central Criminal Court.

47547. Then that was when you were at the Bar?—That was when I was in practice at the Bar. I should think that is 25 years ago.

47548. That is a good many years ago, but I am much obliged to you for referring to it?—It was known as the detective case; a number of the members of the police force were involved in it, and several of them were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. I believe that is the last case, as far as my memory carries me, which we have had before us at the Central Criminal Court in which the police have been convicted of receiving bribes in the discharge of their duty.

47549. Have you ever, since you have been on the Bench, had occasion to complain either to the Chief Commissioner or to the Home Secretary of the conduct of a policeman in a case that came before you?—No, I should not do so, because we always have an Inspector of Police in court, and any observations or remarks that I have occasion to make reflecting on any constable are, I am informed, reported to the superior officer, and he would, I should assume, deal with the matter, unless, of course, it was a very flagrant matter; but I have not had any such before me.

47550. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Have you often had occasion to remark on the action of the police in such a way that the Inspector would report it to his superior officer?—No; very seldom.

47551. Only one question with regard to the action in the charge room. You said you feel very strongly that the Inspector ought not to discharge any functions of a judicial character?—No.

47552. But in answering the Chairman, first of all, you said he must satisfy himself that there was reasonable ground for believing that the offence had been committed?—Yes.

47553. Would that include asking questions of any witness?—You mean if there were persons there who contradicted the statement of the police as to what had occurred?—Yes.

47554. Yes?—Yes, I should think so. I think he should if any person was there who flatly contradicted the statement of the constable, but even then there would be a conflict of testimony, and the probability is that he would refer the matter to the Magistrate in the morning.

47555. You rather contemplate that the Inspector would be acting in a semi-judicial character?—Except the person was there I should say he probably would and ought to question the witnesses, but I am not sufficiently conversant with the conduct of affairs in the charge room to know whether outside persons are admitted or not; I could not tell you that. I mean, supposing there was a person outside who wanted to come in and say something about it, I do not know whether it is the practice to admit such persons to the charge room or not; I have not sufficient knowledge on the point to inform you.

47556. It is rather difficult to assume a case in which an Inspector would have no judicial function at all if he has to satisfy himself that there was reasonable ground for believing that an offence has been committed?—What I meant to imply was that there was nothing more than, if one may say so, the judicial duties that the Grand Jury discharge; I mean that kind of thing, and not to try the case or attempt to try it. If the Grand Jury are of opinion that the charge is frivolous they constantly ignore the Bill; so, in the same way, the Inspector, if he thinks the charge is frivolous, may not take the charge. That is all I mean.

47557. The Grand Jury does see the witnesses for the prosecution?—Yes, as many as they please.

47558. You also say you think it undesirable that the Inspector who takes the charge should be otherwise than a member of the Police Force?—Yes.

47559. Because you say it would be establishing an *imperium in imperio*. I should like to know what objection there would be to that course?—I think the objection would be this: A police officer is responsible, and properly responsible, firstly, to his Superintendent, and then to the Commissioner of Police. Under his direct authority he is liable to be dismissed by him and dealt with in any other way he thinks right; whereas a third person, introduced for the purpose of taking these charges, would be responsible to nobody. At any rate, he would not be responsible to the Commissioner, and in that way you would have a divided authority, which I think might prove highly mischievous.

47560. On the other hand, it is evident that if there is a tendency for the police, so to speak, to hang together, the entrusting of taking the charge and carrying on the prosecution by a member of the Police Force would render that course still more open to objection?—When I said the police hang together I was referring to constables giving evidence in a criminal case, for instance, where the charge is one of assaulting the police in the course of their duty. I do not think there is the smallest ground for believing that the police hang together in the sense that the Commissioner of Police or the Assistant Commissioner would protect a policeman who had acted improperly. From my knowledge of successive Commissioners of Police and Assistant Commissioners of Police I do not believe for a moment that they would.

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47561. But we are not dealing with the Commissioner of Police. We are dealing with the Inspector in the charge room, and if there is a tendency for the police constables and Inspectors to hang together (I do not use that word offensively at all) that might tend to the bringing of unjust charges?—From my experience I do not believe Inspectors of Police would be likely to protect a policeman who they thought had acted wrongly. Nothing in my experience would lead me to that belief. An Inspector of police obtains that position after very many years of public service; he is fully conscious of the responsibility and importance of his position, and there is the fact that his pension depends on the way in which he discharges his duties. I see nothing in my long experience to lead me to believe that Inspectors of Police would in any way shield a constable. For instance, supposing it was evident to the Inspector that the constable was the worse for drink when making an accusation against a woman of solicitation, I do not think there is an Inspector in the Police Force who would not dismiss the case and report the matter to his Superintendent, and in due course the matter would be brought before the Commissioner. That is the kind of thing I have in my mind.

47562. That is your opinion; but we have had certain cases brought before us which we are able to form an opinion upon. I was only asking you the question with a view of ascertaining the reason why you hold so strong an objection to somebody not connected with the Police Force being appointed who would have the important position of conducting prosecutions. I daresay you are aware that in Scotland there is an individual called the Procurator Fiscal?—I am afraid my knowledge of Scotch procedure is *nil*. I know they have a verdict of Not proven, but I am afraid, with that exception, my knowledge of the practice in Scotland is *nil*.

47563. You are not aware of it?—I am not aware of it. I have read of it in these proceedings, but I have no other knowledge of it.

47564. That is why I was anxious to get at the reason for your opinion. Your opinion, I take it, is this: You think the whole prosecution ought to be carried on by the Police Force, and that the Police Force ought to be responsible for it?—Any division of authority would, I think, be highly mischievous. That is my opinion. I am not speaking from any concrete instance.

47565. Why would you call it a division of authority if you put the prosecuting part of the police work out of the hands of the Police Force?—That is assuming it is desirable to hold anything more than a general inquiry as to whether the charge is well or ill founded at the station. I do not think it is. You will then be converting the police station into a kind of police court.

47566. You have rather admitted that the Inspector must perform the functions of the Grand Jury?—Yes, that kind of function, to see whether the charge is frivolous or not. If it is not frivolous, then he ought to send it to the Magistrate. I would not enlarge his functions in any way beyond that.

47567. The Grand Jury is a body, of course, independent of the police?—Yes, of course.

47568. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You only brought in the Grand Jury as an illustration of your point?—That is all. I do not wish to compare the duties of an Inspector of Police with the duties of the Grand Jury. I only wanted to illustrate what I meant by mentioning the Grand Jury. That is the kind of jurisdiction which it appears to me an Inspector has in the charge-room, namely, to determine whether it is merely a frivolous case or whether it is one which ought to be further investigated. That is the only function of the Grand Jury.

47569. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I quite agree, within certain limits, the Inspector must use discretion?—Certainly.

47570. That being the case, I am rather putting to you whether it would not perhaps be advantageous if a person who performed that function was not directly connected with the Police Force, but you say no?—I think not. I think the number of cases in which such a person might be very useful would be so very, very small that the evil resulting from his constant presence, and acting as a sort of check and spy upon the Inspector of Police, would quite outweigh any possible good that might arise from his presence.

47571. Do you think it would be an evil if he was to check them?—I do. I think that the whole discipline and usefulness of the Police Force depends entirely upon the fact that trust and confidence is placed in them, and I think nothing is so likely to destroy the efficiency of the Police Force as constant interference with them by persons other than the properly constituted authorities of the Police—the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of Police. I think nothing is so likely to undermine the confidence of a constable and to interfere with his usefulness as the idea that he is always liable to be brought up before other persons than the properly constituted authorities to whom he is directly responsible.

47572. (*Chairman.*) Thank you, Sir Forrest. The Commission are much indebted to you for your evidence?—I am extremely glad, Sir David, to have been able to attend, and I am only sorry that I have not been able to give you more information than I have done.

47573. Is there anything you would like to add?—Nothing.

Sir Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I., sworn.

Sir M. D. Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I.

47574. (*Chairman.*) You are now the Permanent Under Secretary of State at the Home Office?—Yes.

47575. In what year were you appointed to that office?—In 1903.

47576. I understand that you were called to the Bar in the year 1869?—I was.

47577. You then became a magistrate in the North-West Provinces of India?—Yes, I was for two years in the Indian Civil Service.

47578. Then you returned home and practised as a barrister on the home circuit?—Yes.

47579. And you were appointed a County Court judge in the year 1884?—That is so.

47580. While you were a County Court judge you also temporarily acted as Chief Justice of Gibraltar in 1893-4?—Yes.

47581. And you were also a Commissioner of Assize in 1895?—Yes.

47582. Then you became legal member of the Viceroy's Council of India in 1896?—Yes, legal member of the Executive Council.

47583. And after that you were from 1899 to 1903 Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury?—Yes.

47584. In 1903 you were appointed to your present office?—That is so.

47585. I need hardly say that in the course of your long career you have come in contact a good deal with the police with regard to the discharge of their duty in this country?—This country and elsewhere.

47586. And especially in London?—During the last three years in London.

47587. You have received, and probably knew before, the terms of reference to this Commission?—Yes, I helped to settle them.

47588. Would you prefer to make a statement, or would you rather I asked some questions upon these matters?—I have no statement I wish to make, but I shall be happy to give you any information I can.

47589. If you will look at page 1 of the statement you received from the Secretary you will see some general questions. That statement was really drawn up for the information and assistance of the magistrates who have kindly come to give evidence before us, but it is a document very similar to the document we ought to have submitted to you, although I daresay it goes into matters which you have no special knowledge of?—I have read the evidence of some of the magistrates which you have kindly supplied to me.

47590. Would you define for us the duties of constables in the metropolis with regard to the three classes of cases mentioned in our terms of reference?—The main duty of the constables is to keep order in

the public streets, and they have to exercise their discretion as to whether for the purpose of keeping order it is necessary to make an arrest or not.

47591. And they have also to attend at the police court and prosecute a charge?—Yes.

47592. In your opinion are the duties of the Metropolitan Police discharged, as a rule, with discretion, honesty, and efficiency?—As far as my observation goes I should say certainly, and, judging from the very few complaints which have come before me, I should also say certainly.

47593. Have any recent instances of alleged misconduct on the part of constables come under your notice in your office?—Of course, both the Gerothwohl case and the D'Angely case came before me. Perhaps I may explain shortly the relation I have to those kind of cases. In the Home Office there are four departments dealing with official matters. One of them is the Criminal Department. The subjects one has to deal with in the Home Office are roughly divided into 51 heads or branches, distributed among those four departments. The Metropolitan Police would be one. The average number of cases that come before the Home Office for which I am responsible as the head is rather more than 200 a day. Last year there were 62.000 official cases, but, of course, the official cases only form a portion of the work of the Under Secretary. For example, during last year we had 14 Commissions and Departmental Committees sitting in connection with the Home Office. All that gives a certain amount of work to me which would not appear officially. There are many matters which are done by personal conversations and matters which do not appear on the official record. So that only a proportion naturally of the 200 cases a day can come before me personally.

47594. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What sort of cases do you mean when you refer to the 200 cases a day—200 matters?—Two hundred matters. I mean the matters in which some order has to be passed. I do not mean only criminal cases, but some matter in which an order has to be passed, and in which a letter would usually follow to somebody.

47595. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Not the Criminal Department?—No, the Criminal Department has about 20,000 cases a year. Would you like me to describe the work in the Criminal Department?

47596. (*Chairman.*) If you please?—The Criminal Department consists of a principal clerk, a senior clerk, and three junior clerks, and is under an assistant secretary, Mr. Troup, who will give evidence before you. The work of that department is roughly classified as follows:—Prerogative of mercy—that means any petition from any person who is convicted, or on behalf of any person who is convicted, including, of course, capital cases which are always reviewed, whether there is a petition or not. The second head is extradition. The third is prisons and prisoners. The fourth head is Broadmoor and criminal lunatics generally. The fifth head is Police, County and Borough, including also the Metropolitan Police in certain aspects. The sixth head is Disturbances and Riots—communications generally about disturbances all over the country. The seventh head is Coroners. The eighth head is Production of Prisoners. The Secretary of State, as you are aware, has the duty of producing prisoners whenever it is necessary for the interests of justice. The ninth head is Commissions Rogatoires. That is rather a troublesome head—Commissions Rogatoires, issued by foreign courts to get information with reference to foreign criminal proceedings. They go through the Home Office. The tenth head is the removal of Colonial prisoners. That involves a good deal of correspondence. The eleventh head is Salaries and Fees of Justices' Clerks and Clerks of the Peace. Then there are miscellaneous matters relating to the administration of criminal justice. That is the summary of the headings into which the work of the Criminal Department is divided.

47597. Under the head of Petitions I suppose petitions against convictions at the Metropolitan Police Courts would come?—Certainly. There are about 5.000 petitions in a year, and a certain number of those would be petitions from convictions by metropolitan police courts.

47598. Can you give us any estimate as to the percentage of cases that come from the metropolitan police courts out of the 5,000?—I am afraid not, but Mr. Troup, through whose hands they would go, might possibly be able to give you that information.

47599. Have you any criticism to make upon the organisation and work of the Metropolitan Police Force. I mean with regard to the class of cases coming within our terms of inquiry?—Only this, that populations, of course, are rapidly growing in the metropolitan area, and without increasing the police rate it is very difficult to increase the number of police in proportion. The police of recent years have had better terms as to pension, and so far as we can we are trying to give them a few more days' leave, but anything in the nature of that involves increased expenditure. New duties, of course, are continually being placed upon the police by new legislation, and it is exceedingly hard within the present limits of expenditure to keep up with the requirements. For instance, motor cars and motor omnibuses have added enormously to the work of the police, but they do not add to the police rate.

47600. Do you think there are any districts in London in which it would be expedient that two constables should always go together on the beat?—That is a question I could hardly give an opinion upon. I think only the Commissioner could say that. There are certain districts in London where the police are especially exposed to danger. I think you have the figures with regard to the number of men invalided by assaults and attacks. I think it is something like 12 per cent. of the entire force every year.

47601. Reverting for a moment to one of the observations you made about the expenses involved in increasing the number of Metropolitan Police, are we to understand that you would recommend the force should be increased in numbers?—To this extent only, we should be very glad, and we think it would be very beneficial if a policeman could by a system of rotation always have one day a week—that is, Sunday. But that would involve, I think, an extra £160,000. At present a policeman gets one Sunday in two.

47602. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) That expense would be involved because of the necessary increase in the police force?—The necessary increase. Those were the figures given to the House of Commons when the question was put to the Secretary of State.

47603. (*Chairman.*) Supposing that the conditions of employment of constables and other officers remained the same, do you think that the existing number of men is adequate with the present population of London?—The Commissioner certainly would like more men.

47604. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is there an automatic increase according to the increase of population?—No. The Secretary of State has to sanction each increase, and for some years no proportionate increase was made. Larger increases have been made in the last four or five years.

47605. (*Chairman.*) May I put the question in another way. Has the increase proceeded *pari passu* with the increase in population according to sound principle?—Some few years ago it did not, but it has been brought up now. Also with the increase of population you have an increase of duties as well.

47606. Just following that up, though in another direction, do you think that the powers of the police ought to be increased in any way? Ought they, for instance, to have power of summary arrest in cases in which they have not now the power of summary arrest?—No, I should say not. If I may say so, as regards dealing with solicitation in the streets, a more liberal construction is placed on the power of arrest by London Magistrates than by Magistrates elsewhere. For instance, you kindly sent me the evidence of Chief Constable Tarry, with regard to Leeds. There, owing to the view of the law as to the construction of the Vagrancy Act, he thinks he has insufficient power of dealing with solicitation in the streets. In London certainly a different construction is put on that provision, and a wider construction.

47607. I will come a little later on to a consideration of the treatment of solicitation cases in the Police Court. I was only asking you in general whether the powers of arrest given to the police are sufficient to enable them to keep the peace on the whole properly?—The powers are sufficient if in the case of any disturbance there is sufficient physical force on the spot.

47608. One reason why I was asking that question was that more than one of the learned Police Magistrates who have given evidence before us said, and said rightly, that there is really no offence called disorder, and for disorderly conduct as such you have

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to look at some particular Section in the Act of Parliament. For instance, people who are simply noisy in the streets, walking together in knots, was suggested in one case, and one of the Chief Constables, I think it was Major Tarry, also complained that he did not think the law was sufficiently strong in regard to disorder or disorderly conduct?—I have not had my attention called to any defect in the law on that ground, and I think it would be very dangerous indeed to give what we might call a blank cheque.

47609. I think you know well what we have called the White Book, which contains rules and regulations issued for the information of the police force?—I do not know it very well. It does not come before me, but I know there is such a book.

47610. I thought perhaps you would have occasion to refer to it from time to time?—No, I have never had occasion to refer to it yet.

47611. Then I am afraid it is no good asking you what you think of its arrangement, or whether you think the book might be improved?—No.

47612. With regard to arrest and the conveyance of the prisoners from the place of arrest to the charge room, I do not know that you can give evidence on that?—No; I do not think I could give any assistance there.

47613. With regard to the charge room, I should like to ask you a question or two. Do you think that the Inspector in the charge room as a rule exercises a sound discretion in taking or refusing charges?—Judging from the few complaints that come before me, I should say yes. That is the only means I have of judging.

47614. What view do you take as to the duty of the Inspector in the charge room? Take, for instance, the Gerothwohl and Lavalette case, to which reference has been made. There the case was made that three persons, including those two, had been arrested in Piccadilly, and the charge was that they were drunk and disorderly. What should you say was the duty of the Inspector in the charge room of Vine Street Police Station?—From what I saw in the evidence, I should say his duty clearly was to send the matter at once before the Magistrate for judicial determination, and, if I may say so, I think it is the greatest possible protection to the public that when a man is arrested without warrant the policeman who arrests him should know that the matter will be brought forthwith before an independent judicial authority. I should be very much afraid of having anything approaching what I may call a judicial inquiry conducted in secret before an officer of police. Of course, in giving that opinion, I am considering not only the police in London, but the police all over the country. I do not think you could have one rule for London and another rule for other parts of the country. I think there would be grave peril to the public if it were not known that when a man is arrested without warrant the matter will be judicially investigated. I do not know whether it is relevant, but I had to consider that question to some extent when I was in the Viceroy's Council. I was in charge of the Bill amending and consolidating the Criminal Procedure Code, and, among other questions, that question had to be dealt with. I do not know whether it would be relevant to refer to the provisions of the Indian Criminal Procedure Act?

47615. Yes, we should like you to?—The material provisions dealing with arrest without warrant are contained in Sections 58 to 67 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of 1898. Section 62 is as follows: "Officers in charge of police stations shall report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the case of all persons arrested without warrant within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise"—that is to say, whether the charge has been taken or otherwise.

47616. It is clear that the Inspector in charge at present, notwithstanding the fact that in the White Book he is required to listen to what is said by the prisoner, and required also to listen to any witnesses, and take a note of the statements made by the witnesses, is not exercising jurisdiction in the strict sense of the term?—No.

47617. He has no power to administer an oath, for instance?—No, he has no power to try the case.

47618. Still, the Inspector has, first of all, to determine this, whether the charge which is made against the person arrested does amount to the commission of an offence?—Certainly.

47619. Whether it is within that Section or the other Section of some Act of Parliament, or is an offence at common law?—He must exercise a certain discretion. May I put an extreme case? Supposing a constable who was drunk brought in a man who was sober. Clearly the duty of the Inspector would be to make them change places.

47620. Is that so?—Clearly.

47621. I think his first duty would be to decide whether he would or would not take the charge, because that goes into the refused charge book?—Yes, that would be the machinery, but as a practical result they would change places.

47622. If the sober prisoner had made a charge against the drunken constable I suppose that would be so. I suppose he would be heard?—He would be heard, and I think he would be told to charge the constable, anyhow.

47623. At any rate, it is clear that the Inspector has to determine whether the charge is one which he can receive in the sense that it charges the man with an offence?—Certainly.

47624. Then a certain amount of knowledge of law is required—it may be very small?—Yes. Every executive officer has to know something of the law relating to his own department.

47625. Then there is also a certain judicial discretion exercised, I suppose, in deciding whether there is a *prima facie* case. Take the case you have put. I gather that the Inspector has got to inquire as far as he can whether the person accused is or is not guilty?—Whether there is something that ought to be submitted. It is clearly an executive rather than a judicial discretion. An executive officer always has to use a discretion of some sort before he takes executive action.

47626. That is what I was going to suggest to you. It is perfectly clear that the Inspector is in no sense exercising jurisdiction?—No, he has to exercise common sense.

47627. What he has to discharge is an executive duty?—Yes.

47628. But in discharging that executive duty he has to exercise the judicial qualities of his mind?—It is better for everybody in every relation of life to exercise judicial qualities.

47629. What is the position of an Inspector who takes a charge, and therefore continues the imprisonment of a man in a case in which a man ought not to have been arrested at all. Would an action for false imprisonment lie against him?—I should think not.

47630. On what ground?—On the ground that when once a charge has been made his *prima facie* duty, unless there be *mala fides*, is to send the case before a judicial authority for determination.

47631. I am inviting your opinion on the question of law, and not expressing any opinion of my own. Does not that suggest that the Inspector then is acting as a judge?—I think not. I think what applies to the inspector would apply to every executive officer throughout the Kingdom. For instance, an Excise officer. If a complaint were made to an Excise officer of an Excise offence, if it was absurd on the face of it possibly an action might lie if he took proceedings, but if it was not absurd on the face of it I think the Excise officer would be protected.

47632. What is in my mind is this. In any case of summary arrest if the Magistrate ultimately dismisses a charge against the prisoner, the prisoner may bring an action for false imprisonment against the constable. That is so, is it not?—Yes, anyone could bring any action against anybody.

47633. And obtain judgment on it?—I do not know that. Would you not have to prove absence of reasonable and probable cause?

47634. Is it a good defence to an action simply to say he is a constable?—Are you referring to the man who makes the arrest.

47635. I am talking of the man who makes the

arrest?—I thought you were speaking of the Inspector who passed the case on to the Magistrate.

47636. No, I ought to have put my question in the old way: Whether an action would lie against a constable who had arrested a man on a charge which was ultimately found to be groundless?—I do not think he would succeed unless he could prove it was done without reasonable and probable cause. If it was done in good faith, I do not think he would succeed. Any number of charges may be dismissed, but the constable may be perfectly right in bringing the matter before the Magistrate.

47637. Is not there a distinction between an actior for false imprisonment against the man who actually arrested the plaintiff, and the case of an action for malicious prosecution. Is not the defence different in the two cases?—Without looking it up I could not be certain. There is a technical distinction in one case—reasonable and probable cause being a question of law for the Court, and in the other case it is a question for the Jury. I think that where there is an express statutory power of arrest, and consequent duty, the constable would be protected if he acted reasonably, even though the charge was dismissed.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The position of the Inspector who takes a charge was decided by Mr. Justice Kennedy in the case of Marks v. Frogley. I cannot tell you where it is reported at the present moment. That was an indictable offence, and it depends on the provisions of the Indictable Offences Act as to what the duty of the Inspector is in taking the charge.

47638. (*Chairman.*) Passing from that, do you think that in cases where an Inspector is doubtful as to whether he ought or ought not to take the charge, the law as to the proceedings might be altered in such a way as to give the Inspector a right to postpone the decision of the question whether he will take the charge to a later time—it may be a later time in the same day or on the next day?—I think it would be most dangerous myself. I think the real protection to the public is the fact that the charge will at once be brought before an independent judicial authority. Of course that results in hard cases occasionally.

47639. Even if the judicial authority decides in favour of the accused. In other words it may be that if a prisoner is entirely innocent in the matter, considerable damage to reputation may be done by his being placed on his trial?—Yes, that happens in every case, of course, where a man is charged either civilly or criminally with anything that appears to be disgraceful. Of course, the main mischief arises from the case being reported in the papers. The papers have to report day by day, and unfortunately the man's defence usually does not come on the same day as the charge. In a case of any importance whatever, the allegations against the man get a week or a fortnight or three weeks' start of the refutation. In an ideal state of things (it is not, of course, practicable), no case should be reported until it is finished. Then again, naturally, the papers have to report what interests their readers, and instead of reporting the whole of the proceedings they report what we may call the tit bits of the proceedings, which alone the public take any interest in.

47640. Then I understand that upon the whole you think that the existing law and the existing regulations as to the proceedings in the charge room require no amendment?—I am not prepared to suggest any amendment, at any rate.

47641. It has been suggested also that having regard to the kind of work which the Inspector is to do, it would really be better to have a trained official, a lawyer, probably, of some kind appointed, say by the Home Office, in the charge room?—It seems to me that would hardly be practicable. I think there are over 500 Courts of summary jurisdiction throughout the Kingdom, and what you do for one you ought to do for another. It would not be easy to get 500 trained lawyers of any value who would always be prepared to sit up all night and take cases. I do not know how many thousands of pounds it would cost. Charges come in all night in all parts of the country. We are not dealing only with London, but dealing with the country at large in any alteration of procedure. Possibly you have in your mind the Scottish procedure.

47642. Yes, I was going to refer to that?—There you have, of course, everywhere—theoretically, at any rate—a Public Prosecutor who is a *quasi* judicial official. The Procurator Fiscal is rather like the Procureur de la Republique in France. His functions are *quasi* judicial and *quasi* advocatorial.

47643. We have been told that an Inspector does go through a certain amount of examination in knowledge of criminal law and allied topics?—As a condition of promotion.

47644. Yes. Do you know anything about that examination, and whether it is educational?—I am afraid I know nothing about it whatever, and I think much more would depend on his common sense than on his power of passing an examination. It is essentially a matter of discretion.

47645. Then I do not suppose you can give us any special information as to bail or as to medical attendance on prisoners?—No, that does not come before me in any way.

47646. Will you kindly look at the statutory provisions dealing with cases of disorder, drunkenness, and solicitation, that have been referred to by the Chief Commissioner. Sir Edward Henry was good enough to refer us to the sections of various Acts of Parliament under which in the class of cases referred to us he usually acts. Do you think in your experience, examining from time to time cases in which there have been convictions under those sections, there is any real difficulty arising from the language of the sections in applying them to particular cases. Instead of asking a general question perhaps I had better tell you what I was going to refer to. I was going to refer more especially to solicitation cases. Under the Vagrancy Act and under sub-section 11 of section 54 of the Police Act, the offence of solicitation has three elements. It appears the prosecution must prove first that the defendant belongs to a particular class—a common prostitute or night walker. Secondly, that the defendant was loitering or was in a thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of solicitation, and thirdly, that the act of loitering and so on must be done to the annoyance of inhabitants or passengers?—Yes.

47647. What evidence do you think ought to be required as amounting to a *prima facie* case that the defendant is a common prostitute?—I should think that there ought to be evidence that that woman has been seen on previous occasions walking that part of the town and soliciting and accosting people. That would be evidence that she was a common prostitute. It must be something which would amount to a custom. The mere fact that a woman speaks to people is no evidence whatever that she is a prostitute. There must be evidence of an habitual accosting I should say, speaking as a lawyer.

47648. With regard to loitering and so on there appears to be no difficulty at all or ambiguity as to what amounts to a *prima facie* case or some evidence, but the words "to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers" seem to give rise to a little difference of opinion?—They create a great difficulty because it is a question of what the individual Magistrate would take as evidence on that point. Speaking for myself, I should say that there ought to be a complaint by some person, or evidence, at any rate, that the woman not merely spoke, but caught hold of people. I should think it would not be necessary for the complainant himself to appear, but if he complained to a constable, and the constable testified and swore, and was believed that he had received a complaint, that would be evidence of annoyance. But the mere fact that a woman accosts a man is no proof of annoyance to my mind.

47649. Not even if he gives a little gesture of negation?—No, I should think not. It would be very dangerous to admit that as evidence of annoyance. The mere fact that a woman spoke to a man is one thing, but if she catches hold of him and continues to worry him, it is a different thing.

47650. (*Chairman.*) Will you look at sub-section 13 of Section 54 of the Police Act, 1839: "Every person who shall use any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned." We have been informed—in fact, we know from our inquiry into some cases—that a practice has arisen of charging a woman who is found soliciting under that section. In one Police Court, namely, Marlborough Street Police Court, the Magistrates have convicted in a good many cases where the evidence suggests that it is a case of solicitation by a common prostitute or night walker who has been loitering and accosting, and where there appears to

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be little or no evidence of any conduct tending to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned. What is your view about the propriety of bringing such charges under that section?—It is a question of fact in each case, but I should have said that the words of the section are pretty clear. There must be some annoyance or insulting behaviour which might possibly lead the man accosted to retaliate in some way—as, for instance, catching hold of the man and hanging on to him. I should have thought mere solicitation did not come under that. I should have been rather strengthened in that view by the fact that solicitation is dealt with by an independent sub-section.

47651. Of course, you see, the main distinction between the two sub-sections is that in Sub-section 11 the prosecution have to prove that the defendant is a common prostitute or night walker?—And also some annoyance to passengers.

47652. With regard to the annoyance, I think from what you have said that you would accept some gesture on the part of a person on whom a woman had laid hands at all as some evidence of annoyance?—Yes.

47653. And you certainly accept a complaint made to the person accosted as some evidence of annoyance?—Certainly.

47654. Of course, it may be said that annoyance is conduct whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned; so that that alone does not form a very, very broad line of distinction between the two sub-sections?—It is a question of fact in each case, of course, subject to this, that anybody aggrieved may ask for a case for the High Court. If the Magistrate goes wrong, you can ask for a case, and take the matter up to the High Court as to whether there was any evidence to justify the charge.

47655. It appears that formerly at Leeds, and I think now in some other places, under local statutes mere importunity or soliciting is treated as an offence. Do you think that an amendment of the law in that direction would be an advantage on the whole or not?—Of course, it would ease the duties of the police in clearing the streets. On the other hand, it gives a very, very dangerous discretion to constables who may not be experienced men. People may accost each other in the street, and do continually, without any reference to prostitution. There is a large class of the population who make their friends and their acquaintances in the streets. Their manners are not quite the manners of other classes, but there is nothing whatever criminal or in any way connected with prostitution in their greetings—I would call them greetings—in the street. You throw the onus on the policeman of determining not only the fact that A speaks to B, but that A has a further and evil intent. Of course, if a woman is known to be a prostitute, the presumption is that when she accosts she accosts *prima facie* for the purpose of her profession. May I add this also, that a woman who is a prostitute may speak to a great many people, and it may have nothing to do with following up her trade.

47656. Have you, apart from the D'Angely case, had any recent complaints of improper use by the police of their powers of arrest for solicitation?—I think there were two cases in which defence was alleged that the woman was a respectable married woman, and, if I remember right, in both cases it turned out that the man purporting to be the husband was not her husband at all.

47657. And in both cases you came to the conclusion that the convictions were proper ones?—Yes, certainly. I think in one case proceedings for perjury were taken against the man. I am not quite sure, but perhaps Mr. Troup will be able to tell you about that.

47658. Has drunkenness diminished in the streets during recent years?—That I cannot say. It would not come before me directly in any way.

47659. Has solicitation in the streets or the number of prostitutes frequenting the streets diminished of late years?—I should say an enormous improvement has taken place in the state of things now to what they were thirty years ago, when I lived in Pall Mall. One could hardly go back late at night to one's lodgings without being not only accosted, but caught hold of.

47660. You notice a great improvement?—I notice a most extraordinary improvement in that part of the town.

47661. Do you attribute the improvement to any extent to the action of the police?—The action of the police, and, further, the action of the Magistrates. I think they have enforced the law very much more.

47662. I think you probably know what we have been told, that there have been in Soho and the neighbourhood prosecutions on a considerable scale for the suppression of disorderly houses during the last three or four years?—Yes, I have heard of it, but it would not come before me, of course. That would be on the complaint of the Vestry, or whatever is substituted for the Vestry.

47663. Can you tell us anything as to the effect of the suppression of these disorderly houses on the state of the streets?—Nothing, from my own knowledge. I have discussed the matter with Sir Albert de Rutzen, and perhaps he could give you evidence about it.

47664. Have you received any complaints from women of solicitation by men, or have any cases in which allegations have been made that ladies have been molested by men come under your notice?—Not officially. I have heard of one or two cases in private life where ladies have complained of being spoken to on the Underground Railway or in railway stations.

47665. Of being accosted by men?—Of being accosted by men. I have heard of such cases, but no case has been officially brought before me. I remember a lady who is a lady in a good position telling me she was rather annoyed because a man in Charing Cross station handed to her a leaflet with the heading "Why were you drunk last night?"

47666. That was hardly solicitation for an improper purpose?—No.

47667. Under what statutory provisions, or at common law, do you think a constable could act in the case of solicitation of a woman by a man?—I should say it would be under the very provision you called my attention to. It would be insulting behaviour.

47668. One or two of the learned Magistrates who have come before us have told us that they think that section properly construed and applied is quite sufficient to put down the evil?—I should think so. I should think if a respectable woman were accosted under circumstances which showed the nature of the accosting, I should think clearly it would come under that sub-section. I can imagine nothing more insulting to a respectable woman. Of course, a mere greeting is neither here nor there, but it is a question of intent.

47669. We have had one gentleman who has come and told us that this solicitation by men was a real grievance in Regent Street, and that it prejudicially affected his business, and that ladies looking in shop windows were accosted by men, and that in one or two instances ladies have taken refuge in the shop. More frequently they go away, and may perhaps not buy articles that they would have bought if they had a longer time to look at them?—That may possibly be so.

47670. I am only making that statement for the purpose of asking you this question: Do you think that if a man, while a lady was looking in at Messrs. Swan and Edgar's window, came up to her and said "Good afternoon, will you come and take tea with me—won't you," or made overtures of a kind that would lead anybody to suppose he wished to make her acquaintance for for an improper purpose, and that she went to a constable and complained, would the constable be justified in doing anything upon that, even if the man were pointed out to him?—If she made the charge herself?

47671. The particular form of words does not matter, but supposing a perfectly respectable woman is looking in a shop, and while she is there a man comes up, and I assume he does it in the most polite way—he takes off his hat and seeks to enter into conversation?—Then it is a question of motive and intention, of course. It is no offence at law to try and make a person's acquaintance, but to indicate to a respectable woman that you regard her as a prostitute is an offence I should say under this section.

47672. You would say that would be insulting behaviour?—It depends entirely on the facts of the case.

47673. Naturally?—I should say that the law was adequate to deal with a real case of insulting a woman by treating her as though she was a prostitute.

47674. It has been alleged against the police that many of them accept bribes from prostitutes and bookmakers, apparently with the object of inducing them not to enforce the law against solicitation and bookmaking. Has anything come under your notice during your time of service at the Home Office or before that leads you to think that such bribery is common or widespread?—Nothing has come before me. We get a good many letters at the Home Office about various matters, some signed, and some anonymous, but certainly while I have been there I have never seen a letter from a woman alleging that the police have been bribed, and as far as I remember I do not think the police have ever told me of their having received any such letter. Of course, a good deal of information is conveyed to the police about crimes by anonymous letters, and the police are the one authority which pays any attention to anonymous letters; but I have never heard of any such case as regards solicitation. I have seen statements in the papers about bookmakers. I think one of the magistrates gave some evidence with regard to West Ham, but it has not come before me personally.

47675. Has any circumstance come to your notice from which you would infer that there was any ground for that kind of allegation?—Nothing has come before me. When you have a force of 16,000 men you do not expect to find them all honourable and straightforward men. Such a thing might happen, but all one can say is one does not hear of it. One knows in all other branches of life there is a great deal of bribery. One's experience in County Courts shows that there is an enormous amount of secret commission going on in the lower grades of commerce, at any rate, but I have never heard this allegation against the police.

47676. I suppose that when you were a County Court Judge you tried a good many cases in which policemen were witnesses, or, possibly, sometimes defendants?—I tried a certain number of cases in which policemen were defendants, and I have tried, of course, a very large number of civil cases, especially running down cases in which the police gave evidence.

47677. What view did you form generally as to the value of the police evidence and as to the honesty of the police in general?—In civil cases they were far and away the best witnesses of that class. I mainly had to deal with the Birmingham police, and I found them in the running down cases very fair and honest witnesses. Of course, the character of the police force very largely depends on the sort of hand the Chief Constable keeps over them. At the time I was at Birmingham—the man is dead now—we had a most excellent Chief Constable there, and he kept up a very good tone throughout the force. He was a strict disciplinarian, and a very efficient Chief Constable.

47678. What do you say about the tone in the Metropolitan Police Force? Do you think that a good grip is kept by the authorities on the individual constables in the whole area?—In the cases that come before me when misconduct on the part of a constable is proved, Sir Edward Henry deals with it very sternly; but, of course, I only see incidental glimpses, if I may say so, of the force. It is a very small part of my work.

47679. Then with regard to the duties of constables with regard to prosecuting charges, I take it in this country the constable who arrests and makes the charge at the police station is the prosecutor, and he appears to prosecute the charge at the police court?—Yes.

47680. He is the prosecutor?—Yes.

47681. Even in those cases the King is the real prosecutor, I suppose?—I do not know that in the police court the King's name appears; but it appears in an indictment, of course.

47682. Perhaps you will explain your view as to the nature of the jurisdiction of a police court in the cases where a constable exercises a statutory power given to him as a constable. Perhaps I may make the matter a little more clear by beginning a little further back. In the normal way of proceeding, supposing there is a breach of the peace by one citizen, of which another citizen is the victim, it is for the aggrieved party to go before a Justice of the Peace and swear an information and ask for a summons?—Yes, a summons or warrant, as the case may be.

47683. If it is a serious case the Justice may be asked to give a warrant at once, and I think there is no doubt from what the learned Magistrates have told us there is no possible ambiguity about the character of the proceedings. There the summons is issued by the instructions of the Justice of the Peace, and he orders the defendant to appear at Petty Sessions on a given day?—Yes.

47684. That is the process. The summons upon information is the process that gives the Justice of the Peace at Petty Sessions, or in London the individual Magistrate, the jurisdiction to hear the case?—That is so.

47685. Take the case, however, of a metropolitan constable who arrests under the powers of the Police Act. We know what takes place. The prisoner is, or ought to be, taken at once to the nearest police station, and there charged before the Inspector, and the Inspector has either to take or refuse the charge. If the Inspector takes the charge he has to enter certain particulars in what is called the charge sheet?—That is so.

47686. What is your view about the charge sheet? Is it part of the process upon which the jurisdiction of the Magistrate is based, or is it simply a document prepared for the information of the police authorities?—I think the charge sheet is merely this: it is to show the Magistrate what the constable believed he was acting on when he effected the arrest. I do not think it is of any legal validity whatever. The man is produced before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate says, "Why?" to the constable. The charge sheet shows him the answer. The Magistrate then deals with the case on the evidence. I do not think the charge sheet is anything more than an executive document.

47687. Then in that case what gives the Magistrate jurisdiction is the fact that the constable on his oath says that the defendant did commit a certain offence on a certain day?—Or, rather, he did certain acts, and it is for the Magistrate to determine whether they amount to an offence.

47688. I quite accept the correction, but I was only generalising. It is the sworn evidence of the constable against the defendant that gives the Police Magistrate power to deal with the case?—Yes, certainly.

47689. The reason I am asking that question is this, that we have gathered from the learned Magistrates that in some cases the constable who has arrested the prisoner deposes to facts which prove not the offence mentioned in the charge sheet, but some other offence. The Magistrate exercises, and I have not the slightest doubt properly exercises, his jurisdiction, notwithstanding that, and in some cases orders the charge sheet to be marked, or to be altered. In other cases we are told the man is sent back to the station to be recharged. What comment have you to make upon that practice?—I think that is absolutely right. The constable is not a lawyer, and he is not preferring a legal charge. He brings the man before the Magistrate, and he alleges certain facts. If the man being before the Magistrate, certain facts are shown which prove an offence, the Magistrate ought to deal with it. It is rather analogous to another class of cases, where it has been held that it does not matter how you get a man within the jurisdiction if he is properly charged with an offence when he is within the jurisdiction. Of course, extradition is an exception. You may only try a man for the exact offence for which he was extradited.

47690. There was a case inquired into before us, and I think this is the only one on which we wish to ask you any specific questions, and that was the case of a complaint by Mr. Wilson against P.C. Worsley. In that case the complaint made before us was that Worsley had improperly, and even brutally, used his truncheon, and greatly injured the complainant. Now it appeared that an action had been brought in the County Court against P.C. Worsley, and judgment had passed, and evidently properly passed, for £25. It then came out that the Chief Commissioner had dealt with P.C. Worsley, notwithstanding the case was a case of very, very severe illtreatment, by simply removing the police constable from one district to another district. What do you say to that as a punishment?—It depends, of course, what view the

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Commissioner took on the information before him of the whole facts of the case. The judge in court can only deal with the facts proved before him on the evidence, but the Commissioner may know a good deal more about the case. He may know about the district, and he may know about the actual danger the man was in. In dealing with the man by way of discipline he has a good many facts in addition to the judgment of the County Court.

47691. The fact, for instance, that he may be a respectable, efficient, and good officer who had behaved wrongly on that occasion, and on that occasion only, but apart from that case he was a highly respectable member of the Force. That would be a consideration, I take it, that the Chief Commissioner would take into account?—Certainly.

47692. Then it further came out that only £5 of the £25 was paid by the policeman, and that the balance of the damages was paid out of the Police Fund by the order of the Chief Commissioner, sanctioned by the Home Office?—Sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

47693. I think you have had the shorthand notes of the proceedings dealing with that case before you?—Yes.

47694. Will you kindly explain to us what was done in the case, and why that action was taken?—In reference to this case, what happened was this: The Chief Commissioner thought the man was not very much to blame. I think he recommended that the Secretary of State should order the whole of the damages to be paid out of the Police Fund. The matter came up to the Home Office, and eventually it was referred to the Secretary of State himself. He decided that, having regard to the finding of the court, the man ought to bear a certain amount of the damages, at any rate, and he directed that £5 should be stopped out of the man's pay, or that, at any rate, the man should have to pay £5 of the damages. He considered that that was sufficient to give effect to the finding of the court as against the man, taking into consideration the whole of the circumstances. Then, of course, there is another matter which he had to consider. A court of justice had awarded certain damages to the complainant. I do not suppose the complainant could ever have got his damages at all from the policeman himself. The court had found the plaintiff to be entitled to compensation, and entitled to compensation in respect of the action of the constable, and I think to some extent that would be taken into consideration in making the order.

47695. Under what statute did the Chief Commissioner and the Home Office act?—The Chief Commissioner had no power in the matter at all. It was the Secretary of State. The Chief Commissioner only made a recommendation. The administration of the Police Fund is in the hands of the Secretary of State. If I remember, there was some little discussion about the case, and the matter was referred to the Secretary of State himself, and I suppose his statutory power would mainly rest on the final words of Section 12 of the Police Act, 1829. "He shall also pay all other charges and expenses which such Principal Secretary of State shall direct to be paid for carrying this Act into execution." I imagine that would be the sanction.

47696. The general words at the end of the section seem to be the only words that would justify the position?—Of course the Secretary of State administers the Police Fund subject to audit. There is a provision for audit.

47697. The next head on which I have a question or two to ask is with regard to complaints which come before you in your capacity as Under Secretary of State. Supposing a person complains that he has been unjustly convicted by a Police Magistrate of one of these street offences, and writes to the Home Secretary, what course does the complaint follow in your office? How do you deal with it?—First of all, the letter would be opened by somebody in the office, and it would be sent up to the Registry to be registered; then it would go through the ordinary department which deals with those complaints—the Criminal Department. Eventually any complaint would not be disposed of till it had reached an Assistant Secretary. If it was of sufficient importance it would be referred on to the Under Secretary, who would exercise his discretion as to whether he should bring it before the Secretary of State himself.

47698. That is, of course, where the person simply complains that he was wrongly convicted, but I was thinking more particularly of a case where the proceedings had started with a summary arrest by the constable, and where the complaint was not simply that there had been a wrong conviction in the court, but where, if the complaint is justified, there had been misconduct on the part of the police constable as well. Do you then communicate with the Chief Commissioner?—No, we should ask for a report from the Commissioner. It would go over to him for a report.

47699. Do you ever see the person who complains under such circumstances?—I should not. He might see somebody in the office. The instructions certainly would be that he should put his complaint in writing, because it would be perfectly hopeless if you had verbal communications. Any complaint to the Home Office is directed to be in writing, so that we may have a record, and also have no dispute as to the facts.

47700. You do not, in any case, open an inquiry yourself in the office. You would not see, for instance, the person complaining of the police constable?—No, we have no legal department, and we have no judicial department. We are an executive office.

47701. And no power to administer an oath?—No power to administer an oath. We have no power to compel the attendance of anyone, and it is a purely executive department of the State.

47702. I was asking that question particularly, because I find that Dr. Gerothwohl, whose case was inquired into by us, wrote on the 24th April to you, I think?—Very likely, but I was abroad at the time.

47703. "Referring to my previous letter of the 12th instant, I should feel much indebted if an interview could be arranged at an early date between the Home Office Authorities on one side, and Mr. Lavalette, myself, and our legal adviser on the other, to enable us to state our grievances in detail, and discuss the case." You did not comply with that request?—Certainly not.

47704. In not complying you were not deviating from the ordinary practice, but you were actually carrying out the ordinary practice?—We were carrying out the ordinary practice.

47705. Have you in any case ever had that kind of interview at the Home Office?—No, never. I have seen people by request of the Secretary of State. Occasionally a Member of Parliament has come to see me about a case, and I have discussed it with him, but I have never had anything in the nature of an inquiry held before me.

47706. Then the practice is when a constable, or two or three constables, are definitely alleged to have been guilty of misconduct, to write to the Chief Commissioner?—The practice is to write to the Commissioner, and it is his duty to inquire into the same and report to the Secretary of State. We have no machinery at the Home Office for doing anything of that kind. If the matter has been before a Magistrate we should also write to him and get his views. There is nothing to compel a Magistrate to give his views, but, as a matter of fact, they always give them most freely and generously.

47707. Then these questions of complaints by persons who have been dealing with a London police court are simply dealt with in the same way as any other case, as far as that is concerned?—Yes. There is this difference. In London the Secretary of State is the Police Authority, and he therefore can order the Commissioner of Police to report to him. In country cases he can only request a report from the Chief of Police. He has no authority to order it.

47708. Then the relationship between the Home Office and the Chief Commissioner is very much that of the Watch Committee in a borough to the Chief Constable?—Very much so, subject to certain statutory provisions—or to the Standing Joint Committee in a county.

47709. Do you accept the report of the Chief Commissioner as a matter of course?—Not as a matter of course, but it is a responsible report from a responsible officer. If we have information the other way we should consider it, of course. For instance, in the very case you have mentioned of the police constable Worsley we did not accept the recommendation of the Commissioner of Police. The Secretary of State modified it.

47710. I see from one of the reports from the Chief Commissioner to the Home Office that is before me he gives, I think, a general statement of his view of the facts, and he appends to his report the reports of the superintendents or inspectors in the district in which the occurrence took place, and also copies of the reports which were made by the individual constables?—We should give great weight to his opinion on those reports, of course, because he knows his own officers and knows what value to attach to their reports, which we do not.

47711. Do you never ask any of the constables whose reports are appended to the Chief Commissioner's report to come before you?—I should not. If I wanted further information I should get it through the Commissioner. He may get further information, or put some other man on to make inquiries.

47712. What kind of man?—One of the inspectors from another district. In one case I remember we expressly asked him to put on a particular officer to make inquiries into a particular case, because we thought he was the best man to do it.

47713. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) I suppose in all these cases the complainant has his remedy at law?—We only deal with discipline. The complainant has his remedy at law by action, or by prosecution for perjury, if the constable has given untrue evidence. If a man is wrongly arrested or wrongly imprisoned he has his remedy, and juries are not slow to give it.

47714. (*Chairman.*) As I understand it, the Principal Secretary of State could not dismiss an inspector of his own motion?—I am not sure about that. He never would do it except on the report of the Commissioner, I imagine; but I do not know what he could do. Mr. Troup informs me it is the Commissioner who dismisses under the statute.

47715. Has a member of the Force no kind of appeal from the decision of the Chief Commissioner to the Principal Secretary of State?—They appeal on many points. There often are appeals.

47716. Should you deal with them at the office?—They would be dealt with.

47717. By way of appeal from the Chief Commissioner?—By way of taking the Secretary of State's opinion on the matter. Technically I think under the statute it would be the Commissioner who would have to do it. He always gives effect to the Secretary of State's views. I have not the special provisions in my mind at the moment, but very often questions arise about police constables' pensions or retirements, and they appeal to the Secretary of State, and he deals with the case.

47718. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) A few more questions with regard to the inquiries that you make. I understand that your view is that the Home Office has no responsibility for itself making any inquiry into any cases of bad behaviour or neglect of duty on the part of constables?—It has no machinery.

47719. First of all, you have no responsibility for it?—No.

47720. The responsibility is in the hands of the Commissioner?—He is responsible to the Secretary of State. It is what you call a transferred responsibility or delegated responsibility. The Secretary of State no doubt could dismiss a Commissioner who was not up to his duties.

47721. Therefore, when you say, as no doubt you often say, the Home Office has caused enquiry to be made into the case, that enquiry is an enquiry which has been made by the Chief Commissioner, and not by anybody in the Home Office?—Made by the Commissioner or made through the Magistrate. In certain cases we have asked the assistance of the Director of Public Prosecutions in making enquiries. I am thinking of one case where he lent us a man to go down and make a local enquiry. That was a case of a wrong conviction.

47722. Was that a case in which the action of a police constable was concerned?—No, except to this extent, it was a question of identity.

47723. I would rather like to follow that up. You did on one occasion think that the Home Office should take the responsibility of making an independent enquiry?—It has been done in one case certainly. That was a case which the Public Prosecutor was already interested in to some extent, and we asked him if one of his officers would kindly make a local inquiry, and we have in two or three cases asked a Police Magistrate in country towns to make a local enquiry into a case. I can give you one instance. A doctor, a man of some position, was charged with going about in a crowd and assaulting women. I think he was convicted. Of course, it was a very serious matter indeed to him. A good deal of information was given to the Secretary of State from various people on one side or another, and the country Stipendiary Magistrate was asked if he would kindly collect statements of people on the spot.

47724. For the purpose of informing the Home Office?—For the purpose of getting information for the Home Office, and the statements that he collected were sent up. That was a very exceptional case. There was no legal provision for it, of course.

47725. An exceptional case, and perhaps one that would not apply to the questions we are now considering with reference to the Metropolitan Police?—No, I think not.

47726. In the case of the Metropolitan Police, although the police are theoretically under the Home Office, you would never make any enquiry independent of the enquiry that was made by the Commissioner of Police?—In certain cases we might send the whole of the facts to the Public Prosecutor. I am thinking, for instance, of the Lewis case. That was a case where a prisoner was wrongly identified by a woman at the Middlesex Sessions.

47727. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Quite recently?—Yes, it was also known as the Millie Marsh case. There we handed over the papers to the Public Prosecutor.

47728. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Was the question there as to whether a member of the Metropolitan Police Force had done anything wrong?—Oh, no.

47729. Then wherever there is a question as to the action of a constable in bringing a false charge, may I take it that the Home Office would not of itself make an enquiry apart from the Commissioner of Police?—I think so generally. They have no machinery, and could not do it.

47730. You would depend entirely upon the Commissioner of Police?—Certainly. The Home Office is not a legal office, and it has no legal department.

47731. I only wondered then what your position is. Do you depend entirely on enquiries that have been made by the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner of Police?—For one side of the case, yes. You have the statements, of course, of anybody interested on the other side, and you have the remarks of the Magistrate.

47732. That is what I particularly want to get at. You say you have the statement of the other side, but does the Home Office ever place the reports of the Commissioner on the one hand and the statements of the other persons on the other side on the other, and then adjudicate?—Certainly. You could not do it without. You must have both sides. Practically what happens is this. One gets a complaint. You see what the complaint is, and you get a report from the police, and then if that is not satisfactory you direct further enquiries by the police. You have to test the complaint, and the only means you have to test the complaint is through the machinery of the police.

47733. But then do you, or do any of your officers, weigh the statements of the police as against the statements of those who bring the accusations and try to get at the bottom of the truth?—Certainly. Invariably.

47734. May I put it to you that that was not what was done in the Gerothwohl case?—I think that was what was done, and I came to a conclusion, but I would rather not state it. It is exactly what was done.

47735. In what way did you test the statements that were made by Dr. Gerothwohl except by the reports of the Chief Commissioner?—I had his statements. I had either one or two consultations with the Magistrate himself, and we had the reports of the police, and we directed certain specific statements to be again and again tested.

47736. But we have a different meaning of the word "enquiry" in your mind and in my mind?—There is no enquiry; there is no judicial enquiry; there is no confronting of witnesses; but, again and again we ask for further reports from the police—a report on that and a report on that—how do you explain this, and how do you explain that? Will you put on a particular man to make this enquiry for us?

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47737. But you have no opportunity of testing the other side?—Yes; it is to test the statements of the other side that we direct the enquiry. A case comes before us in this way. Somebody makes a complaint, and a complaint, perhaps, against a specific constable. Then we have that tested, and an enquiry made by a whole different set of police.

47738. But that enquiry must from its very nature be a one-sided enquiry?—There are two sides to it. I think, perhaps, we hardly understand each other. You have the statement made, and you test it as best you can. You have to test it by means of the police, and that is the only machinery we have got.

47739. The enquiry in that particular case of Dr. Gerothwohl which came before us was an enquiry in which both sides were sifted thoroughly. I do not suppose you would say that the enquiry made by the Home Office was anything approaching that kind of enquiry?—No, we made what enquiry we could, of course.

47740. That comes back to the same thing, does it not really, that you called for reports from the Commissioner of Police?—And from the Magistrate, and discussed the case with him. Those are our two sources of information, except, of course, the statements of anybody who likes to write to us on the other side.

47741. But, of course, you have no opportunity of hearing the explanation which the complainants would make of any statements which are made in these reports?—No.

47742. They, of course, do not know of them?—They are confidential reports, and they do not see them. We might ask a complainant—we should hardly like to do it—"How do you explain this part of your conduct, and how do you explain that part of your conduct?" but we should rather leave that to him to state his case.

47743. But you do not do that, do you. You would not say to a complainant, "We have had these reports from the police, now what do you say to that"?—No.

47744. Therefore, that opportunity is never offered to the complainant, so far as your office is concerned, of thoroughly sifting the matter?—No.

47745. Your only answer to that is that your only course is to say, "You must take your own course and bring an action"?—Yes, because we are dealing with the question of the discipline of the police. The complainant's remedy, of course, is an action at law or prosecution. Dr. Gerothwohl was told that his proper course was to bring an action.

47746. Yes, that is quite true. Therefore it comes back to this, does it not, that there are no means of having a proper inquiry by the Home Office?—Except the constitutional one of an action.

47747. But none by the Home Office?—No, it is a purely executive office.

47748. It is a purely executive office in which you can only hear one side, plus what the Magistrate tells you?—No, because we have the statement, and as many statements as the man likes to send in. But the people are not confronted, and cannot be confronted.

47749. Nor is the complainant told what the other side says?—No.

47750. But of course the other side is told what he says. You submit all his letters to the Commissioner of Police?—We usually should.

47751. I am not complaining of it in the least?—We should send over his letters whatever they were for inquiry and report.

47752. But you never would hear any answer that he would make to the replies that you receive from the Commissioner?—No. We certainly could not interrogate a man. We should have no right to interrogate a man.

47753. I am not quarrelling with what you are doing, but I want to see how far there is any possibility of a thorough inquiry, except, as you say, before a Court of Law by a person bringing an action?—But I think the Commissioner of Police very often is willing to see people.

47754. I was going on to that because I suppose in these inquiries you depend very largely on what the Commissioner of Police does in his inquiry?—Very largely, necessarily. He is, so to speak, our eyes and hands.

47755. You have his report, and you have before you the reports on which he bases his report?—Yes.

47756. In that case, too, is there any opportunity offered to the complainant to test the accuracy of the statements made in the police reports?—Very often, indeed, the police inquiry would include a further inquiry from the man who made the complaint.

47757. Could you give me an instance, because we have not come across that?—The Commissioner of Police could tell you, I think, better than I could. Take the D'Angely case, for instance, there were certainly communications between the D'Angelys and the police.

47758. I am taking the case of an accusation brought against the police by an individual into which the Commissioner is inquiring, and that accusation is inquired into by means of receiving reports and asking questions of the individual policemen?—Much more than that.

47759. Is there more than that in your inquiry of the police?—Yes, the police would take the evidence of any witness they could get. It is not merely an explanation from the individual policemen, but the police make inquiries from all the witnesses they can get hold of.

47760. When Sir Edward Henry comes I shall have to ask him about that, but I am rather anxious to know what the Home Office view is. I have before me the actual inquiry that was made by the Commissioner in the Gerothwohl case?—That is one particular case.

47761. Yes. Now in a case like that there was no taking of evidence from anybody else but the police. There was no opportunity for checking the statements of the police?—I do not think there was any opportunity of getting any independent evidence there, but in many cases the police examine a dozen witnesses. I was thinking of the case of a man named Flynn the other day. Certainly I have cases before me in which the police take what you may call a proof of all kinds of independent people—anybody they can get at to throw any light on the case.

47762. In the Gerothwohl case there was a very important witness, an independent respectable man, who the police did not ask any questions of, and I took it as part of the system. I am rather astonished to hear from what you say, and I am very glad to hear it, that it is a recognised thing that on any inquiry brought about by a complaint made by a member of the public against the police the police authorities would hear both sides, and investigate the matter in the same way as a Court would investigate it?—Not in the same way that a Court would investigate it. They would take statements. They have no power to administer an oath, or summon people in those cases, but I think I have had cases before me where I have had the proofs of a great many people.

(*Chairman.*) I may remind my honourable colleague that we had in the Braham case evidence showing that in that case the Superintendent or the Sub-divisional Inspector, I am not sure which, did hear, when he was directed to inquire into the matter, not the police only, but Mr. and Mrs. Braham as well, so that Sir Mackenzie is quite right in saying that.

(*Witness.*) I do not know that case, but the case that was in my mind was a case in which constables were directly blamed. In the ordinary case where there is a statement to us, the police take the evidence of every kind of person, and we have statements from all kinds of people submitted to us.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) May I say, Sir, that ex-Inspector Macarthy's case was one in which a lot of independent witnesses were heard before the Commissioner before he dismissed the Inspector.

(*Witness.*) And without their being heard by the Commissioner their statements are taken and forwarded through the Commissioner to the Home Office.

(*Chairman.*) The papers in that case of ex-Inspector Macarthy's were sent to us, but we did not inquire into it.

47763. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I remember Mrs. Braham's case, and that was so?—Mr. Troup calls my attention to page 33 of the White Book, which deals specifically with complaints against police officers: "Rule 56. Complaints against police officers by private persons are, if possible, to be made and recorded in the presence of the accused officer, who will then have

an opportunity of questioning the witnesses if he desires. Rule 57. The statements made by the complainants and witnesses are to be reduced to writing by the police officer dealing with the case, and the persons complaining are to be required to sign their statements."

47764. How was it then that in the Gerothwohl case there was no such inquiry?—That I cannot tell you. The Commissioner could tell you, I daresay. Perhaps Dr. Gerothwohl did not tender himself.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think the answer is that the officer was not made a defaulter. As a rule, where a complaint is considered to be serious and is entertained, the police officer is suspended, and he is put on the defaulters' sheet. Then follows an inquiry of the kind which is mentioned in those regulations in which the accused is confronted with his accuser, but if the complaint is not so regarded by the Superintendent or other officer dealing with it as sufficient to put the officer upon the default sheet, then the inquiry dealt with in those regulations does not take place.

47765. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Yes, I quite see that, and probably that is the explanation. I am not quite sure whether you gave us the number of complaints of this kind that would come to the Home Office in the course of a year?—No, I think Mr. Troup can give that. I have not seen more than two or three in the course of a year, but Mr. Troup could tell you exactly, I think.

47766. (*Chairman.*) Just following what my honourable colleague has been putting to you, I should like to ask a few more questions. The course that the proceedings consequent upon Dr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette's complaint took appears to have been this: he wrote to you first of all two or three letters?—I was abroad.

47767. That was explained, and we understand that. We see how that occurred?—Instead of writing officially he wrote to me privately.

47768. There seems to have been no delay in dealing with the case, although you were abroad. It appears that the letter which was addressed to you privately reached you when you were not far from London?—It reached me down in the Riviera, and I forwarded it back to the office to have it dealt with officially in my absence.

47769. Nothing turns upon that, but the office did in consequence of Dr. Gerothwohl's complaint call for a report from the Chief Commissioner?—Yes.

47770. The report of the Chief Commissioner is dated the 25th April, 1906, and is *primâ facie* a confidential document?—Yes.

47771. That document has not, in fact, been published, but the document contains a reference to certain inquiries. It appears from the Chief Commissioner's report that what he did was to call for a report from a subordinate?—Yes.

47772. The subordinate was Inspector Berry, and the enclosure which has been used for the purposes of the cross-examination of the witnesses is headed: "Report by Inspector Berry submitted by Sub-Divisional Mackay and Superintendent Mann." Then follows the report of Inspector Berry, which was handed you by the Chief Commissioner. Then his report also enclosed reports from the police constables?—Yes.

47773. He calls them in his document "Reports." The constables themselves call them statements—"Statement by P.C. Isaacson, statement by P.C. Wallington, and statement by P.C. Divers"?—Yes.

47774. Then the only materials the Chief Commissioner had when he wrote his report to you was first a report from Inspector Berry and three statements made by police constables?—Yes.

47775. Then all those documents, the report of Inspector Berry, and the three statements or reports of the police constables were reports of officers against whom charges of misconduct were made?—They were their explanations, I suppose.

47776. No, it is a report. The Office had called upon the Chief Commissioner to report upon this matter, and he bases his report upon a report by Inspector Berry and upon statements by three constables?—Yes.

47777. I am putting these points so that you may understand what is in our minds. Dr. Gerothwohl, in his letter of the 12th April, uses these words: "The evidence given by the defendants and accepted by the Magistrate reveals brutal methods of treatment and procedure by the constables indicating a grave state of affairs at the Vine Street Station, and denoting culpable negligence, not to say encouragement, on the part of the Inspector." What Mr. Dickinson and I have been putting these questions for is to ask whether you thought it was right that when the Chief Commissioner was asked to make a report he himself should simply ask one of the incriminated officers to report upon the matter?—I think when an officer is incriminated the Commissioner is right in asking for his explanation, and to hear what the man has to say.

47778. The suggestion is this, that the Chief Commissioner, or one of the Assistant Commissioners, ought to have summoned Inspector Berry and all the other officers mentioned before him, and to have examined them, whereas what the Chief Commissioner did was simply to call for a report from Inspector Berry, who was the very person whose conduct in the charge room was complained of. That is the suggestion?—No, I do not think that was done. I think they were summoned to Scotland Yard and made the statements.

47779. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) That was later?—It may have been later, but there was an investigation in Scotland Yard.

47780. Yes, on the 25th April?—There were various stages of the case. I was not in England myself at the time, and I cannot tell you the details of it. What happened as regards myself was I thought on my return there were difficulties in the case, and I afterwards had two personal interviews with the Magistrate and got his personal views.

47781. (*Chairman.*) It is not that aspect of the matter that we are concerned with. What we understand is this—that the Home Office called upon the Chief Commissioner to make an inquiry into certain allegations made by Dr. Gerothwohl?—Not necessarily an inquiry—a report.

47782. And he had presumably before him (I understand he did have before him) a copy of Dr. Gerothwohl's letter of the 12th April?—Yes, that is so.

47783. One of the allegations made by Dr. Gerothwohl is that Inspector Berry was guilty of culpable negligence?—Yes.

47784. That document of the 12th April was before the Chief Commissioner after your letter asking the Chief Commissioner to make inquiry into the matter?—Yes.

47785. The Commissioner thereupon simply, as far as we can understand, calls upon Inspector Berry to make the report?—I think you will find there was more than that, but I am not quite sure. Perhaps the Commissioner himself will tell you. I think you will find a good deal more than that was done, but I may be mistaken.

47786. We know in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Braham that a most careful inquiry was made by a Superintendent on the spot, and the Brahams were asked to be present, and the whole matter gone into.

(*Mr. Troup.*) The Assistant Commissioner examined the officers at Scotland Yard.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) My point was that that inquiry was merely asking questions of these officers. There was no possibility of checking the accuracy of them.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think you will find from the dates that those reports were obtained before the Home Office had asked for an inquiry.

47787. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) The inquiry is not referred to in the Commissioner's letter to the Home Office, although they are of the same date?—There were also personal interviews with the Commissioner and the Secretary of State with regard to the case.

47788. But no personal interviews with the persons who knew most about it?—No. But, of course, the Secretary of State is concerned only with the discipline of the police, and not with the party's remedy.

47789. (*Chairman.*) Then I do find that following upon that the Chief Commissioner appears to have directed an inquiry by Major Wodehouse, and he does not take evidence, but he does personally interrogate the constables mentioned?—I am not sure what happened. Did Dr. Gerothwohl wish to give evidence, or make any statement before Major Wodehouse or not? I do not remember the details of the case.

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47790. The course taken appears to me to be pretty plain. The Chief Commissioner upon receipt of your application and the letter of Dr. Gerothwohl called upon Inspector Berry first of all to make a report, and he did so, and enclosed the statements of three constables?—Yes.

47791. Then the inquiry is held by Assistant-Commissioner Wodehouse, in which he hears the men and interrogates them himself. Do you think that was a satisfactory method of proceeding?—I cannot say without knowing more about the facts of the particular case. As I tell you, I was abroad at that time.

47792. It looks to me as though the first step the Chief Commissioner would in the natural course of things have taken would be to ask the Assistant-Commissioner to make an inquiry?—I think you would ask a man first for his explanation, and if you thought the explanation was not satisfactory you would then have an inquiry. I should think that was the natural course to take. The substantial question before the Commissioner is, is the man to be punished or not as a matter of discipline? If Dr. Gerothwohl had a grievance his remedy is clearly open to him.

47793. Quite so, but Major Tarry said that at Leeds the only inquiries he made were made with a view to discipline, but he told us that in any case except the most trivial cases he himself sent for the constables against whom misconduct was alleged, and heard any of the witnesses, the complainant, and so on?—Of course you may be able to do a good deal with a small force that you cannot do with a force of 16,000 men.

47794. We could not expect the Chief Commissioner to do that in London, but there is an Assistant-Commissioner, and, in fact, I was leading up to a suggestion I should like to put to you—that is, that one of the Assistant-Commissioners should be charged with the duty of making these inquiries and going about London. For instance, we found in the Braham case, in which an inquiry did take place, it was done locally. The Assistant-Commissioner did not intervene. Do you think it would be an advantage if there were an Assistant-Commissioner specially qualified for that kind of work, whose principal duty it should be to conduct these inquiries?—I can hardly answer that off-hand. I do not know whether there would be sufficient work for a man of that kind.

47795. There are three Assistant-Commissioners?—The present Assistant-Commissioners have their hands pretty full. They are overworked.

47796. But this is part of their work as we know, because Assistant-Commissioner Wodehouse did hold an inquiry in this case?—Yes, but if you had to have those inquiries very often you would have to have another Assistant-Commissioner. That is a question of expense mainly.

47797. Would it be an advantage, in your judgment, to have an Assistant-Commissioner whose qualifications were some special qualifications—say legal qualifications?—All I can say is the complaints that come before me are so very few and far between that I think for a single, what I may call accidental, case it would not be worth while.

47798. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is not there generally an Assistant-Commissioner who is a barrister?—One is a barrister, Assistant-Commissioner Bruce is a barrister, and I am not quite sure about Mr. Macnaghten.

47799. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What do you mean by saying if you had to have an inquiry into all these cases you would have to have additional Assistants?—They have all their hands full at present.

47800. But you say the inquiries are so few?—The complaints that I have had are very few, but I rather thought Sir David Brynmor Jones thought the inquiries should be multipied, and that the ordinary inquiries which go on before Inspectors should be superseded by these much more formal inquiries held locally, and that instead of getting statements from the Superintendent an Assistant-Commissioner should be detailed to do it.

47801. (*Chairman.*) There is one matter that I omitted to ask about, and that is about a certain entry which we have found made in the charge-sheets. There was a case, I think it was Mrs. Braham's case, in which the Magistrate said, "Case dismissed—nothing against defendant at all." Then when we looked at the charge-sheet it was found that the clerk of the court had entered "Not sufficient evidence" underneath the word "discharged"?—A non-suit, in effect.

47802. A police inquiry was evidently threatened in that case, and was in fact held, and it suggested to my learned colleague and myself at once that that was an entry put in by the clerk of a rather friendly character towards the constable, because what one would infer from that was that if there had been a little more evidence the Magistrate would have convicted, whereas what happened was that he thought there was absolutely nothing in the case, and not a word against the defendant. Mr. Titterton, the clerk of the court, however, has come before us to explain that has nothing on earth to do as far as he knows with any friendly feeling towards the police, but is simply done by order of the Home Office, with a view to certain statistical information. That is what he suggested to us. Perhaps we can ask Mr. Troup about that?—As regards statistics, Mr. Troup will be able to explain it. I do not understand it myself.

47803. It is done in consequence of a letter from the Home Office of the 8th August, 1893, when Mr. Asquith was Home Secretary.

(*Mr. Troup.*) The object is to distinguish between cases which are dismissed on the merits and cases which are disposed of under Section 16 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act.

47804. (*Chairman.*) But it appears that this is their way of dealing with it. It is quite misleading, because this was a case of dismissal in which the person was innocent?—That I know nothing about. I have not seen the letter, and I am afraid I could give you no information upon it. I may say this. A vast number of cases are dealt with on the principle of "Not guilty, but don't do it again." As a county magistrate I have again and again been perfectly satisfied that an offence had been committed.

47805. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) In this case it was not so?—I know nothing about that case.

47806. (*Chairman.*) It is not fair to put "Not sufficient evidence" in a case where a Magistrate dismissed the case because he did not believe the constable?—Certainly not, but I know nothing about that particular case. I know in many cases when I have been sitting as a Magistrate one says "Not guilty, but don't do it again."

47807. I understand you do not know anything about these forms, but we have been told the forms have been sanctioned by the Home Office?—I cannot speak to that. That was before my time.

47808. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) I want to be quite clear, as I think I am, that in your opinion these inquiries held at Scotland Yard, whether they are inquiries under the Assistant Commissioner or not, have no further object than of a disciplinary kind?—Simply that, and also it informs the Secretary of State as to what the story of the police is.

47809. Its object is not to show that a complainant is innocent or guilty?—His proper way of establishing that is by his action in a court of law, where the evidence is on oath and tried by an independent Judge. We are concerned with punishing a constable who has done wrong.

47810. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) But for that purpose you may say it is not the duty of the private person to bring an action?—If he is aggrieved that is the best way, and it is the only possible way of publicly vindicating his character that I know of. A letter from the Home Office would not help him. In certain cases the Home Secretary naturally, if he thinks a mistake has been made and a private person complains, expresses his regret to the person that he has been inconvenienced through the action of the officers of the police, but that is no satisfaction to a man who has been injured.

47811. (*Chairman.*) But supposing a man says, "I will not bring the action because I do not believe the constables who arrested me are worth powder and shot, but I do ask you as Home Secretary to see that they are punished for the grievous wrong they have done me." He may take that view, which was the view taken in one of these cases that came before us?—Certainly; and then we have to make up our minds on the best material we have got as to whether a man deserves punishment or not.

47812. Then I understand the Home Office would have been content with the report made by the Chief Commissioner and by the inquiry made by the Assistant

Commissioner in that case of Dr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette?—No, by no means. I personally had an interview with the Magistrate about it and got his opinion. The case had been investigated before a very experienced Magistrate, and I was very anxious to get his views, and I had a personal interview with that Magistrate, and the Secretary of State had one also.

47813. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Of course the case is not tried then?—Yes, the case had been tried.

47814. Not the particular allegations of Dr. Gerothwohl?—Dr. Gerothwohl had been tried.

47815. He was discharged?—Yes, and I wanted to know what the Magistrate's impression was.

47816. Therefore the case against the police had not been tried in any way?—The case against the police was what happened before the Magistrate—the evidence given before the Magistrate.

47817. (*Chairman.*) What I meant was this. I see from the correspondence that some questions were asked in April, and then after that this Commission was appointed, but I take it if this Commission had not been appointed the Home Office would have rested content with the communication from the Magistrate, with the report of the Chief Commissioner, and the report of the inquiry held by the Assistant Commissioner Wodehouse?—We might or might not. I am not sure.

47818. Would you carry this opinion of yours, according to your practice, further than that?—What I meant was this: I do not know whether the Commissioner of Police, on the materials he had before him at that time, would have attached any blame to any constable or not. I cannot tell you that. He will tell you.

47819. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You say you may or may not, but surely in that particular case, so far as the Home Office was concerned, it was concluded. You had stated to him that you had made an inquiry, and if he wanted to take any further steps he must bring an action?—Yes.

Sir M. D. Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I.

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47820. Therefore you had concluded it. You would not have gone any further?—No, we should have gone no further. If he had brought his action we should have reconsidered the case, by the light of the evidence given in court.

47821. The exact words are these: "28th April, 1906. —Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he has caused careful inquiry to be made in the matter of your letters of the 12th and 22nd instant with regard to the conduct of certain Metropolitan Police officers on the night of the 7th-8th instant, and, while he fully accepts the decision of the Magistrate dismissing the charge of drunkenness, and is glad to believe that the police officers who were maintaining order in Piccadilly in circumstances of great difficulty were mistaken in this point, he finds himself unable to take action of the kind suggested in your letter." That was for further inquiry?—Yes.

47822. At that time, at any rate, you were satisfied with what had been done?—I think so.

47823. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) It goes on referring to the grave charges that were made.

47824. (*Chairman.*) Then you very properly point out the proper way is by proceeding in a court of law?—We should very much have liked that case to have gone to a court of law with regard to one particular aspect of it.

47825. (*Chairman.*) The Commissioners are very greatly indebted to you, Sir Mackenzie, for the evidence you have given to them?—If we can give you any further information we shall be glad to do so.

Mr. Charles Edward Troup, c.b., sworn.

47826. (*Chairman.*) You are an Assistant Secretary of State in the Home Office?—Yes.

47827. You have also been called to the Bar, I understand?—Yes.

47828. Have you ever practised?—No, I was in the Home Office before I was called.

47829. How long have you been in the Home Office?—Since 1881. I have held my present position for four years, since 1903.

47830. The information that you have given us in regard to the police is founded upon your experience in the Home Office?—Yes.

47831. I think I may pass over the more general part of the evidence given by Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, based on similar but also other experience in this way. You have heard what Sir Mackenzie Chalmers has told us?—Yes.

47832. Do you agree with the opinions he expressed?—Yes, generally. There are one or two things I should like to add to what he has said. For instance, as regards the power of arrest. The question was asked of him whether further power of arrest was required. I think I may say there are certain cases in which the police certainly require further powers of arrest. The case which has most prominently come before us has been bye-laws made by the London County Council, where there is no power to arrest even an offender who does not give his name and address.

47833. What kind of bye-law are you thinking of?—There are various bye-laws. The bye-law that touches on the subject of this Commission is the bye-law as to indecent behaviour, but there are other bye-laws where the same difficulty arises.

47834. We had a case in which a Mr. Baker was asked for his name and address in the first instance with a view of proceedings under the bye-law apparently. You think the constable ought to have power of summary arrest in a case of that kind?—In certain cases certainly.

47835. That is a very broad and general bye-law, is it not?—It is aimed at a very definite class of cases.

47836. Then I am afraid we are not thinking of the same indecent behaviour. Indecent behaviour is about as vague a term as you could have in the law. "Indecent" simply means unaccustomed, does it not?—It is aimed at something much more definite than that.

Mr. C. E Troup, C.B.

47837. If the law is aimed at something definite, I should think the bye-law ought to be made definite itself, and be put in a concrete form?—The point is there is a great number of County Council bye-laws under which the police are very often unable to take effective proceedings, because they have no power to arrest even a defendant whose name and address they cannot obtain.

47838. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Is that the case with all bye-laws throughout the country?—It is the case with all bye-laws for "good rule and government."

47839. Is that a provision of the law, or is it because in very many bye-laws the Home Office has not given the power of arrest?—The Home Office has no power to include such a provision in the bye-laws.

47840. (*Chairman.*) I think I am entitled to ask you the question, after your long experience at the Home Office, how do you think, on the whole, the Metropolitan Police Force discharge their duties?—I think surprisingly well. I think it is extraordinary, considering the enormous area they cover, and the large size of the force, how few complaints one hears as to their conduct.

47841. You heard the questions I put to Sir Mackenzie Chalmers as regards the proceedings in the charge room. Have you any remarks to make about that?—I agree that it would be very undesirable to have any sort of preliminary judicial hearing in the charge room. The duty of the officer in charge of the charge room is to see that no mistake has been made, so far as possible, but he is an executive and not a judicial officer. He has a very serious responsibility in seeing that an arrest has not been made in a case where there is no power to arrest or where there is no reasonable ground for arresting, but it is not his business to weigh the evidence and to say whether the charge can be substantiated or not.

47842. Have you any criticism to make upon the language of the statutory provisions relating to the three classes of offences that come within our terms of reference?—Not as regard drunkenness. I think everything is covered there. As regards disorder, there is the curious position that the power to arrest is wider and more general than the definite criminal charges

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which can be brought against the person arrested. I do not know that very much practical difficulty arises from that.

47843. Will you explain that answer a little more?—The police have power to arrest any "disorderly, loose, or idle person," but, of course, that person, when brought before the Magistrate, cannot be convicted on a charge of being disorderly, loose and idle. When the case comes before the Magistrate, the thing must be formulated into some more definite criminal charge under one of the criminal sections in the Act.

47844. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You mean the power to arrest any disorderly person, although he is not disorderly?—There may be a case which does not come under any penal provision. The charge is left to the decision of the Magistrate afterwards, or he may bind the person over to keep the peace.

47845. (*Chairman.*) As I understand it, in order that we may get it clear upon the notes, a constable is given a certain power of arrest by the Act you are referring to, and the words are "Loose, idle, and disorderly persons." A constable having arrested a loose and disorderly person brings him before a justice of the peace, and before the justice of the peace he may charge him with any offence, if there is any sufficient evidence of it?—Later on the particular offence must be formulated.

47846. He must specify his offence?—Yes, before the person can be convicted, but the power of arrest is very wide indeed.

47847. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You can arrest a disorderly person, but if all you can prove is he was disorderly he must be discharged?—Or be bound over.

47848. What is the section?—Section 64 of the Metropolitan Police Act of 1839, and there is also a section in the Act of 1829.

47849. The constable may arrest all loose, idle, or disorderly persons who he may find disturbing the public peace, or who he may have occasion to suspect of having committed, and so forth. Do you mean to say he could not be convicted of that?—He could not be convicted under that section. There is no penalty imposed by that section; there is only a power of arrest. I do not think any practical difficulty arises out of it.

47850. (*Chairman.*) Then, with regard to the third head of our inquiry, solicitation, have you any remark to make?—With regard to solicitation, one has a state of things where it would seem that the Magistrates, in order to deal with solicitation in the streets, have either to accept very slight evidence of annoyance, or perhaps to strain the law as regards indecent or insulting behaviour. It seems to me this state of things rather points to the necessity of some amendment of the law on that point. I should say, from the police point of view, it would certainly be desirable that they should be able to deal with solicitation by prostitutes in England without the necessity of proving annoyance. It would enormously simplify the work of the police if the qualification as regards annoyance were repealed. There is a great deal to be said on both sides, but it seems to me the fact that the Magistrates are rather pressed into the position of convicting on slight evidence as regards annoyance indicates that public opinion demands a strengthening of the law on that point.

47851. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) The Magistrates are now willing to infer annoyance?—Most Magistrates, not all Magistrates, are willing to infer annoyance from what was seen by the constable, and sometimes, apparently, on rather slight evidence.

47852. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) When both sections are made use of, they may or may not be applicable to the particular way in which the solicitation is carried out in the streets. That is what it comes to?—Yes.

47853. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you think if those words were struck out, then the Acts would be sufficient?—Yes, I think so. I should only fear that it might almost go too far if those words were struck out.

47854. (*Chairman.*) If those words were struck out, even if the gentleman agreed to go when solicited, the lady would be guilty of an offence?—That would be so—it would be treating solicitation in the streets as an improper thing. The view of the law would then be that the street is not the place where such a thing is to be allowed. There is a great deal to be said on both sides, but I am certain, from the police point of view, as making their position straight and free from doubt that would be an improvement. This is the law now in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and a Committee of the House of Lords recommended this amendment of the law.

47855. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When you say some of the Magistrates, or most Magistrates, are there Magistrates in London who definitely take the other view. I know there are some in the country?—I think there are Magistrates who very very much prefer to convict under another section. There are some Courts where they do not bring charges under the section relating to annoyance.

47856. They bring them under the Vagrancy Act?—Yes, in some of the Courts it is always under the Vagrancy Act or under Sub-section 11 of Section 54 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839.

47857. "Every common prostitute wandering in the public streets and behaving in a riotous and indecent manner." You mean they take the charge under that section?—There are some Magistrates who certainly prefer to do it. I forget whether any of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates actually do.

(*Chairman.*) You mean that one of the learned Magistrates did use that section of the Vagrancy Act.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) Then you must prove she is behaving in a riotous or indecent manner.

47858. (*Chairman.*) One Magistrate told us that besides the soliciting or importuning a very slight thing is enough?—Yes, putting the hand on the man's arm is regarded as indecent behaviour.

47859. But the same Magistrate also added that in most of the cases he deals with under the Act, having regard to the class of persons, there was undoubtedly conduct which anybody would call indecent, and as to the indecency of which there was no doubt?—There is a decision of the High Court which shows it is entirely a question of fact for the Magistrate as to what constitutes indecency.

47860. What do you say as to the alleged bribery of the police? Has anything ever come before you in your official capacity which leads you to think that that kind of thing takes place?—No, I think nothing. We have had one or two complaints of bribery. I got someone to go through the complaints against the Metropolitan Police, which we have received in the Home Office during the last three years, 1904, 1905, and 1906, and amongst them there are three or four complaints of bribery. One or two of them were perfectly trivial representations, without any sort of ground on which one could make an inquiry. Then there was Platt's case—his complaint to the Home Office was made after an officer had been dismissed. Then there was another which was anonymous and apparently insane, and then there was a complaint from a man named Stevens, who had been convicted of coining. He brought a very definite charge against a particular police-sergeant of being in the pay of certain clubs which had been raided by the police. Inquiry was made into that statement by the Commissioner, and it was found that this sergeant had been removed from the district where those clubs were before the clubs were even opened. The man who made the charge did not know of his transfer, and he charged this sergeant with being in the pay of the clubs at a time when he had already been removed to another district and could not possibly have come into contact with the two clubs. It was simply a malicious charge, made without any foundation whatever.

47861. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Were any further steps taken in a case like that, or did you at once accept that as settling the question?—That was the result of the Commissioner's report. I do not know the exact nature of the inquiries he made.

47862. Would that information be communicated to this man Stevens?—This man Stevens, as a matter of fact, was and still is in prison, and I do not think it was communicated to him.

47863. May we have the list of complaints?—I will have the figures prepared and hand them in on the next occasion.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

Thursday, 6th June 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).

RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Esq., K.C., M.P.

WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).

CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).

J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).

J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Captain JOHN WILLIAM NOTT BOWER, sworn.

Captain J. W. N. Bower.

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47864. (*Chairman.*) You were educated at Sandhurst, and went into the Army?—Yes.

47865. Which regiment were you in?—I served in the 33rd Regiment and the 8th King's, and subsequently in the 5th West York Militia.

47866. Then you joined the Irish Constabulary?—Yes.

47867. And then you became Chief Constable of Leeds, and then Chief Constable of Liverpool?—Yes, I was appointed Chief Constable of Liverpool in 1881.

47868. Afterwards you were appointed Chief Commissioner of Police for the City of London?—Yes, in 1902.

47869. You have had from our Secretary a memorandum or syllabus of heads of evidence?—Yes.

47870. You have been good enough to send us a statement of your evidence, and I think perhaps the best way of proceeding will be for me to read the general head and then ask you to make your statement?—Certainly.

47871. As to the general manner in which the Metropolitan Police discharge their duty in regard to the three classes of cases referred to the Commission, what have you to say?—I have had a knowledge of their work generally, and I have naturally felt a strong interest in observing it for the last 25 years, and for the last five, during the time I have been Commissioner in the City, of course I have had a very intimate and constant knowledge. I am convinced that the duties generally of the Metropolitan Police are performed with intelligence, discretion, consideration, and trustworthiness. In saying this of course I admit there have been errors of judgment and some black sheep occasionally. If that were not so the police force would be more than human, but I do not hesitate to say that if you take any other class of the community—even the higher professions, such as the Army, the Navy, the Law, or the Church—I do not believe you could find any body of 16,000 men and subject their actions to close scrutiny over a very large number of years who would come out of that scrutiny with a better record than the Metropolitan Police do. I have seen them under all sorts of circumstances, their tempers often very severely tried, and I must say I have the greatest admiration for the way in which they perform their duty, and I have an absolute faith in their honesty and trustworthiness.

47872. Then, as to the duty of the City Police in similar cases, and the manner in which their duties are discharged, do you wish to make some kind of comparison?—The duties of the City Police are practically identical with those of the Metropolitan Police, but necessarily, owing to the condition of the City of London, their duties in connection with the three classes of cases that are being specially considered are less onerous than those of the Metropolitan Police.

47873. Can you tell us how the City Police is organised in the City of London?—The City Police is organised under the City of London Police Act, 1839, 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 94. I do not know whether you would wish me to quote the different sections.

47874. I should think that is not necessary, but you may tell us the system of grading the officers?—The strength of the City Police Force is 1,006, which consists of one Commissioner, one Assistant-Commissioner, one Chief Clerk (who is also Chief Superintendent), two Assistant-Clerks (graded as Chief Inspector and Inspector), one Superintendent of the Detective Department, one Superintendent of the Executive Department, three Chief Inspectors of Districts, one Chief Detective Inspector, fifteen District Inspectors, nine Detective Inspectors, twenty Station Inspectors, seventy-four sergeants in uniform, twelve sergeants (detective), and 865 constables, and in addition to those men there is one sergeant and fifty-nine constables employed on private service.

47875. That is 1,006 plus sixty for the City of London?—Yes.

47876. Can you tell me what the resident population of the City of London is. By residents I mean the night occupiers?—About 26,923 (last census).

47877. And then, of course, by day there is an enormous influx from all parts?—Yes, an enormous influx.

47878. Has any estimate ever been formed of the total number of persons actually within the limits of the City of London, say, at 12 o'clock on a week day?—There was some years ago, and, speaking from recollection only, I think it was estimated at between 300,000 and 400,000.

47879. But it must vary constantly, I suppose?—I think it is steadily increasing, because we find that the resident population of the City is steadily decreasing. Any houses there are are being gradually turned into offices, and that necessarily increases the day population *pro rata* with the decrease of night population.

47880. Then a force of nearly 1,100 to a resident population of, say, 26,923, would be a large one?—Yes, it would be excessive, no doubt, for the night population, and I think that is shown clearly by the way our duties are distributed. Whereas in most police forces there would be nearly twice as many men on duty at night as there are in the day time, in the City we have three times as many men on duty in the day time as we have at night.

47881. You find that the 1,066 men you have are ample for your purposes?—They are sufficient, I think.

47882. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Has there been any increase of recent years?—I think there was an increase about seven years ago—that was about two years before I came to the City.

47883. (*Chairman.*) You might perhaps tell us what are the duties of each grade, so that we may compare them with the duties of the Metropolitan Police?—The Chief Superintendent and Chief Clerk has charge of the clerical department at my office, and he exercises jurisdiction over matters connected with the force generally. The Superintendent of the Detective Department has charge of all criminal matters, and is responsible for the conduct of the officers and constables attached to the detective department. The Executive Superintendent supervises generally the

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outside work of the police and the work at the various stations. He visits the men and the stations at uncertain periods. He also attends the Courts during the hearing of important cases, particularly when it is likely that the conduct of the police may be called in question. He assists by making and carrying out the arrangements for pubic functions; he is responsible for the due performance of the duties of the officers in charge of recruits and other staff officers. The Chief Inspector of the District is responsible for the discipline and proper performance of the police duties in his district—in fact, his duties are those which are performed elsewhere by a Divisional Superintendent. He personally investigates as far as possible all matters of complaint arising in his district. He has immediate charge of two police divisions, and is expected to have a personal knowledge of all officers and constables in his district, so as to be able at any time to give such information in that direction as I might require.

47884. Upon that, may I ask you how many officers there are in a district?—Roughly speaking, there would be about 300 officers.

47885. So that the Chief Inspector of the District is practically Superintendent of the district, and is personally acquainted with all the officers?—Yes. I am of opinion that that is the largest number of men who ought to be under a Superintendent, because it is impossible for a man to have that personal knowledge either of men or of their work if he has a number in excess of that.

47886. In the case of the Metropolitan Police Force, the corresponding officer seems to have a very much larger number of men?—I believe up to 1,000 in many cases, which seems to me quite unwieldy.

47887. At any rate, the fact is that your Chief Inspector has under his care and supervision only some 300 men?—Yes.

47888. Whereas the corresponding officer in the Metropolitan Police Force has about 1,000 men?—That is so, and I may say with reference to that, when I was in Liverpool we found that the divisions were getting to an unwieldy size, running up to 600 or 700 men, and we increased the number of the divisions and Superintendents, so as to bring them down again to 250 or 300 men, which, in my opinion, and in the opinion of the authorities at that time in Liverpool, was quite as many as one man could effectively supervise.

47889. 1,000 men would be a complete regiment according to our Army theory, I suppose?—It seems to me at the present moment, comparing it with the Army, that you have a very strong regiment commanded by one sergeant-major.

47890. In the Army, what is the average number of men directly under a sergeant-major?—A sergeant-major has no number of men directly under him. He is really a sort of staff officer, who acts under the adjutant, who again acts under the colonel.

47891. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You mean that the Superintendent is not a commisioned officer?—No. I should like to say as the question has been put that I am not at all suggesting he should be. I am suggesting that his command should be brought down to a reasonable number.

47892. (*Chairman.*) Then I suppose in the Army a Sergeant-Major has sergeants under him?—Yes. The Sergeant-Major in the Army is practically the assistant of the Adjutant, who is a commissioned officer, and who is staff-officer to the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the battalion. The next rank is that of District Inspector, and they have two classes of duty. First, reserve at the station. The Inspector on that duty assists the Chief Inspector in all matters connected with the general work of the station. He investigates charges, complaints, etc., and admits prisoners to bail in accordance with the provisions of the City Police Act. He is responsible that all such matters are properly entered in the books kept for the purpose, and that reports are submitted of any matter requiring to be dealt with. The other Inspectors are employed on patrol duties. They exercise direct supervision over the sergeants and constables on duty in the streets, and take charge generally of all matters occurring in the streets in the absence of a superior officer. They visit and supervise the work at the stations during the time the reserve Inspector is not on duty. Then the Station Inspector is responsible for the general clerical work of the station, and, in the absence of the Chief Inspector or Inspector, investigates charges, complaints, and so forth, and generally deals with such matters as those officers would do if present. He is responsible that all prisoners are visited at least once every hour, and that necessary refreshment is supplied to them.

47893. When you say that in the absence of the Chief Inspector or Inspector he investigates charges, complaints, etc., you mean that he is the officer at the station to whom a Constable who has arrested a prisoner makes the charge?—That is so. If the reserve Inspector is present the reserve Inspector himself would take the charge. If he is absent the Station Inspector, who is doing clerical duty always at the station, would do it.

47894. Then as to the sergeants?—The sergeants are in charge of a section, and are responsible that the constables under their immediate control do their duty properly. The sergeant receives reports from constables of all occurrences that they are called upon to take action in except as regards charges, and submits them to the officer in charge of the station. I may say that in addition to the Inspectors and Station Inspectors there is always a constable on duty at the station for the purpose of attending to the prisoners and other duties. That really is a short description of the duties of the officers. Of course the constable is in charge of the beat.

47895. Again for the purpose of comparison you might tell us what the hours of duty are of the various grades?—With regard to the Superintendent and the Chief Inspectors there is no limit. The District Inspector goes on reserve to do duty from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening. Those, of course, are the busy hours in the City. We have not much work after 6 o'clock, as there would be in the Metropolitan district. The patrolling Inspectors do duty in different reliefs from 6.30 to 2.30, and from 2.30 to 10.30, and from 10.30 to 6.30. Those are the three reliefs. The Station Inspectors always do duty in three reliefs, from 7 to 3, from 3 to 11, and from 11 to 7. Then with regard to sergeants and constables on beat duty, the first relief does duty from 6 to 10, and from 2 to 6. The second relief does duty from 10 to 2 and from 6 to 10. The night duty work from 10 to 6, with half an hour's allowance for refreshment. Then sergeants and constables regulating traffic do duty from 8 to 5, from 9 to 6, and from 10 to 7, and have a time allowance of at least an hour for refreshment. Then we have patrol duty, and in the day time these men muster with the men on beat duty or with those regulating traffic as required. When the traffic man goes off for refreshment his work is taken up by one of the men on patrol. Then with regard to the night duty patrols they are on duty from 5 to 1, and from 6 to 2 a.m., with half an hour for refreshment. The total number of constables employed in the streets on beat duty are 121 each relief by day, and 181 by night. Then there are 214 regulating traffic. The day patrols are 58, and the night patrols 35.

47896. Then with regard to the promotion of officers, what have you to say?—Promotion from the rank of constable to that of sergeant is upon a general system. About once a year all men of from six to twelve years' service, who desire to be considered for promotion, are told to send in their names. These names are then considered by a Board consisting of the Assistant Commissioner, the Executive Superintendent, and the three Chief Inspectors of districts, who, acting upon their general knowledge of the men, and upon careful inquiry made with regard to their conduct and fitness, allot marks not exceeding 50 to each man according to the degree of "Efficiency in practical police duty," and "Fitness for higher rank," which they consider him to possess. Those men who receive 25 (half) marks or upwards, are nominated by the Board for examination. The examination is held by the Assistant Commissioner, assisted by the Chief Clerk, and the Detective and Executive Superintendents. Subjects and marks are:—Efficiency 50, allotted by Board already alluded to. Theory of police duty (including the writing of a report), 50. Spelling, 35. Handwriting, 35. Arithmetic, 30. Total, 200. From those obtaining the highest number of marks a sufficient number of men (at the last examination 12) to fill the probable vacancies during the coming year, are placed upon what may be termed the "Waiting list." Those unsuccessful in getting upon this list are again allowed to apply to be considered so long as they remain within the limits of service, 6 and 12 years. Promotions to Station Inspector and to higher ranks, are made by the personal selec-

tion of the Commissioner, who acts on his own knowledge of the man's general qualifications, the information obtained from his immediate superiors, his education, and (so far as possible) weight is given to the length of his service.

47897. As to the filling up of vacancies to the office as Station Inspector and higher grades, do you think it would be expedient to have the power to nominate men from outside—men who have never been, say, in a Police Force?—I should not like to suggest any appointment of men from outside to any grade in the Police Force up to that of Superintendent. I think they are the men who are best qualified in every way to fulfil the duties, but if you put the question to me as to whether I consider that any change ought to be made with regard to the appointment of officers or the inauguration of a system of officering above the rank of Superintendent I think a change might be made beneficially.

47898. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Not including Superintendents?—Not including Superintendents. With regard to that I should say I think there is a double reason for not touching on the promotion to the rank of Superintendents by appointing them from outside. I think in the first place the duties are such as require a very long and intimate association with the police conditions of the place where the man is serving, and for that reason that no man who has not had practical experience in the streets is really well fitted to discharge those duties. Another reason I think is this, that if you want to get a really suitable class of man as a constable there must be a certain number of prizes held out to induce that right class of man to enter the Police Force, and I think that the prizes which are held out by promotion up to the rank of Superintendent are none too high to induce the right class of man to join the police. I have already said that I consider the divisions that the Superintendents have to control are too large, but that does not affect, to my mind, the question of promotion, or the question of pay.

47899. (*Chairman.*) Then the higher offices are the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners and the Chief Constable?—Yes. With reference to that point, of course, I do not think my views probably coincide with those of many other officers of the Police Force. I think the present system is entirely wrong, and I have held that view for very many years. In fact, more than 25 years ago, at the request of Sir Edmund Jenkinson, who at that time was attached to the Home Office, I submitted a memorandum that possibly is in the Home Office up to the present day, giving my views very strongly upon the point. I think that if you want to have the Police Force managed as intelligently and as well as is possible you want to have a class of officers who have had good preliminary education. I do not hesitate to say that I should prefer a man who has had a University education or something similar to it, and who, in addition to that, has had a training in police work from his early years. At the present time the appointments of chief constables and the higher ranks (I am not speaking only of the Metropolis, but of the whole country) are filled up really from two classes, either promotion from the ranks or by the bringing in of Army officers who have probably not had any administrative experience in the Army, and who have all their experience in work in civil life to learn after they have taken up a responsible position. I think either of those two classes do not give the officers that are required to get the most efficient possible work out of the police of the country. My idea, generally, would be that you should open up a career for officers of police, that you should take men of the class and education that you at present get to fill the positions of the higher divisions of the Civil Service. You would take men in that way, as a rule, who have had a good public school and University education, who consequently take a wider view of life generally than a man who has not had those advantages, and you take him into the police at a time when he is young and capable of learning, and I should suggest he should not be at once put into a responsible position, but he should be put in a position where he would gradually learn his work and qualify himself for filling a higher office. I believe a system of that sort would work; it would no doubt be expensive at first, but whether ultimately it might not lead to a reduction of expenditure is a question which would have to solve itself.

47900. Your reference to the Home Office suggests to me this question: by whom are you, as Commissioner, appointed?—I hold my appointment from the Corporation of the City of London, subject to His Majesty's approval. The Home Office approve my appointment, and I hold it subject to the approval, in the first place, of the Court of Aldermen, and, in the second place, of the Home Office.

47901. Do the Home Office ever communicate to you in reference to complaints in regard to cases that have been heard in the City of London?—I constantly have communications from the Home Office.

47902. Do you make any report straight to the Home Office when such a communication reaches you?—Yes. I should say with regard to the Police Committee of the City of London their control is purely financial. The position I hold is quite independent in that sense. I rather think myself that the City Police system is probably the best of the very many police systems that exist in the country at present. I do not think that if you take the provinces, for example, it is at all desirable to have bodies such as Watch Committees usually are in the provinces, interfering with either police duty or police discipline. I think those really ought to be under the control of the Home Office, who would see that both duties and discipline are carried out in the same way all over the country. To take the class of cases that this Commission is dealing with, the three classes of cases are cases where the duties are carried out in very dissimilar manner in various towns in the country. You find Watch Committees giving orders on subjects of dealing with prostitution or dealing with the Licensing Acts. You find in one case a Watch Committee that is dominated by publicans, and in another case you find a Committee dominated by the extreme temperance party, and the duties necessarily carried out by the police are entirely under the control of these Watch Committees in different ways in these different places, as they are bound to be, and I think that in the public interest is very undesirable. I think that the body who have to pay the police should have certainly the power of the purse, financial control, and that they have in the City of London. The Police Committee exercises that control, but they have no power in the City of London to interfere with either duty or with discipline, and I think that that ought to be so.

47903. You are perhaps aware that Major Tarry, who is now Chief Constable of Leeds, gave evidence before us, but I rather gathered from his evidence that he was never interfered with by the Watch Committee?—The Watch Committee might never interfere with him, but they have perfect power to do it if they think fit.

47904. I suppose they have?—I can speak from experience. For instance, in Liverpool, I was not really interfered with very considerably, and I was not interfered with at all on questions of discipline, but on questions of prostitution and on questions of licensing we were constantly being interfered with, not only by the Watch Committee, but by the public opinion in the working of it.

47905. Perhaps my recollection is not quite accurate as to what Major Tarry said, and his observations may have been limited to the proposition that he was not interfered with as to questions of discipline.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think that was so. That was his evidence.

(*Witness.*) He was not interfered with, but there is the power to interfere.

47906. (*Chairman.*) But as I understand it the City Committee would have no power to interfere with you at all?—They have no power.

47907. Then with regard to the general regulations, I suppose you issue general regulations or your predecessors issued general regulations for the guidance of the police?—Yes, we have *this* book. (*Producing book.*) I am afraid it is very much out of date at the present time, and it is in course of being revised, but I should like to put this book in, if the Commission cares to have it.

47908. Yes, we should like to have it before us. What is it called?—"Orders and Regulations and Acts of Parliament." You will find some of the alterations that have been made have been marked in these books that I put in, and of course there are various alterations, and the whole book is now being rewritten and remodelled.

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47909. I see that the book you have handed in is entitled "Orders and Regulations and Acts of Parliament relative to the Police of the City of London," and this was reprinted in the year 1894?—That is so.

47910. Do you know when it was first compiled?—I could not say that.

47911. A good many years ago, I suppose?—Yes, very many years ago. I could not say the date.

47912. It is now being revised?—Yes. The Orders and Regulations, I should say, are made by the Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Court of Aldermen and the Secretary of State.

47913. I see that this book purports to be "Orders and Regulations formally made." Is there something that is less formal than the Orders or the Regulations made by you?—Yes. I constantly issue orders on different points as they arise from time to time. Those are statements in writing signed by the Chief Clerk by order of the Commissioner.

47914. I rather meant this—that seeing a good deal of discretionary power is allowed to constables, it might be expedient for a Chief Commissioner to give some advice as to their exercising their discretion?—We often do that, both by our written orders and by verbal communication. Very frequently we should see the Chief Inspector and tell him verbally what ought to be done in particular cases, and ask him to convey it to the men concerned.

47915. Do you know the White Book, or the Instruction Book, as it is called, of the Metropolitan Police Force?—Yes.

47916. That contains a good deal which would hardly come under the head of "Orders and Regulations." A good deal of it is advice to constables?—No doubt.

47917. I suppose from the title of your book there is not so much of that in your book?—No. There is this heading on page 29: "The powers and authority of the several members of the City Police Force, both at Common and Statute Law, and under the City Police Act." That gives a good deal of advice as to how they ought to act.

47918. That is the kind of instruction I was thinking of. I see it goes on to state: "It is intended here to state such parts of the law relating to the office of a police constable as may be sufficient for the general instruction of every member of the Force. Each individual will bear in mind the extreme importance of making himself perfectly acquainted with this subject, to enable him, with a due regard to his own responsibility, to act efficiently for the protection of the public." Do you find that the constables do make themselves acquainted with the Acts of Parliament and with the Orders?—Yes, I think they do. I have no reason to find fault with the way in which they generally do their duty.

47919. Then we come to the heading of "Statutes under which proceedings for drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation are taken"?—In the case of drunkenness the proceedings are taken under the Licensing Act of 1872 or the Licensing Act of 1902. There are powers under the City Police Act of 1839, but we really never use that Act now.

47920. In the City Police Act, 1839, are there any special provisions as to solicitation?—Yes, there are. There is, first of all, Section 35, Sub-section II., and the clause runs: "That every common prostitute or night-walker loitering or being in any thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers." That is the clause that might be used; but we find that for practical utility it cannot be used, because neither the inhabitants nor the passengers will ever come forward to prove annoyance, and the Magistrates will not convict without that evidence.

47921. There is the Vagrancy Act of 1824?—There is the Vagrancy Act, Section 3, which says: "Every common prostitute wandering in the public streets or public highways, or in any place of public resort, behaving in a riotous and indecent manner." That, again, we find is of very little use, because, as a rule, these women do not behave in either a riotous or indecent manner.

47922. Then under what section of what statute does the constable usually act when there is persistent importunity?—I really may say that we cannot act at all. Our hands are so tied that there is nothing to be done. When I was in Liverpool we did deal with solicitation in the streets under the Vagrancy Act to a very great extent, but it was due to the Magistrate who dealt with those cases holding that the mere fact of a prostitute walking up and down in the streets and accosting would in itself constitute indecent conduct. In that way we were enabled to deal with them, but we do not find the justices in the City will hold that.

47923. There are no bye-laws in the City relating to that matter, are there?—No, there are no bye-laws.

47924. Then with regard to arrest, what have you to say?—We have no special regulations with regard to summary arrest. The men deal with it under the powers conferred by these various Acts of Parliament.

47925. Have there been any complaints recently by any prisoners that they were arrested with too great violence?—No, none.

47926. Or improperly handcuffed, or anything of that kind?—No.

47927. Have there been any complaints as to the improper use of the truncheon during your time?—No. With regard to the truncheon I can find no record of its having been used at all for five years, and I believe not for a very much longer period.

47928. Then as to taking prisoners to the station, have you recently introduced a system of self-defence according to which constables may be able to discharge their duties better?—Yes, I consider the system of self-defence which we have initiated in the City is of very great service, both in protecting constables from violence and in securing the removal of violent prisoners without injury to themselves.

47929. Has any complaint come under your notice from any person that he was improperly treated while being taken to the station?—No, we have nad no complaint. There was one prisoner who told the Magistrate the following morning that the police had hurt him a good deal, but there was nothing to show he had been hurt. He was certainly not injured, and he was an extremely violent prisoner. But beyond that mere statement in court we have not had a complaint of any kind, and we have had no injury recorded that has occurred through it.

47930. As to the management of the charge room, what have you to say?—The charge room is the office in which the general business connected with the division is conducted, and an officer is always on duty there. In every station the dock is placed conveniently near to the desk at which the officer sits who takes the charge. With regard to his powers and duties, the officer in charge has full discretionary power as to taking or refusing a charge. In the one case he enters the particulars in the charge sheet, and in the charge book, and in the other case in the refused charge book. Section 50 of the City Police Act appears to imply that all prisoners arrested by the police should appear before a Magistrate, but the officer in charge of a City police station has always exercised a discretion and refused charges where he thinks it necessary.

47931. That is to say he does refuse charges?—He does refuse charges.

47932. Are any special instructions given to the Inspector as to what he is to do in regard to taking or refusing charges?—No; there are no special instructions given to him. He has to use his own discretion in the matter. The only thing he is instructed to do, and invariably does, is that if there is a charge brought in and refused in which he considers that a constable has behaved improperly, in that case he has to make a full report for my information.

47933. Suppose a prisoner wishes to call witnesses. Supposing a prisoner has been arrested for being drunk and disorderly, and is taken to the station, and says: "I have got some friends of mine, and I should like them to be heard as to whether I was disorderly or not," would the Inspector listen to that?—The Inspector would not take that evidence. He would take care that the friends were warned so as to attend before the Magistrate the following morning, but of course he would not hear the case in a complete sense.

47934. He could not hear the case because he has no power to administer an oath?—No.

47935. That is clear enough, but the instructions to the Metropolitan Police contemplate that witnesses should be heard at the station?—If a witness came with a prisoner to the station the Inspector would hear what he had to say, but he would not send for a witness, or anything of that kind.

47936. Would he make a note of what the witnesses said?—Undoubtedly he would use his own discretion. It might possibly influence his own discretion even.

47937. Then your view is, I take it, that the duty of the police Inspector is a duty of an executive kind, but one as to which he has a discretion which he ought to exercise in a fair way?—Yes, I should say, speaking broadly, his duties are simply to ascertain that there is a good *prima facie* case.

47938. I understand, however, that access by intended witnesses to the charge room is permissible?—Invariably. We do not allow the public generally in, but any man who is an intending witness, and who comes with the prisoner, we should admit to the charge room, and the Inspector would hear what he had to say.

47939. It is not directly relevant to this head of evidence, but I may ask the question here—do you have constables outside the police station on duty?—There would be one. The reserve men, I think, would be outside when a charge is brought on. We always have a man to keep order outside.

47940. I do not mean when a charge is brought on, but supposing I went to one of the police stations should I find a man standing outside like a sentinel?—You would, as a rule.

47941. He is what you call the reserve man?—He is what we call the reserve man.

47942. Do you ever have occasion to put two men outside a station?—No, I think not.

47943. What is the duty of the reserve man. Is he required to stand outside?—No, not entirely. He acts as a sort of general assistant to the station Inspector. He is outside the station, and he serves the prisoners with food, he sometimes visits them, and he assists the Inspector generally. That is why I say you are not absolutely bound to find a man outside, because you may have to walk into the charge room, but as a rule you would find him standing about the door of the station.

47944. Has he a complete discretion as to whether he would allow a man to come in when a charge has been taken?—I do not think he would stop anyone coming in unless there was any disorder, or anything of that sort, or a crowd there, or the officers were likely to be interfered with. We never refuse access of the people to the station. I have said already that even if there was a crowd if a man said he was a witness we should admit him.

47945. But supposing I went, say at 11 o'clock at night, to one of your police stations, should I be allowed to go in unchallenged?—Certainly. If you walked in you would simply walk into the charge room where a man would be.

47946. The doors are kept open?—The doors are kept open. They would only be closed in case of a disorderly crowd, or anything of that sort outside.

47947. The reserve man has a right to close the door if he likes?—He might close the door at his own discretion if he found it necessary.

47948. Would the reserve man be guilty of any impropriety if at 11 o'clock at night I walked into the station, and he said "Stop; what is your business"?—No, I think not. He would very likely ask your business if you were to stroll in.

47949. That is what I rather thought. I asked you a moment or two ago whether I should pass in quite unchallenged?—I beg your pardon. I did not quite understand your question. If the man was at the door he would ask what your business was, and would take you to the inspector.

47950. That seems to be the case with regard to the stations of the Metropolitan Police Force?—I think so.

47951. What have you to say as to the treatment of prisoners in the charge room?—I think prisoners are treated with every consideration. They are placed in the dock when they are brought in, and they remain there while the charge is being investigated. If prisoners are drunk when they are brought in, and unable to give any intelligible account of themselves, they are placed at once in the cells, and brought out of the cells, and the charge investigated as soon as they are able to understand it.

47952. I think you have been good enough to investigate for us the number of charges refused?—I have. You will find a detailed statement at the end of my proof, which I have marked "Return A," which gives details of the charges. (*The return was handed in, and will be found at the end of the witness' evidence.*)

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47953. Without going into the details will you give me the total?—In 1904 7 per cent. were refused—that is dealing with these classes of cases. In 1905 8 per cent. were refused, and in 1906 11 per cent.

47954. Now, as to the cells; what have you to say?—Prisoners who can walk are simply escorted by the constable down to the cells, and drunken prisoners unable to walk are carried down on stretchers. The cells are heated according to the state of the weather, and each prisoner is supplied with a pillow and rug. The constable on reserve duty visits them at least once an hour. The officer in charge of the station is held responsible that this is done—that is, he is given orders in the instruction book. He visits prisoners himself also at irregular hours, and so also does the District Inspector.

47955. Then with regard to bail?—Bail is taken under the City Police Act, 1851.

47956. And as to the facilities afforded?—All facilities possible are given. The police inform friends and relatives at the prisoner's request. That is invariably done through the police of the district in which the prisoner lives, but a direct wire would be sent if a prisoner desired it, and was willing to pay the expense.

47957. Does that mean throughout the area of the City or throughout the whole of the metropolis?—Throughout the whole of the metropolis. If a prisoner told us he was living in Walworth we should send a wire direct to the police at Walworth asking them to inform his friends.

47958. And they would help you?—They would help us. They help us, and we help them. We always work together.

47959. Would the same remark apply in a case where the prisoner gives an address outside the metropolitan area?—Yes.

47960. There are many populous places outside the metropolitan area?—Yes, and the same thing would apply. We send to the nearest police station wherever it may be.

47961. Supposing a man lives at Romford, and he comes up to London, and gets into trouble, and he gives his Romford address, you would communicate to the Romford Police Station?—Yes.

47962. And they would assist you in the same way as if it was a Metropolitan Police station?—Yes.

47963. Now, as to the failure to obtain bail?—In case of failure to obtain bail the prisoner remains in custody except in cases of simple drunkenness, when prisoner is released on his own bail on becoming sober.

47964. The bail is taken, I suppose, to appear at the police court at 10 o'clock the next morning?—That is so.

47965. Then with regard to medical attendance on prisoners?—Constables who find a doubtful case of drunkenness or illness in the streets would send for the ambulance and take the person to the hospital. Of course, if there the doctor certified that the case was a case of drunkenness he might be taken back to the station and charged. The prisoner's own medical attendant is not sent for in such cases as are under consideration unless the prisoner specially requests it, and the medical attendant could be readily got at. Officers in charge of stations have full discretionary power to send for a surgeon whenever they think it necessary. There are four surgeons who attend the various City Police stations when their services are required. They are either on the telephone or live so near the station as to be available at almost any moment. Should one, however, be unavailable the next nearest is immediately sent for. There is no regular appointment of the surgeons. They are approved by me as the surgeons to be sent for, and they are paid by fee. For ordinary cases between 7 in the morning and 7 in the evening 5s., and from 7 in the evening to 7 in the morning 7s. 6d. All cases of drunkenness at any time they receive a fee of 7s. 6d. for. That is the scale approved by the Police Committee by whom their accounts are paid.

47966. Where do the fees paid by the prisoner, say at the police court go. They would, of course, be handed to the Clerk of the Court?—Yes, and he pays

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them over to the Police Fund, which pays the fee. The doctor's fees are paid out of the Police Fund.

47967. Then the fines imposed for these statutory offences go to the Police Fund?—They go to the Police Pension Fund. I have not the Act before me at the moment, but I daresay I can look it up.

47968. You say in your statement "In cases of drunkenness, if the prisoner pays the fee at the station it is handed direct to the surgeon"?—If the prisoner pays the fee at the police station he practically pays the surgeon himself. If he does not pay the surgeon himself it is reported when he comes before the Magistrates that this expense has been incurred, and the Magistrates are asked to include it in the costs of the case. As a matter of fact they do. I find the fines go to the Pension Fund under Section 11 of the City Police Act.

47969. Have any complaints made by members of the public against individual constables, or complaints of general misconduct on the part of the police come before you?—We have very few complaints.

47970. Could you tell us the procedure as to complaints made at stations?—All complaints are dealt with by myself. The procedure is given in the Instruction Book, at page 19, paragraph 7.

47971. "Complaints made by the public against members of the Force should have particular attention. If made in person the particulars should be taken down in writing"?—That is so, and that written report is submitted to me.

47972. Supposing I came to the police station and complained that a constable had attempted to blackmail me—I will not take the case of an assault, but I complain that I had seen a constable behaving improperly. What would the Inspector in charge do?—The Inpector in charge would take that complaint down in writing, and the complaint would then be submitted to me the following morning, and I should give such instructions as I thought necessary. If the case were one of sufficient importance I should fix a day to hear the case personally, and send for you and ask you to be good enough to attend.

47973. The first thing you would do would be to ask for a report from the constable himself, I suppose?—Undoubtedly.

47974. You would tell him what the nature of the complaint was?—I should tell him what the nature of the complaint was and get his reply to it, and see what he says.

47975. And then if I came again and asked what had been done you would make a more formal inquiry yourself?—I should make a formal inquiry in any case on the writing, unless I was satisfied that the complaint was so trivial that it was unnecessary. Of course, as you know, in police work we very frequently get complaints that almost answer themselves.

47976. I am not thinking of some obviously trivial complaints due to ill-temper?—If it was a serious case I should go into a full investigation of it, and when the report came to me with the constable's explanation upon it I should refer it to another officer, if necessary the Superintendent of the Detective Department, or possibly the Chief Inspector of the district, and I should order him to investigate it. He would see all the witnesses who were necessary, or would take down their statements in writing, and then the report would be resubmitted to me.

47977. Would you allow me, as the complainant in the case, to ask questions of the constable?—Oh, no. I should expect those questions to be put through me if there were any questions to be put to the accused person. I should allow the complainant to cross-examine any witnesses that were brought on behalf of the constable, but I should not allow him to question the accused party direct.

47978. You would not permit a cross-examination of the accused constable?—No. I should, as far as possible, deal with the case in the way a Magistrate would in court, excepting, of course, there is no power to administer an oath.

47979. Would you permit the constable to ask questions of me as the complainant?—Undoubtedly.

47980. In other words, you would conduct your inquiry as nearly as possible as a Magistrate would conduct an inquiry if it was a case in court?—That is so.

47981. Have you ever had a communication from the Home Office saying that somebody had complained to the Principal Secretary of State that he had been improperly arrested by a constable, say, for being drunk and disorderly?—I do not think we ever have. There is none in my recollection.

47982. No communication of the kind has come to you from the Home Office?—No.

47983. If such a communication came to you, would you direct an inquiry?—Oh, yes; I should deal with it exactly in the same way as if it came from the private individual. I should have the matter inquired into and report to the Secretary of State when it was complete.

47984. Would you deal with the case exactly as if it were a case of a complaint coming straight to you or coming straight to the police station?—Certainly.

47985. And then the kind of inquiry you make would be the kind of informal trial of the case that you have mentioned?—Yes.

47986. How many police stations are there in the City?—We have six police stations, that is exclusive of the headquarters.

47987. I suppose the first thing on receiving a complaint that you would do, would be to communicate to one of the stations at which it was made?—To the Chief Inspector of the district.

47988. And the Chief Inspector would forward reports?—Yes.

47989. Then I come to the next head: Special difficulties (if any) in dealing with the three classes of cases that are referred to us?—With regard to drunkenness and disorder, we have no special difficulty. With regard to solicitation, I have already mentioned the difficulties that we labour under. The Magistrates will not convict prostitutes charged with solicitation unless the person solicited attends the court, and that makes it practically impossible for the police to deal with the offence, as the persons solicited invariably decline to attend.

47990. Am I to understand the Magistrates in the City require the attendance of the persons solicited?—That is so, or of the inhabitants of the district. We must prove annoyance on the part of one or the other, and they require evidence to be given *prima facie* that the persons have been annoyed.

47991. What is the attitude of the public towards your Police Force?—Most friendly.

47992. You say say you are unable to prevent solicitation as the inhabitants decline to attend the court?—That is so. Of course, solicitation in the City is a very small matter compared to what it is in the Metropolitan district. In fact, with the exception of just in the neighbourhood of Liverpool Street, Houndsditch and Aldgate there is practically no solicitation.

47993. Are the women chiefly foreign women?—They are chiefly foreign women in that neighbourhood.

47994. Has any complaint of solicitation by men come under your notice?—No, none.

47995. Then I come to the head of bribery and blackmailing?—There has only been one case since I have been in the City, and I am not aware of any previously. It was the case of an ex-police-constable, and the particulars of the case, shortly, are these: It occurred in 1905. Information was received by a Dectective-Inspector that a constable had informed a street bookmaker that he must be at a certain place at a given time for the purpose of being arrested. The Inspector, with a sergeant, kept observation, saw the arrest made at the time and place given by the informant—without anything having occurred to justify it—followed to the station, and informed the officer in charge of the above particulars, with the result that he refused to take the charge. The bookmaker, on being questioned, did not admit that any arrangement had been made for his arrest, but said he had given the constable money on several occasions. The constable, on being questioned, admitted that, and I dismissed him.

47996. That is the only case?—That is the only case. I may say that I have never even heard of any other case, or had it suggested to me that the thing occurs.

47997. You have no ground for thinking that the practice is widespread?—I am quite sure it is not widespread, and with regard to the other suggestion of bribery that was made, that is, with regard to prostitutes, I go further and I say I do not believe it exists.

and I do not believe the constables themselves would tolerate it. I believe that if constables knew that their comrades were guilty of any conduct of that kind they would be the first to bring it under notice.

47998. Is there a good deal of street bookmaking in the area of the City that you have come across?—Yes, there is a good deal.

47999. Has it been pretty drastically dealt with by the Magistrates?—Yes, it has been as strongly dealt with as the Acts of Parliament allow.

48000. And now the new Act is in force?—The new Act is in force, and no doubt it has had the effect of, to a great extent, clearing the streets. Whether it has stopped the amount of that class of betting I am rather doubtful.

48001. Then with regard to the duties of officers as to proceedings in the police courts?—An Inspector attends each police court to represent me on all general matters, and is responsible for reporting to me all favourable or unfavourable comments on the police by Magistrates, and any other matter coming under his personal notice that he thinks should be the subject of inquiry or report.

48002. What is the duty of a constable who has made a charge which has been taken?—He attends the court in the morning to substantiate the charge, and in the meantime he makes all necessary inquiries for the information of the Magistrate as to the character and so forth of the person charged under the supervision of his own officers.

48003. Is it his duty to bring any circumstances that he discovers subsequently to the arrest that tell in favour of the prisoner to the attention of the Magistrate?—Yes, they frequently do.

48004. You have known them to do that?—I have known them to do that on very many occasions. I may say with regard to that that only within the last few weeks there was a case where that was done and done with such effect that a very lenient penalty was imposed and the Magistrate especially commended the constable for the way in which he had dealt with the case, and it was brought under my notice in that way.

48005. Then I gather that you do not necessarily take much notice of the fact that the Magistrate dismisses a case?—Certainly not.

48006. Unless there is some reflection in the matter?—Unless there is some reflection on the constable. I must not be taken as admitting for a moment that the dismissal of a case is a reflection on a constable.

48007. I may here ask you as following from that answer that with regard to promotion within the force the number of cases a man has been concerned in is not an element taken into your consideration?—Certainly not. I have not the faintest idea. I have not it under my notice at all.

48008. You have been good enough to put down something about this system of self-defence. It has an indirect bearing on our inquiry, but I should like you to read what you have said on that subject?—"Self-defence" is the name we have given to the subject. The public seem to have designated it "Ju-Jitsu," which we rather object to. It is a method I introduced in November, 1904, by means of which violent prisoners can be taken to the police stations in the most humane manner possible with the least risk of damage being done to them, and assaults being committed on the constables in whose custody they are. By having a knowledge of "Self-defence," constables are able to protect themselves from violent assaults, even assaults with the knife and other weapons used by the rough element in various parts of the City. I claim that its advantages are that, first, it has given greater confidence to the police in dealing with violent characters. Secondly, shaken the confidence of the roughs. Thirdly, reduced the number of assaults on the police, as will be seen by the following return of the number of persons charged with that offence during the past six years:—1901, 161; 1902, 162; 1903, 167; 1904, 175; 1905, 123; 1906, 106. In the fourth place it has minimised the number of police required to arrest violent characters, from one to two constables being now generally sufficient, whereas formerly from four to six were often required in similar cases. I have put in the books that we have which give a number of photographs. There are also other photographs, of which I have only one copy, and which I should like to have back.

48009. If it is the original we had better not take it?—I will leave the copies of the books with you, but those photographs I should not like to go out of my own hands, because they are rather detailed, and there might be too much learnt from them.

48010. We will look at them and then return them to you?—You can retain them as long as you like as long as I know they are in the hands of the Commission. I can mention one or two cases to illustrate what has been done. They are only illustrations.

48011. I should like to ask you this question first. Have you, in your experience, found that the police do have great difficulty in arresting violent prisoners at great danger to themselves?—Enormous difficulty. They are very frequently badly injured, and have great difficulty in getting these violent prisoners to the station.

48012. The only weapon allowed is the truncheon, so that constables have been in your experience in very great danger, even of their lives?—Certainly. There are just two cases which I can mention as illustrating the way this system of self-defence has come in useful. The first one was in May, 1906. A Metropolitan constable was assaulted and two City constables went to his assistance, and after one of them had been thrown they obtained the double coat and arm hold, and took the prisoner to the station without difficulty. You will find that coat and arm hold illustrated in one of those photographs. The prisoner is a most violent character, and has been convicted many times for assaults on the police, and he had hardly ever previously been taken to the station without it taking at least five or six men to do it. On this occasion he was sentenced to three months' hard labour. The second case I mention is in the Metropolitan Police District, in March of this year, 1907. A City constable when off duty in plain clothes in the Metropolitan Police District, went to the assistance of a constable of that force who had been kicked in the abdomen by a man whom he was arresting. Before he could get a "Self-Defence" hold the prisoner again kicked the Metropolitan constable, and all three fell to the ground. The City constable was then able to apply the "over arm" hold, and stood the prisoner on his feet, pinning him against the wall till the arrival of two other constables, to whom he handed him over. He was then able to attend to the injured constable, who had become sick from the assault, and was therefore unable to help in restraining the prisoner. The accused was sentenced to 15 months' hard labour. "Self-Defence" is a compound principally of English wrestling, common-sense, and a knowledge of anatomy. Ju-Jitsu is also introduced into it, but to as small degree as possible, and although the instructors have a good knowledge of the latter, only the recognised holds of "Self-Defence" are taught for police use. Most of these holds are fully explained and illustrated in Sergeant Wheeldon's book, which I have put before you, and which is largely used as a guide by the instructors. Several other useful holds have, however, been introduced since the book was written, and the whole now form part of the course of instruction through which every man is put on joining the Force. All ranks, from Inspector downwards, have also been through a course of this method of "Self-Defence." I produce four photographs which illustrate seven different holds, etc., in "Self-Defence." I could describe those from the photographs, if you wish. The first one, No. 1, shows a release from a hold. But the constable in that case had been seized round the neck. You will find his finger under the nose of a man. That method was adopted from the system of life-saving in the water, when the rescuer is seized by the drowning person, and it is found a very effective one, because when the finger is placed under the nose in that way the man is rendered almost helpless, besides it being very painful. No. 2 photograph shows a violent prisoner being held down by one constable with the use of one hand, the other hand being available for use to blow his whistle to summon assistance. No. 3 shows the use of a hold called the single hammerlock, by means of which a violent prisoner may be made to walk on tip-toe to the station in rather a ridiculous manner. He is quite helpless to avoid it. Then, No. 4 shows a variety of holds; and the last photograph shows four different ways—there is the half nelson, the overarm, the double coat and arm, and the double long arm. I may say that during the two and a half years in which the system of "Self-Defence" has been in practice there

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has been no case of injury to a prisoner, and I have had no complaints from either the Magistrates or public. The only complaint is the somewhat trivial one that I have mentioned, where one man said the police hurt him. It is the general opinion of my officers that a knowledge of "Self-Defence" is most useful and beneficial to the police as a means, when handling violent prisoners, of both preventing injury to those handled and also assaults on the police. Specially selected men from the following Forces have, upon the application of their authorities, been put through a course by the City Police instructors, in order to qualify them in giving instruction in "Self Defence" in their own Forces: Kent County Constabulary, Herts County Constabulary, Essex County Constabulary, Bradford Borough Police, Kilmarnock Borough Police, Inspector Baker, British Guiana Police, at request of Colonial Office.

48013. Looking at the table which you have marked "Return A," showing the percentages of charges of drunkenness and so on refused by officers in charge of police stations during three years, 1904, 1905, and 1906, could you without difficulty give us the statistics as to the total number of cases coming before the City Police Courts?—I have not them here, but I could give you them without any difficulty at all.

48014. Would you mind letting us have a return showing the cases of drunkenness and disorder in the streets?—Certainly. My annual report for last year would show it.

48015. We shall be much obliged if you will send us a copy of it?—This table shows the whole number of those particular cases.

48016. It does not show what was the result in the Police Court?—No. I will get that for you.

48017. The statistics seem to be here?—We have got the statistics so far as dealing with them by the police is concerned, that is to say, whether the charges are accepted or refused, but we have not got the ultimate result.

48018. That is what I mean—charges made, or charges taken to the station and refused. Take 1905 with regard to drunkenness?—There were 1,241 charges taken to the station, and seventy-seven were refused. That leaves 1,164 to go before the Magistrate.

48019. They all went before the Police Court?—They all went before the Police Court.

48020. I should like to know the result if I can?—I can get that for you, certainly.

48021. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What regulations have you got with reference to the police receiving tips from the public?—We have no regulation except this, that no man is allowed to receive a tip of any kind without reporting it to me and getting my approval for its acceptance.

48022. Is that in the regulations?—It is at page 5, No. 10.

48023. "No member of the force shall solicit any reward or gratuity whatever, nor shall he retain any reward or gratuity without the Commissioner's sanction." Is that latter part of it efficacious?—I think it is. I have a large number of these rewards reported to me constantly for approval. Of course, I cannot say that there are no cases where men may take a tip without reporting it, but I do not think the practice is followed to any extent.

48024. When you say you have a large number of rewards reported to you, what kind of rewards would those be?—The greatest number would, of course, be in criminal cases where rewards are sent in by the solicitors, or by the parties who have been concerned in the case, for the services rendered. Of course, others come in sometimes for services, such as opening carriage doors at some function, or something of that sort. People are attended to in illness sometimes. There may be one or two cases where I have refused to the constable permission to retain a reward.

48025. When they are reported, do you allow them to keep them?—I allow them to keep them so long as I think it is proper. I have very rarely had a case where I have not allowed it to be received. I think there may be one or two cases where I have refused permission.

48026. Then you do not discountenance individual tips, so to speak?—No. Probably, as a general rule, it would be preferable that nothing of the kind should be done, but, as people will give tips, we feel it is better to know exactly how the matter stands than to have them possibly received surreptitiously.

48027. Of course, there would be no temptation for a constable to refrain from informing you of that?—No. That is really the object we have in view. I do not think there is any temptation. A man who has received a gratuity, and knows he has received it properly, feels no hesitation in reporting it, because he knows as a matter of fact that there will be no objection to its being received.

48028. I suppose those rewards would be given more in connection with civil work, if I may say so?—Yes. Of course, especially in the case of detectives, there are very frequently substantial rewards given by persons when the cases are completed; I mean to say I have had quite large rewards, amounting to £20 and £25, sent for services rendered by an officer in detecting a fraud.

48029. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is it given direct to the officer?—No. The large rewards are generally sent to me, and I am asked that they may be allowed to receive it. The smaller rewards (cases of 5s., and that sort of thing) very often are given direct to the officer, and he reports the receiving of it to his Inspector, and it comes through to me for approval.

48030. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) May I take it from you that you approve the system of the police receiving money from private individuals—quite properly, I mean?—That is rather a difficult question to answer. If one could see a practical way of preventing it ever being done, I think I would rather it were not done. I would rather there was nothing of the kind, but I do not thing that is practicable, and I think we do the best thing practicable in making it an open and above board system in getting it reported.

48031. Of course, it rests to a certain extent with a policeman as to where he draws the line if he is reporting a proper payment, or who is failing to report it?—We should deal severely with a man who did not report it if we subsequently found it out.

48032. You would except his reporting little tips?—He must report any "tip" he receives.

48033. What would be about the amount of the tip?—I think half-a-crown is about the smallest he gets. I do not remember any lower sum reported.

48034. One is rather asking you as to this because you said you are convinced there is no blackmailing by police of prostitutes?—I am quite certain of it.

48035. You have a positive assurance that no money passes by way of tips between prostitutes and constables?—I do not believe there is anything of the kind. From what I know of the men and their feeling, I do not think the men themselves would tolerate it.

48036. There is a great difference between blackmailing a prostitute and voluntarily giving him money and his accepting it?—Clearly; but I do not think the average constable would demean himself by taking money from a prostitute. I think the feeling and tone of the force is too high for that. Of course, one cannot say what one individual black sheep may do in a large number of men, but I am perfectly convinced that the system is not general.

48037. You think the general tone of the Force would prevent his accepting it?—I think the general tone of the Force is too high for them to accept money from prostitutes.

48038. You have not very much prostitution in the City?—We have not. I had a great amount of it in Liverpool. I had twenty years there before I came to the City, and there prostitution was very rampant. I can say the same thing there. I never had but one complaint all the time I was there, and that complaint was not substantiated.

48039. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In all the twenty years you were at Liverpool?—In all the twenty years I was at Liverpool.

48040. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You have told us of the case of a bookmaker. When did that happen?—April, 1905.

48041. That was a case in which a detective in the Force discovered that a bookmaker was going to deliver himself up to a police officer at a certain time for the purpose of being brought before the Magistrate?—Yes.

48042. And you said that was the only case you have had?—That is the only case.

48043. Of course you cannot say that that sort of thing never happens?—No.

48044. But this was a case in which you were satisfied that there was some arrangement between the two?—Undoubtedly. The arrangement for arrest was clearly proved, and although the bribery, as it stood, would have been on the evidence of the bookmaker alone, still the constable did not really deny that he had received money from him.

48045. Did you investigate that case at all?—I investigated it personally.

48046. Did you find out whether that particular constable and that particular bookmaker had been in the habit of doing that periodically?—I had not that absolutely proved, but I was equally satisfied that that had been so. I was able to trace that they had been constantly meeting in public-houses and other places.

48047. But, so far as those two men were concerned, there did appear to be a system?—I think, between those two men, there was a system by which the constable was bribed on some occasions, and where undoubtedly there was an arrangement to arrest him at convenient times and places.

48048. And, of course, to avoid arresting him at other times?—Yes.

48049. Did you find whether that was a periodical process?—Yes; it was not at regular periods. The conclusion I came to really was this: This man was a very well-known bookmaker, and if the constable on duty in that neighbourhood had not arrested him at all, his superior officer would very soon have wanted to know why, and by means of arresting him at arranged times he was able to show that he was taking action against this man, and consequently to avert suspicion both from himself and from the bookmaker.

48050. This case, I suppose, was made public?—No, it was not made public. The charge was refused at the station. I do not think it ever got before the Magistrate. It was not public at all.

48051. It was not made public?—No.

48052. The facts were not known to the public?—No. Of course it was the property of a considerable number of persons, and no doubt it got spread about to some extent.

48053. One question I want to ask you with regard to promotion. You told us your system is to invite applications every year from those who thought they were entitled to promotion, and then you, I suppose, refer those applications to some subordinate?—I refer it to a board as I have mentioned, consisting of the Assistant Commissioner, the Executive Superintendent, and the three Chief Inspectors of Districts.

48054. What do they inquire into?—They investigate simply the man's conduct and fitness for promotion without regard to his education or anything else.

48055. Do they have regard to his superior officers?—The three Inspectors are his immediate superior officers. Each one of them would have a personal knowledge of him, and the other two, the Assistant Commissioner and the Executive Superintendent, would act as sort of moderators.

48056. There is no one between the Inspectors and the constable then?—The sergeant and others. The Chief Inspector of the district would make inquiries from the sergeants, no doubt, before they brought the man up.

48057. When that board has satisfied itself that he is a suitable canditdate for promotion then you make an examination?—Yes, the board have fifty marks for the examination placed at their disposal, if one may say so, and they allot marks to what they consider the man's practical efficiency is, and all those men who obtain 25 per cent. of those marks are nominated by the board for examination, and the marks are carried forward to be credited in the examination.

48058. And it is compeitive?—And it is competitive.

48059. You find that system the best?—It think it is.

48060. Of course you are dealing with a comparatively small force?—We are dealing with a small force.

48061. Would that system be of any use in a much larger force?—I do not see why it should not.

48062. Are you personally acquainted with the constables?—No, I cannot say so. I do not think it is possible to be personally acquainted with over one thousand men. I personally select the higher officers because I am acquainted with them personally. I do not think I could do it with one thousand men.

48063. The personal factor comes in with the Inspectors?—It comes in with the Inspectors, the Executive Superintendent, and the Assistant Commissioner; they all talk it over together.

48064. How long has it been the habit for Magistrates to inquire into charges against prostitutes when a person is annoyed?—I think from time immemorial. Mr. Francis can speak for many years. I think it has always been the habit.

48065. And for that reason you sometimes get convictions?—We get none.

48066. You do not often prosecute?—Not very often; it is not much use taking a case to the court to be dismissed.

48067. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I should like to understand a little more from you about the inquiry into the conduct of the police. First of all, you may have a complaint made by an individual as to the conduct of some constable or officer?—Yes.

48068. Or you may have a complaint made by a Magistrate or Judge who thought that the conduct of a certain officer ought to be inquired into?—Yes.

48069. That would be brought to your notice either directly or it would be brought to the notice of some of your officers, who would call your attention to it, which, in your view, would necessitate an inquiry into the conduct of the policeman?—Yes.

48070. Or, equally, it might be that the Home Office would ask you to make an inquiry?—Yes.

48071. I understand that has not taken place in your time?—There have been instances, but I cannot recall details.

48072. I mean the last instance which I put to you?—It seems to me we may have had inquiries from the Home Office, but I cannot recall a case to my mind at the moment.

48073. I put to you four different cases?—I think we deal with them in an identical manner.

48074. That is what I want to know. You do not make any distinction?—Not the least.

48075. I suppose complaints are made by individuals?—Yes, and by Magistrates.

48076. And then you hold an inquiry?—Then I personally hold an inquiry. What we do in all cases is this, whenever a report of a case has to be made in consequence of some remarks made by a Magistrate, the Inspector in court is responsible for taking it down in writing and submitting it to me. If a complaint is made at the station in like manner by a private individual, the Inspector at the station is responsible for taking it down in writing and sending it to me. A complaint may come direct in writing from a private individual to me, or to an officer, who sends it on to me, and in every case I take the same action. I direct a full inquiry to be made first of all by the Chief Inspector of the district, or possibly by the Detective-Superintendent; he takes the evidence of the witnesses he sees the witnesses, and takes down all the statements in writing; and he submits his full report on the occurrence to me.

48077. When you say he takes down the statement in writing, would that include the statement of the police-constables or constables?—Yes. As far as possible we give the police-constable who is charged the statement made against him, so as to enable him to reply to it, and he then sees all the witnesses called, either on behalf of the constable or on behalf of the prosecution, if one may say so, and he makes his statement also in writing; then they are submitted to me, and I then decide what action I shall take. If the case is one that demands it, I make it convenient to arrange a day for hearing the case, and I investigate it, as I have already said, as nearly as possible, except that I cannot take evidence on oath, in the same way as a Magistrate investigates a charge in the police court. I deal with it as an offence against discipline on the part of the constable, and I deal with him on those grounds. If the case is one where any criminal proceedings are involved, I always adjourn my hearing of the case until the conclusion of the criminal proceedings.

48078. I daresay you have told us this already, but

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I do not know. Do you allow a person who is making a charge to appear before you, and to question the constable at all?—I do not allow him to question the constable who is charged, but I do allow him to cross-examine the constable's witnesses. I deal with the constable charged much in the same way as a Magistrate would deal with a prisoner. I should look upon him in much the same sort of way as a Magistrate would look upon a prisoner. I should allow the constable's witnesses to be cross-examined, and I should, in the same way, allow a constable to cross-examine the witnesses brought against him.

48079. With regard to the constable, do you still treat the constable in the same way as you have said, or would you examine the constable yourself?—I should probably ask the constable for his explanation.

48080. To test his story?—I should test his story. I should not hold myself bound by strict rules of evidence, because I am dealing with an offence against discipline as to whether a man is a fit man to be a constable. I did at one time allow the persons charging to question the constables, but I found the result was that it really led to altercation, and not to further matters very much in the inquiry, and I never allow it now.

48081. That really seems to point to this, that your objection is not so much to the police-constable being cross-examined as that the method of cross-examination might lead to altercation?—I suppose one learns by experience, and my view has somewhat changed. I did not deal with them quite so strictly at one time, but I find I can get the facts better and in a more simple way by dealing with them really as a Magistrate does in court.

48082. I do not quite follow why there should be an objection to the cross-examination of a constable if there is a conflict between him and the person complaining?—Perhaps I do not make myself quite clear. I should allow questions to be put to the constable through me.

48083. You would?—Yes. If a man bringing a complaint put to me that he wished the constable to be asked so-and-so, I should put the question myself. I should not allow him to cross-examine the constable personally.

48084. But you did at one time?—I used at one time to allow questions to be put direct.

48085. Within what time?—Within the last fifteen years. I have never done it in the City of London.

48086. That was when you were at Liverpool?—When I went to Liverpool.

48087. When you gave that up you allowed questions to be put to a constable, but instead of the person asking questions direct they have to go through you?—Yes.

48088. The effect is the same, I suppose, with regard to eliciting the facts?—The effect is the same with regard to eliciting the facts, but it saves what I have already suggested—persons squabbling very frequently.

48089. I will tell you why I put the question to you. I understood from one answer you gave you were suggesting that a constable was to be treated in a different manner because he was on his trial, so to speak, and therefore he was not to be cross-examined?—I would not quite go so far as that. I think a man charged is always entitled to a certain amount of protection, but I would not go to the extreme extent suggested that he is not to be asked questions at all by anybody.

48090. According to the evidence you gave at first (we have had something about it before in this inquiry, and that is why I was anxious to ascertain your view), when a constable is charged there seems to be an idea that it is not right that he should have any questions put to him by the person who is making the charge?—I do not go so far as that.

48091. You do not hold with that?—I do not go so far as that.

48092. As a result of your experience you think it better that the questions should go through you because order is better maintained?—Yes.

48093. And you think you get better at the facts?—Yes.

48094. It was suggested during the course of this inquiry at one time that he might have to be put upon his trial?—Of course if that were the case, and if it pointed to that, I should be very much more careful in what I did. If it were a question which possibly might involve a criminal charge I should not allow a man to incriminate himself.

48095. You cannot always tell, of course?—No.

48096. But in a case which you knew would or might lead to a criminal charge being preferred against him you would be more careful in the questions which you would allow to be put or which you would put yourself?—Clearly.

48097. It would have to be a charge which assumed a rather serious aspect before you took that view, would it not?—Quite.

48098. Otherwise I do not see how you could inquire into any charge which involved a charge of misconduct against the constable?—Yes, but of course those are cases in which if a charge had to be laid it would have to be laid by the police. Take the case I have referred to of taking money from a bookmaker That might possibly have led to a charge against the constable in court, and it was proved almost entirely on the man's own statement in reply to questions put to him by me. If I had dealt with a man for an offence against discipline I should not have dreamed of dealing with him in court after that.

48099. You had dealt with it?—I dealt with it and dismissed him.

48100. In Liverpool, during your twenty years there, did you hold many inquiries?—Many; every week I was holding them.

48101. Cases of complaint there are rather more frequent than in the City?—Yes.

48102. I suppose one reason is that there is a good deal more night work?—Yes, the night work there is very heavy.

48103. Are more complaints made by individuals than by Magistrates?—Yes, I should say there are more complaints by individuals than by Magistrates. We do not get many complaints from Magistrates.

48104. Except what you have told us in the evidence already given. You have said what you used to do fifteen years ago. Except for your altered view since that fifteen years ago you have conducted your inquiries in the same way?—Yes.

48105. That means, I understand, that you presided at the inquiry?—Yes. Of course there is this difference between the position in Liverpool and the position in the City of London. In the City of London, as Commissioner, I am entirely responsible for dealing with all those cases. In Liverpool all my inquiries were subject to be overruled. Any decision I arrived at was subject to be overruled by the Watch Committee, who in some cases conducted the inquiries themselves.

48106. When an inquiry was held, as I understand it, you presided over it yourself?—Yes, in the first instance.

48107. Do you know the system that is, I will not say always, followed, but is at times followed, in the Metropolitan Police Force with regard to these inquiries?—I know generally what the system is.

48108. Does it strike you as satisfactory?—Yes, I think, on the whole, it is. It would be very difficult in a Force of that very large size to suggest any better system except by an alteration of the whole system of officering the police which I have already referred to.

48109. Does it strike you as satisfactory, with regard to the holding of inquiries on charges made, where there may be a conflict of evidence, to send it to the Inspector to make inquiry and then to report?—I do not think the Inspector decides it; he only inquires for the purpose of getting evidence to enable his superior officrs to decide it.

48110. But he reports?—Yes, he reports.

48111. Then the trial that takes place is to some extent a trial before the Inspector?—Is that so?

48112. I have no doubt the Commissioner will do exactly as he pleases with regard to it, but there may be some cases in which all the trial that takes place is before the Inspector, and then a report is made to the Commissioner?—I take it that the Assistant Commissioner would decide whether the evidence was such as to require an inquiry to be made, would he not?

48113. The report may be in favour of one side or the other. It is not a question of evidence?—That is

what my reports are; my reports are practically a collection of evidence.

48114. I do not want to put specific cases to you, but what is pressing me with reference to what you were saying is this. Suppose a person complains that a constable in some way misconducts himself, and that is heard by the Superintendent who is not going to deal with the case, if the Superintendent conducts the inquiry he then reports upon the facts to the Commissioner. In that case the Commissioner must take the facts from the report of the Superintendent or conduct another inquiry himself?—Certainly. It seems to me that otherwise the inquiry is practically conducted and concluded by the Superintendent.

48115. Exactly?—I think that rather leads to what I suggested with regard to the need for more superior officers in the police. The very fact of the size of the Force and the immensity of its duties are such that it is impossible personally for the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner to deal with all these cases, and therefore they must be more or less dealt with by subordinates.

48116. Because of the number?—Because of the number.

48117. Your view seems to be very definite. If it were possible to find some way of doing it the inquiry ought to be conducted by the man who will deal with the matter?—Undoubtedly by the man who is responsible for finally dealing with it.

48118. And you would agree that in any event it would be desirable to have an inquiry of this character where there is a conflict of evidence between the constable and the individual by the highest officer?—So far as it is possible to do it, having regard to the large nature of the duty.

48119. If you found an officer giving evidence, and you came to the conclusion that it was exaggerated for the purpose of bolstering up a case in which he was in danger of failing, what would you do?—I should consider that a very serious offence.

48120. Would you think it right to dismiss a man for that?—As a rule I should. Of course it is rather difficult to answer hypothetical questions of that sort.

48121. But in cross-examination he might say a little more when pressed than he would have done if left alone?—Yes.

48122. That would be rather a different case. I was rather thinking of a case of a constable who had preferred a charge, and then, finding himself in a difficulty with regard to it, exaggerates and makes untrue statements?—That is a case for dismissal, if I am satisfied of that. I take very great pains to impress that on men on joining the Force. Of course I have a small Force, and I personally see every recruit on joining, and that is one of the subjects I specially refer to in addressing them—the necessity for absolute fairness. I also point out to them that we never give a man credit for winning cases, but we do give a man credit for absolute fairness towards the prisoners as well as towards the public in any cases they have.

48123. So that you make it clear to a constable that no blame will be attributed to him if a conviction is not secured?—Certainly.

48124. As long as he has behaved fairly?—I think it would be a most dangerous thing to suggest, as I have already said, that a constable is to be blamed for the mere dismissal of a charge which he has brought.

48125. How do you impress this upon a constable when he joins the Force?—I have the recruits brought before me, generally about four at a time, and I talk to them about their duties. I refer specially to the drink question, which is, of course, always a rather dangerous thing to young constables, and I refer specially to the necessity for truuthfulness; I generally have a long talk to them on that subject. I point out to them the enormous importance of their understanding that it is the very first qualification of a policeman to be able to trust every word he says, and I draw their attention specially to the necessity for truthfulness in giving evidence in court. Then I go further than that, and say that not only must they give their evidence truthfully in court, and be absolutely fair to prisoners, but that they must never say anything that they do not absolutely know themselves, and not to refer to what they have heard, or to what they think may have happened. Then I go from that to impress upon them the necessity for truthfulness in any matter that is inquired about by their officers. Then I go on to point out to them that even if they have committed an error, such as violence, for instance, at a moment when they have been under excitement, if they only make a clean breast and tell us exactly what the truth is, as far as I am concerned, and I believe, as far as all the officers are concerned, we will do all we can to help them, and even if punishment is necessary it will not necessarily be so severe as the punishment for want of truthfulness. I go a great length in that sort of way.

48126. Then officers in your Force have it impressed upon them at the start that they will be severely dealt with if they do not tell the truth?—Yes. I am sure all the Magistrates in the City will give our men credit for being extremely fair, and I do not think they ever hesitate to tell a Magistrate everything they know that tells in favour of the prisoner.

48127. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You were speaking of the Chief Inspectors of the districts?—Yes. They are really Divisional Superintendents, only with a smaller number of men under them. Our Chief Inspector of a district has about 300 men under him; a Metropolitan Superintendent has a larger number, ranging to 1,000, under him; but his duties are equivalent to those of our Chief Inspector of a District.

48128. What sort of pay do the District Chief Inspectors get?—£5 a week—£260 a year.

48129. Would they be inferior to the Divisional Superintendents in the Metropolitan?—I should say they are superior to the Divisional Inspectors in the Metropolitan, but inferior in the sense of having fewer men under them to the Divisional Superintendents in the Metropolitan.

48130. Could you give us the rates of pay?—I could. I can send that forward to you.

48131. I mean the rates of pay of all officers?—Of course our rate of pay is very high, especially in the rank of constable.

48132. (*Chairman.*) You have been telling us about a system of "Self-Defence" which the constables are taught when they join the Force?—Yes.

48133. I rather assume from the necessity of introducing that system that constables are sometimes knocked about by persons of violent character?—Yes.

48134. But have you any record kept of the number of constables that have been injured in taking prisoners to the station?—We should have a record. I can get that out for you.

48135. Thank you, if you kindly will. We do not want you to give the details only for 1904, 1905 and 1906?—I have already given you the number of assaults on constables during those years showing that the number of assaults has decreased since this system of "Self-Defence" has been introduced.

48136. That is on Return A, is it?—No, it is in the précis of the evidence at page 13. It shows that the number prior to the "Self-defence" system being brought in was 175, and it went to 123 in the following year, and then to 106. Of course I cannot say that that was entirely owing to the "Self-Defence" system being introduced, but it seems to point to the fact that it has had influence in the matter.

48138. My point is not so much directed to ascertain the number of charges made by the police at the police station, but as to the number of cases in which constables have sustained injury in the course of their duty?—I can get that out from the hospital return.

48138. It is quite possible that in taking a drunken violent person to the station, for instance, a constable might receive an injury, and that there might be no prosecution for assault on the constable?—That is so. Of course the general statement I have from our men is that they have been much less knocked about than they were before they were able to use this system.

48139. My object was not directed to testing the efficiency of this new system of self-defence, but it was rather with a view of comparing the proportion of

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cases of injury to constables with the number of cases in which members of the Metropolitan Police Force have been injured?—I can get that out for you, but, of course, you see the conditions are very different. There is nothing like the number of assaults on the police, or cases of serious injury to the police, in a locality like the City, where there is really no drunkenness, and no night work, to what there would be in a rough district in the Metropolitan area. I shall be very glad to give the figures, but there can be no comparison between the two.

48140. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Most of the offences are offences against property, I suppose?—Yes, against property.

48141. (*Chairman.*) Of course you know our terms of reference include the question how the police discharge their duties, and that incidentally involves the question of the character of those duties and the difficulties and dangers to which the police are exposed in the discharge of their duty. All I wanted was some idea as to what in that regard is the position of your Force?—Certainly, I will get that for you.

48142. You do say that this new system of "Self-defence" has shaken the confidence of the roughs?—Yes.

48143. I assume from that there are some roughs in the City?—Yes.

48144. They are of the hooligan element?—No doubt.

48145. In fact in one of the cases we have had before us we were told that in a certain part of the City which impinges on the district of the Metropolitan police there is a good deal of rough conduct, and that the men escape from one jurisdiction, if I may use the term, to another?—Yes.

48146. There is a corner of the City where that happens?—Yes, that is so.

48147. You have told us with regard to staffing the Force in the higher grades of the service when vacancies occur, they are filled up from outside?—Yes.

48148. You limit that suggestion to the very highest grade of all?—To all grades above that of Superintendent, and I go further than that. I think what is required is the introduction of a new grade.

48149. You stated very clearly what your views on that question are, but it was that part of your evidence which suggests my putting the question I am going to put. I suppose you would agree that the duties of the Inspector in charge of the station as to taking or refusing a charge are duties of a responsible kind?—Yes.

48150. You have given us your views as to the way in which he has to discharge those duties?—I have.

48151. Do you think it expedient to get for the discharge of those duties a class of person other than the present police Inspector?—No, I do not.

48152. Do you think it would be well to fill up the vacancies from the class you have been referring to?—No.

48153. Then you do not think it would be well to fill up vacancies from the class I am referring to?—No, I do not think so. I think the duties are extremely well performed as a rule. As you are aware, in Scotland there is a system of that kind, but I should be sorry to see it introduced here. I think the duties extremely well done by the Inspector at the station, and I should not at all like the question of the acceptance or refusal of the charge turned into a kind of informal trial of the prisoner before he comes before the Magistrate.

48154. (*Chairman.*) Thank you. The Commissioners are greatly indebted to you for your evidence?—Thank you.

The following is the Return handed in by the Witness in the course of his evidence:—

RETURN "A."

RETURN showing the Percentage of Charges of Drunkenness, Disorder, &c., refused by Officers in Charge of Police Stations in the City of London, during the Years 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Offence.	1904.		Per-centage.	1905.		Per-centage.	1906.		Per-centage.
	Charges taken to Station.	Re-fused.		Charges taken to Station.	Re-fused.		Charges taken to Station.	Re-fused.	
Drunkenness	1432	85	6	1241	77	6·2	1261	108	8·5
Drunk and Disorderly	813	36	4·4	826	58	7	669	68	10·1
Disorderly Conduct	202	66	32·6	189	65	34·4	195	90	46·1
Disorderly Conduct by Prostitutes	22	—	—	12	—	—	21	2	9·5
Solicitation by Prostitutes	1	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solicitation by Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street Betting	204	1	.5	183	3	1·6	139	1	·7
Totals	2674	189	7	2451	203	8·2	2285	269	11·7

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD TROUP, C.B., recalled.

Mr. C. E. Troup, C.B.

48155. (*Chairman.*) Have you the list of complaints to the Home Office that you referred to on the last occasion?—Yes. (*Producing document.*) Those are the figures of all complaints on whatever subjects relating to the Metropolitan police that were received by the Home Office during the three years 1904 to 1906.

48156. In 1904 fourteen complaints were received?—Yes.

48157. And three of those related to complaints of wrongful arrest?—Yes.

48158. In 1905 there were 20 complaints, and five of those 20 are complaints of wrongful arrest?—Yes.

48159. And in 1906 there were 34 complaints, ten of which were complaints of wrongful arrest?—Yes, but as you will see, the great majority of those complaints related to matters altogether outside this inquiry. I have picked out the number of cases relating to the three subjects of this inquiry.

48160. In 1904 there were three complaints as to arrests for drunkenness?—Those are the numbers of complaints relating to drunkenness for the three years.

48161. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Is that the whole of the three years?—Yes, the whole number of complaints relating to drunkenness in the three years were four, the complaints relating to disorderly conduct two, and there were none relating to solicitation in the three years. In considering these figures it ought to be borne in mind that ordinarily persons bringing complaints against the Metropolitan Police would be referred by the Home Office to the Chief Commissioner. We do not consider that complaints relating to the discipline of the Force properly come in the first instance to the Home Office.

48162. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Those are not included in these figures?—I have included all the complaints which we have on record during the three years.

48163. All the complaints which were made?—Yes, but there might be verbal inquiries made which would result in the complainants being told to go on to the Commissioner of Police.

48164. (*Chairman.*) But take the 34 complaints in the year 1906, have you included any complaints against the police for some act amounting to a breach of discipline?—Oh, yes, everything of which we have got any paper or record in the Home Office, but I only wish to make it clear that we do not consider the Home Office the disciplinary authority, and that if anybody came to the Home Office and said "I have a complaint against a police-constable" the natural or ordinary thing would be to tell him to go on to Scotland Yard.

48165. But I understand that if a man complains he was wrongfully arrested for being drunk and disorderly, for instance, you simply send it on to the Commissioner of Police?—Any of those complaints relating to drunkenness, as soon as they are received, would be referred in the first instance to the Commissioner of Police.

48166. Then I do not quite see what the distinction is in your treatment between a complaint which relates to an act of indiscipline on the part of a policeman and a complaint of some given misconduct?—I was not making any distinction. I was only pointing out that we were not the disciplinary authority, and that therefore those figures were not nearly so large as possibly they might be if we considered the Home Office the proper authority to receive those complaints.

48167. But with regard to complaints of wrongful arrest, you do think you are an authority, I understand?—I do not think we are an authority as regards wrongful arrest. That stands in the same position as anything else. If it is a complaint relating to the discipline of the police the proper authority to deal with it in the first instance, at any rate, is the Commissioner.

48168. Let me suggest to you what the distinction is as to the power of the Home Office to do anything at all in regard to the matter. You, I understand, do not affect to dismiss an individual policeman in any circumstances?—No, not in any circumstances. The power of dismissal rests entirely with the Chief Commissioner.

48169. Quite so. But supposing there to be a complaint of wrongful arrest, leading to a wrongful conviction of the complainant, the Home Office has some authority?—Clearly, when it is a question of conviction or penalty, then the Home Office comes in as administering the prerogative of mercy, and some of those complaints arise in connection with convictions. Others do not. There are 18 cases altogether in connection with wrongful arrest, and six of those relate to actual convictions.

48170. Supposing there has been a conviction which a defendant says was a wrongful conviction, and he appeals to the Home Office, you, I understand, would then communicate with the Chief Commissioner?—Not necessarily with the Chief Commissioner on the question of whether the conviction was wrong. On the question of the conviction we should in most cases communicate in the first instance with the Magistrate. We should not communicate with the Commissioner unless in connection with the application some question arose as to the conduct of the constable. Of the complaints relating to convictions which we receive, only a small number involve any question of the conduct of the police.

48171. Is that quite so? Just let us see what takes place at the police court in the three classes of cases referred to us. The constable has arrested the defendant summarily; the defendant is taken to the charge room and charged. The charge is taken, and then the constable in the majority of cases is the only witness, and himself gives evidence before the Magistrate. The Magistrate then, we will say, convicts. Supposing a defendant then appeals to the Home Office and says that the constable's evidence was false?—We should refer it in the first instance to the Magistrate, I take it, in that case. There is a conviction and not a mere dismissal.

48172. He is a man asking for a pardon or the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, I suppose?—Yes, and very probably the Magistrate's answer might dispose altogether of the question of perjury on the part of the policeman.

48173. It is not simply a question of perjury?—A question either of perjury or mistake.

48174. You would not, in the ordinary course of things, at all consult or communicate with the Chief Commissioner in a case of that kind?—Not if the Magistrate's report enables us to dispose of the case, but I do not think, as regards drunkenness or disorderly conduct there is any case of that sort on the list.

48175. Supposing a complainant writes to you to say that he had been wrongfully arrested, and the charge taken against him, and that the Magistrate had dismissed the charge and complained about the constable arresting him, what action would the Home Office take?—There, I think, we should refer in the first instance to the Commissioner. We might go to the Magistrate, or we might go to the Commissioner, but it no longer comes before us as a question of the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, because there is no conviction. It comes merely as a question of the conduct of the police, and therefore naturally the first person to be referred to in the matter would be the Commissioner. But it might also be useful to consult the Magistrate.

48176. Then, as I understand it, you do think it is part of the duty of the Home Office to inquire into complaints made as to misconduct on the part of police constables?—No, I do not think so, except, of course, so far as the Home Secretary is the official superior of the Commissioner.

48177. We know he is the official superior of the Commissioner?—But the primary authority in all these matters certainly is the Commissioner, and we should refer those subjects to him for inquiry and, generally speaking, for his decision.

48178. Then am I to understand that the duty of the Home Office, according to the practice, is simply to transmit the complaint to the Chief Commissioner for him to deal as he likes with it?—Yes, I think you might say that, in ordinary cases, would be the proper procedure, but of course in cases where there is a probability of questions being raised in Parliament or of public attention being called to them, the Home Secretary naturally expects to have a report from the Commissioner, which he may consider. But if it is a question of mere discipline of the police, then it is for the Commissioner to decide. If there is a question of crime it comes into rather a different category.

48179. I can quite see that distinction, but there is a sense in which all misconduct on the part of a constable is a breach of discipline?—Yes, but if there is a criminal charge it puts it on rather a different footing.

48180. You mean a criminal charge against a police-constable?—Yes, if the complaint amounts to a criminal charge. There is a point I wish to mention to the Commission, and that is that there is a very old standing rule laid down by a Home Secretary many years ago, that when a complaint is made against a

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constable which amounts to a criminal charge, and when there is conflicting evidence on the subject, the Commissioner ought not to decide the matter, but it ought to be brought before a Magistrate who can take evidence on oath.

48181. That amounts to a direction to the Chief Commissioner as to what his duty ought to be in a case?—Yes, that was the instruction laid down by the Home Secretary, in 1868 I think it was.

48182. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What do you mean by ought to be brought? Who ought to bring it? I should rather like to see that rule?—The Commissioner might bring it if he thought there was a *prima facie* case against the constable, but, ordinarily, it would be for the parties who are complaining to bring the criminal charge, assuming it is a case where there is conflicting evidence. It was found to be very inconvenient that in a case where there was conflicting evidence, and where witnesses outside the police were concerned, that there should be an inquiry by the Commissioner into what is practically a criminal charge, and the rule was laid down—it is not a very rigid rule, and I think certainly exceptions to it would be found—that that case ought to be decided not by the Commissioner but by a properly-constituted court.

48183. (*Chairman.*) I think, perhaps, the best way of bringing out the distinction that is in my mind would be to take a concrete case. Supposing I, as a householder, were to write to the Home Office complaining I found there was no constable on the beat on a particular day or a particular night, and asked the Home Office to inquire why it was that my street or my square was not being patrolled and attended to as the other streets and squares are, what would the Home Office do then?—Certainly we should refer that to the Commissioner to deal with.

48184. That would be simply a complaint that some constable or other—of course I should not know his name—was neglecting his duty?—Yes.

48185. And had not necessarily been guilty of any criminal act?—Clearly so.

48186. You call that simply a complaint about a breach of discipline?—Yes, discipline or administration.

48187. And all the Home Office does in that case is to transmit the complaint to the Chief Commissioner?—Yes.

48188. Leaving it to him to deal with the case?—Yes. In some cases the reply might go through the Home Office, but it would be regarded as entirely a Commissioner's question.

48189. But if the complaint is against a particular constable, whether known or unknown, and it charges him with some misconduct which amounts to a breach of the law, the position of the Home Office is different, as I understand?—Yes, but in that case also it would be referred to the Commissioner.

48190. But the Home Office, then, as I gather, is charged with the duty of inquiring?—Oh, no. It would be for the Commissioner in the first place to make certain preliminary inquiries, and then if he found it was a case where there was an actual conflict of evidence—of course, if it was a clear case he might possibly be able to deal with it, but if it was a case where there was a conflict of evidence between the complainant and any witnesses he might bring up and the police officers concerned and any witnesses they might be able to produce, then the old instruction of the Home Office is that the Commissioner ought not himself to give a decision on that which is a criminal charge, but should take any steps he can to have the matter brought before a Magistrate for decision.

48191. You stated that to Mr. Dickinson. I will give you, then, another concrete case. Supposing that I complain that I was assaulted by a policeman on a certain night in some square, but that I could not get his number, what would the Home Office do on that complaint?—We should refer it to the Commissioner, who would make inquiries, and if he found there was a conflict of evidence——

48192. In the case put there is no conflict of evidence possible at that stage at all?—Of course, he would make inquiries to discover who the constable on the beat was.

48193. Supposing I said I have done my best, but I cannot find out who it was. I happed to live in Bryanstone Square, and I might say he ran away in the direction of John Street Police Station, and I went there, but nobody knew anything of it there?—The Commissioner would certainly do his best to discover who the man was.

48194. I have no doubt he would if he was asked, if I went to the Chief Commissioner, but I put the case that I go to the Home Office. What would you do then?—We should send on your letter to the Commissioner, who would deal with it exactly as he would deal with a direct communication from you. We do not assume any jurisdiction to deal with those questions, but the Secretary of State has the power to lay down a general direction to the Commissioner, and that is why I refer to the general direction given nearly forty years ago.

48195. Would not the Home Office write to me and say: "Your complaint is a charge of an assault against an unknown constable, and we are afraid we cannot help you at all; we have sent your letter on to the Chief Commissioner"?—The Chief Commissioner might possibly be able to help you—at any rate, he might be able to supply you with the name and number of the officer on the beat, and give you an opportunity of identifying that officer.

48196. Supposing a man writes and says: "I was falsely arrested by Constable So-and-so in a particular street on such-and-such a night, and I was charged at the police station, and the Magistrate the following day dismissed the case against me, and I ask you to deal with the constable"—giving his name. What would the Home Office do?—Refer it to the Commissioner certainly in the first instance, who would make inquiries into the matter.

48197. Not consult the Magistrate?—We might. I think that would depend on the case.

48198. I have given you a case, and a very simple one?—I think we should probably consult the Magistrate as well as refer it to the Commissioner, but it is the Commissioner who has power to dismiss or to punish the constable.

48199. The dismissal by the Magistrate would indicate either that he did not believe the constable or that the witness was not strong enough to warrant a conviction?—It would imply at least that he felt some doubt—it might be a very slight one—about the evidence of the officer. Of course, a Magistrate is bound to dismiss a charge if he feels any doubt, however slight.

48200. But you send on such a complaint as I have put to the Chief Commissioner?—Oh, yes.

48201. What for?—That he might make inquiries in the matter, and if it were a clear case against the officer, and the complainant did not wish to prosecute, no doubt he would deal with it in that case as a matter of discipline. But if it were not a clear case, if there were a conflict of evidence, he, under the direction that I have referred to, would have to refer the complainant to a Magistrate.

48202. Would you send on such a case to the Chief Commissioner as you would send on one of the other cases I have put to you, a charge of simply breach of discipline on the part of a constable, or do you ask the Chief Commissioner to report to you, or something of that kind?—There would be no distinction in theory between the two. If it were an important case, no doubt we should ask him to report, because we should wish to know what conclusion he arrived at.

48203. And if the Chief Commissioner reports that there was no misconduct in his judgment on the part of the constable, what would the Home Office do?—I take it we should accept his decision, and if the person complaining was not satisfied, I think the reply to him would be "Well, the Law Courts are open to you, and if you have any charge to bring against the constable you must take the necessary proceedings."

48204. Would you take any step to satisfy yourselves as to whether the Chief Commissioner had made any inquiry at all, or as to whether any inquiry was really perfunctory, or whether he had gone into the matter at all, and endeavour to find out all the facts?—I should not feel it necessary to inquire in every case whether the Commissioner had done his duty or not. It is quite possible on reading his report one might feel it was not altogether a satisfactory case, and in that case I have no doubt I should possibly myself, or the Secretary of State, would talk it over with the Commissioner, and one might ask him to make further inquiries, but I should certainly not take up the position that the Secretary of State is to go into the

case independently of the Commissioner, and possibly overrule his decision.

48205. In such a case I gather, then, that the Home Secretary would treat the Chief Commissioner as having been his agent, or acting for him, in answering the complaint made?—Yes, in a certain sense that is so, but on the other hand the Commissioner also has a statutory position as the head of the Police Force, and as the authority to deal with complaints against his officers.

48206. Do you remember what letter was written by the Secretary of State with regard to the complaint made by Mr. Gerothwohl?—Yes.

48207. What was the letter that was written to the Chief Commissioner?—The papers were merely marked "Refer to Commissioner," and then they went over to Scotland Yard. There was no letter.

48208. What documents were sent to the Commissioner?—The letter of, I think it was, the 12th April, from Mr. Gerothwohl.

48209. The first letter was one of the 12th April, and that was directed to the Home Secretary, and also there was a letter of the 14th to Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, and a further letter from Mr. Gerothwohl to Mr. Secretary Gladstone?—As soon as the letter of the 12th April, which was the formal letter which enclosed a copy of the evidence taken at the Police Court, came in I referred it to the Commissioner. Then the letter to Sir Mackenzie Chalmers went out to the Riviera, and came back more than a week later, and that also was immediately referred to the Commissioner.

48210. Was the letter sent on to the Commissioner?—Yes, the letter was sent on in original. Then he reported on the 25th April, and we had his report on the 26th, and the Home Secretary had to answer a question in the House the same night about it.

48211. That enclosed a report by Inspector Berry, which was submitted by Sub-divisional Inspector Mackay and Superintendent Mann, and that report contained statements made by several of the police constables concerned?—Yes, that is so.

48212. Then I find a letter from Sir Mackenzie Chalmers of the 28th April, beginning: "I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he has caused careful inquiry to be made in the matter of your letters of the 12th and 22nd instant"?—That refers to the inquiries made by the Commissioner. There was no separate inquiry made by the Home Office.

48213. And only to that inquiry?—To the inquiries made by the Commissioner. There were first the written reports that you have been referring to, and then the inquiry made by Major Wodehouse at Scotland Yard.

48214. The language of the letter is: "I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he has caused careful inquiry to be made." What was the inquiry that the Secretary of State had caused to be made?—The inquiries made by the Commissioner. Those inquiries were made by the Commissioner at the instance of the Secretary of State.

48215. You only refer to one inquiry in the letter?—The word "inquiry" does not mean a formal inquiry.

48216. Probably not. I am only trying to find out exactly what the letter means?—It is a general word there.

48217. I find that inquiry was held by Major Wodehouse, Assistant-Commissioner, on the 25th April, at which he took—I cannot say oral evidence—but at which he took the statements of the constables orally?—Yes.

48218. Was it that part of the inquiry that you referred to?—That was covered by the Commissioner's letter, I think. The Commissioner's letter was written after he knew the result of that inquiry.

48219. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Was that so?—Yes, I think so.

48220. (*Chairman.*) In the report of the Commissioner of Police of the 25th April I find no reference whatever to that inquiry which had been held on the very same day by the Assistant-Commissioner?—He had to make the report that day. We were in great haste to have the report made at once because the Secretary of State had to answer a question in the House of Commons on the 26th, so that things were rather hurried up at that moment.

48221. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Did you personally know of this inquiry by Assistant-Commissioner Wodehouse?—Yes, I knew that Major Wodehouse was making inquiries. We did not have the Minutes of Evidence taken by Major Wodehouse, or anything of that sort sent in.

48222. (*Chairman.*) Then you did know that Major Wodehouse had not examined anybody except the police constables?—Certainly, I did know that Mr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette had not been asked to appear, but then one also knew that their sworn statements were before the Commissioner in making that inquiry. He had the report before him of what they said in the Police Court, which was given on oath, and therefore he knew in effect what they had to say on the subject.

48223. So that when the letter of the 28th April was written, you knew that Mr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette had not been confronted with the constables?—Yes, we cerainly knew that. Perhaps I had better say we went rather carefully into the question.

48224. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The inquiry by Major Wodehouse is on the 25th, but the letter is not till the 28th?—Yes, but the Commissioner's letter was written on the 25th, and the Home Secretary answered the question in the House of Commons on the 26th.

48225. (*Chairman.*) That is why I asked you whether there was only one inquiry which was dealt with by you on the 28th April. How did you get to know when the letter of the 28th April was written that there had been this oral inquiry before Major Wodehouse?—I have no doubt the Commissioner told us. It is not mentioned in his letter, is it?

48226. No, there is no mention in his letter of the fact that it was being held?—However, I am quite sure we knew that Mr. Gerothwhol had not been asked to attend to make any statement when we wrote that letter.

48227. Did you know—I will not say it is the invariable practice—but did you know it is not uncommon for the Chief Commissioner or rather the Assistant-Commissioner or Superintendent who makes the inquiry to ask the complainant to come to the station or other place where the inquiry is held in order to be confronted with the constables?—Yes, we must have known that. But when that letter came in we had to go rather quickly into the question of what decision should be arrived at. It had to be arrived at on that particular day.

48228. What decision?—The decision of what reply was to be given to Mr. Gerothwohl. As a matter of fact, the first thing to be done was for the Home Secretary to decide what answer he would give to the question in the House of Commons, which was asked at the instance of Mr. Gerothwohl. It was quite clear, I think, that there was likely to be some complaint made, because Mr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette had not been asked by the Commissioner to attend, and a possible course would have been to have asked the Commissioner to go further into the matter and hear them, but in that connection we had to remember, first, that although he had not seen them personally, he had before him the evidence taken from them at the inquiry before the Magistrate, and that evidence was taken on oath, whereas any statement they might make before him would not be on oath. Then we had also to consider the rule which I have just mentioned, which laid it down that in a case of conflicting evidence involving a criminal charge against a policeman, the Commissioner should not decide the question, but should, if possible, endeavour to get the question decided by a Court. We had also to consider that in one case, one very important case, where that rule had been departed from, it had led to very great difficulties. I am referring to the Cass case. There an inquiry was held by the Commissioner, assisted by Mr. Horace Smith, who has given evidence here. The result of that inquiry, which was held in Scotland Yard, was most unsatisfactory. The evidence could not be taken on oath, and the inquiry itself was absolutely abortive. No conclusion was arrived at at all, and afterwards, when the case had to be brought before the Court on a charge of perjury, the Judge, Mr. Justice Stephen, commented very unfavourably on the action of the Home Office in holding this extra-judicial inquiry. All those things seemed to point to the fact that it was not desirable to ask the Commissioner to undertake any further inquiry in this case. The best

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course seemed to be, if any further inquiry was necessary or desirable, that it ought to be an inquiry on oath, with cross-examination of witnesses, and, if possible, with a definite charge against the incriminated officers. Personally, of course, the Secretary of State has no power to order an inquiry of that sort. It could only be done by authority of Parliament, and therefore the reply sent to Mr. Gerothwohl was to the effect that after the inquiries made by the Commissioner at the instance of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State did not see his way to adopting his view as to the conduct of the officers, but if Mr. Gerothwohl desired to take any further proceedings no difficulty would be put in the way, but, on the contrary, any facility we could give should be given. The object of the whole thing was that if there was a further inquiry it should be an inquiry on oath, with proper cross-examination of witnesses, and with a definite decision at the end. Speaking for myself, I was perfectly satisfied when I advised the Secretary of State, that no further inquiry at Scotland Yard would lead to any satisfactory result.

48229. So much for that. I daresay some of the other Commissioners may like to ask you some further questions upon that. I have only one further topic on which I invite your evidence, and that is as to the matter arising out of the case of Police Constable Worsley. That was a case in which an action was brought against a constable in, I think, the Brentford County Court, for alleged assault by a constable in using the truncheon, and judgment was given for £25 damages. The judgment appears to have been entirely regular, and there has been no appeal from it, and we have not gone further into the details of the case, but we have assumed the judgment was right. Worsley was simply transferred from one division to another, and then, with regard to the payment of the damages, he appears to have been made chargeable by the Commissioner with £5, and the remaining damages, £20, were paid out of the Police Fund?—Yes.

48230. What have you to say with regard to that case?—Of course in that case the officer was defended with the authority of the Secretary of State—the Commissioner arranged for the officer to be defended by the police solicitors. It is a very difficult question to say in what cases officers should and in what cases they should not be defended at the expense of the Police Fund. The general rule is if the Commissioner is satisfied that the officer is not to blame in the matter then, if the officer wishes it, his defence may be undertaken at the expense of the Metropolitan Police Fund and by the solicitors appointed by the Commissioner. In this case that course was taken. The police-constable was defended by Messrs. Wontner at the expense of the Police Fund. That being so, the Police Fund having undertaken the defence, it seemed only a fair thing to the complainant that when the decision went against the police officer the Metropolitan Police Fund should secure his costs and the sum given in damages.

48231. I can understand the costs, but am I to understand that in that case the Chief Commissioner advised the Home Office that there was a good defence to the action?—Before the case came on he went into that question. He certainly thought that the officer was engaged in the execution of his duty, and was not to blame, or, at any rate, not seriously to blame in the matter.

48232. Has the Secretary of State got to certify or to approve of the defence being so undertaken?—He has got to approve in every case before the defence is undertaken by the police solicitors.

48233. As to the costs I quite understand, and I understand further that the Home Secretary thought there was a good defence to the action, otherwise he would not have sanctioned the undertaking of the defence?—Yes, there appeared to be a good *prima facie* case on behalf of the officer.

48234. But how about the damages? Did the Chief Commissioner represent to the Home Secretary that he was still of opinion that the constable was right and that the verdict was a wrong verdict?—You mean as regards not charging the officer with the damages?

48235. Yes?—What he represented to the Home Secretary was that clearly he must accept the finding of the court as right, that the officer must have used more violence than was necessary. The finding of the Judge was that the officer was justified in using his truncheon, but that he used it more than was necessary. The Commissioner said: "We must accept that, and no doubt that is right as a legal decision; but, having regard to all the circumstances in which this happened, to the fact that the officer was surrounded by a hostile crowd, and that this man had, at any rate, attempted to use great violence, there was a great deal of excuse for him if he did go somewhat beyond the strict rules," and therefore he suggested that he should be relieved of the costs, and that he, the Commissioner, should deal with it as a matter of discipline. There was a good deal of discussion on the subject, and finally the Commissioner's view was accepted, subject to the qualification that £5 should be paid by the officer himself.

48236. During your long experience at the Home Office do you remember any complaints or correspondence alleging bribery of the police by prostitutes or by street bookmakers?—There certainly have been one or two complaints about bribery by street bookmakers. One of those, at any rate, has come before this Commission. In the three years for which I gave you the figures there were two complaints of bribery by bookmakers. One was the case of Platt, which the Commissioners had before them, and the other case was a case of Barrow, I think. I do not know what happened in that case. It was referred to the Commissioner, and he dealt with it.

48237. Was that a case of bribery?—It was a case of alleged bribery. The other case I referred to last time was a case where a police sergeant was alleged to be in the pay of certain clubs, but there was no mention of betting in connection with that. That was disposed of altogether by the Commissioner's report. I do not remember ever having heard—of course one hears general complaints—but I do not remember any complaint of taking bribes from prostitutes that has ever been substantiated.

48238. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I want to get clear what you have been telling us about this Gerothwohl inquiry. First, was that treated in the ordinary way?—Yes, I think entirely in the ordinary way up to the time of the Home Secretary's letter of the 28th April.

48239. That closed the matter as far as the Home Secretary was concerned for the time being?—Yes. Perhaps I should qualify that by saying this, that if there had been more time one would probably have discussed with the Commissioner the question of whether Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette should not be seen and their oral statements taken. There was no time to go into that.

48240. Because you had to arrive at a decision which had to be announced to the House?—Yes.

48241. Then it amounted to this, did it not, a complaint made by Mr. Gerothwohl on the 12th April, and then that is referred by the Home Secretary to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner refers it to the Inspector apparently for report?—No; I think the reports of the Inspector had been made before he received this letter of the 12th April, which was forwarded to him by the Home Office.

48242. He had called for them?—He called for those reports as soon as he saw the case in the newspapers. Those reports were actually made on the 13th April before Mr. Gerothwohl's letter to the Home Office reached him.

48243. We have heard how that came to be made. That means that as the Commissioner had already got the reports he did not require to call for them?—Yes.

48244. If he had not had them he would have called for them?—Yes, clearly he would.

48245. If they had not been made they would have had to be made, but it so happens they were made, so that all that was required was to have those reports before him?—Yes.

48246. Then he sent the letter in answer on the 25th with the reports enclosed. As far as I can see from this, except the inquiry that takes place on the 25th, there is nothing else done except that the reports are sent by the Commissioner with the letter to the Home Office?—I can only say I am quite certain the Commissioner went most carefully into the whole matter. I saw him more than once before that report came in.

48247. That is what I wanted to get clear, because I am not quite sure that I understood you whether according to you he knew at the time he wrote the letter of the 25th April that Major Wodehouse had been holding that inquiry?—I take it he must have

known that. I know the letter did not reach the Home Office till the 26th. I believe it must have been written very late on the 25th. I know he assured me he had been very carefully into every detail.

48248. I do not know whether you have the letter before you, but as far as I can see he does not say anything at all about it in that letter of the 25th. It looks to me, reading that letter, as if he had not the knowledge of the inquiry that was being held by Major Wodehouse?—I think it is quite impossible that he should not have known all about it.

48249. It does not refer to it in the letter which is at page 13 of the Appendix. He goes into it rather in detail and discusses the reports?—Yes, but Sir Edward Henry very frequently writes his own letters without sending us the reports on which they are based. In this case he sent certain reports, but I should say that his letter was written after Major Wodehouse made that inquiry and after discussing the whole case with Major Wodehouse. I do not think it is possible he could have sent in that letter without knowing all about Major Wodehouse's inquiry.

48250. That is what is puzzling me, because if you look at the letter he deals with it entirely upon the reports, does he not?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I do not know, Sir, whether it would help you at all if I stated that Mr. Edwards, who is sitting behind me, and who is Sir Edward Henry's secretary, says he knows as a fact that the inquiry was over before three o'clock, and Mr. Edwards was present when the letter was drafted, and the Commissioner had the result of the inquiry before him when the letter was drafted.

48251. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Then that does answer what I wanted to know. There is nothing to show you that it had taken place?—I think I must have known, because I am sure I saw him on that day or the day after.

48252. Then when you got that letter and the reports, if I followed correctly what you told us, the Home Office felt it could do nothing more on account of what happened at the time of the Cass case?—On account of the considerations which were suggested by that case.

48253. It was undesirable to hold any inquiry which was not a judicial inquiry?—Which would probably be abortive and would not be judicial.

48254. The result of that seems to be, if this was the ordinary system that was followed, that there would be no redress really to the public upon a complaint of that kind, except under a Magisterial or judicial inquiry, because you only get the reports from the police themselves; you had not the persons before the Assistant Commissioner who were making the complaints, and the inquiry which was held was based upon the reports which the police themselves sent in?—Taken along with the evidence given by Mr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette and their witnesses at the police court. I think that is a very material point.

48255. You had got their sworn testimony?—Yes.

48256. And as is pointed out by the Commissioner they were represented by counsel at the inquiry before the Magistrate?—Yes.

48257. But that does seem the result, that there must be a good deal which could be said, or which might be said, by them, which would be relevant to the inquiry, and which would not be relevant to the conduct of the proceedings before the Magistrate. I tell you what strikes me as the difficulty in the course which you suggest, founded upon what you have told us—the principle of not holding an extra judicial inquiry. The difficulty seems to be that unless some proceedings are subsequently taken that the inquiry which is held is one simply of examining the police?—Oh, no. I think in most cases the inquiry, if the matter is at all a serious one, even though it is not a final inquiry, would include taking statements from the complainant and his witnesses.

48258. Then I do not quite understand why it is said that nothing further could be done in this case. If I follow you Messrs. Lavalette and Gerothwohl had not been examined, and they had not had the opportunity of preferring their complaint against the police?—They had preferred their complaint against the police in Mr. Gerothwohl's letter, though they had not the opportunity of saying everything which possibly they might have said, and, knowing, as we did, the main points in their case, I think one was fairly certain that in this case no good would be got by asking the Commissioner merely to see them and hear what further statement they might make. I think it was very plain that it would still leave a case with conflicting evidence and that the matter would not be really advanced at all. It might bring out certain points in Mr. Gerothwohl's favour and against the police, but it would not enable the Commissioner to arrive at any definite decision.

48259. That must mean that he is not deciding it?—Yes, he would not be able to decide it.

48260. He would not be deciding who is right if that is the case, and it means he cannot, because of the difficulty of determining upon the conflict of evidence, give a decision one way or the other. That is what it must mean, must it not, if he does not arrive at a decision because of the conflict of evidence?—Yes.

48261. As I understand it, he does not come to the conclusion that the police are right?—The Commissioner came, I think, to a very decided opinion that the police were right in this case.

48262. That is the part of the matter that has troubled me—how he came to the conclusion that they are right without having heard Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette. I understand what you say that you could not conduct an inquiry, or it was thought inadvisable to conduct an inquiry with Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette there, but if that is the case, you are arriving at a decision without hearing what those two gentlemen had to say on the matter. You see they were complaining in that letter of the 12th of the brutal methods and of the treatment and procedure by the police, and the very grave state of affairs at the Vine Street Police Station?—Yes, that was the second head of the complaint, but the first and the far more serious one, was the charge of perjury against the two police officers, and clearly one could not proceed to deal with the complaint which was merely one as regards discipline until the far more serious one of perjury was disposed of.

48263. Then I could understand it being said that the Commissioner and the Home Office were unable to arrive at a conclusion pending a criminal charge being preferred or pending some judicial or Magisterial inquiry, but unless proceedings are then taken the matter must drop, and the member of the public who has made a complaint seems to have no redress unless he proceeds further and takes proceedings, or unless he institutes some action. That is right, is it not?—That is so, if the case proves one where there is a serious conflict of evidence. If a charge is brought against a police officer, and if there is a serious conflict of evidence, clearly you cannot decide that charge against the police officer.

48264. That is quite right, but that is a reason for saying you are not deciding it. But you cannot decide it one way without hearing what is to be said on the other side?—The intention of this letter was certainly that if Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette brought the criminal proceedings or civil proceedings which were suggested the case should then be opened for reconsideration. We do not in so many words say "If you bring those proceedings and bring them successfully then we will reopen the whole case," but clearly that is the intention of the letter.

48265. That does mean that unless he brings some criminal proceedings the matter is at an end?—I think so—yes.

48266. Then it follows from that, that, as I say, unless criminal proceedings are brought by the member of the public who is making the complaint I do not see how he is to get any further in his complaint against the police?—Not in a case where there is a grave conflict of evidence.

48267. Of course, in a great many cases there would not be proceedings?—If it was merely a question of discipline, then the Commissioner must decide it in the best way he can. This rule I have mentioned only applies to cases where there is a charge amounting to a criminal charge.

48268. Whereas in this case, according to the complaint that was made, there was a charge of perjury?—Yes. In so many words Mr. Gerothwohl says he charges the police officers with perjury and conspiracy. Of course it would be open to him to go to the Public Prosecutor and ask him to prosecute, but we did not suggest that.

48269. (*Chairman.*) Do you think the Commis-

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sioner's report dealt with the second head of Mr. Gerothwohl's complaint, the very grave state of affairs at Vine Street, as well as the actual charge of false arrest and perjury and conspiracy?—I think we looked upon the charge of perjury and conspiracy as the serious thing.

48270. That I quite understand?—We did not attempt to distinguish.

48271. But if Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette did not choose to prosecute or choose to bring a civil action then it would appear that there was no inquiry at all as to the state of things at Vine Street save what appears in the Chief Commissioner's report?—If Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette had said "We withdraw altogether our allegation of perjury and conspiracy against the two constables, but we still direct your attention to the grave state of things at Vine Street Police Station," then I think we would have had to reopen the case.

48272. You see the man who had made the report on the condition of things at Vine Street was Inspector Berry, the man himself who was incriminated rightly or wrongly?—That is so, but of course one must also remember that there would be any amount of evidence as to the grave state of things at Vine Street Police Station. That would be a distinct inquiry. Major Wodehouse was, I believe, himself at Vine Street that night, and the Police Surgeon was at Vine Street.

48273. Precisely so. The point I was putting to you is this, that supposing Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette, for reasons which were justifiable from their point of view, thought an action was not worth bringing, or that the prosecution might involve them in great expense, said at once "We will not prosecute any complaint against the constables for our own arrest, but still we call your attention to the state of affairs at Vine Street, and we do not think the proceedings in the charge-room are properly conducted, and Inspector Berry was guilty, in our judgment, of culpable negligence"?—I think if the charge of perjury and conspiracy were gone altogether then there might certainly, in theory, be a reason for reopening the other case.

48274. It is not reopening it. The complaint was made?—I should say there might be a reason for going further into that question.

48275. The proceedings in the charge room were distinctly relevant, as appears from the note of the evidence taken at the police court, on the question as to whether the arrest was wrongful or rightful, and the only inquiry made by the Chief Commissioner was an inquiry by Inspector Berry?—Inspector Berry's statement was taken.

48276. The document referred to in the report of the Chief Commissioner of Police, on which the Home Secretary acted, begins thus: "Report by Inspector Berry"—that is a report by the very person whose conduct of the proceedings in the charge room was challenged in the letter?—That is a report to the Commissioner on which he could found any further action he might think necessary.

48277. You see what my point is. I do not want to pursue the matter further?—Yes, I see your point.

48278. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) As I understand what you say about it is, that the persons involved in the charge are the only persons from whom you could get the information; they are the persons from whom you would naturally seek to inquire?—In this case, the only witnesses to the proceedings were the persons involved on one side or the other. There were no really independent witnesses.

48279. From what I understand, and from what you have told us, the only means of getting at the facts was to get the reports and, if necessary, examine the police officers who were involved, and as you had not time to take the evidence of Messrs. Lavalette and Gerothwohl, to take the evidence which they had given at the police court?—Yes.

48280. I suppose from the question that was put to you by the Chairman about the complaint as to the state of things at Vine Street, you say that you did not go into that because of the graver charge which was made of perjury and conspiracy involving two of the constables?—Yes. In fact, I am not at all sure that if there were a charge of conspiracy it would not have more or less involved the officers at the police station too. The two things were so closely connected that you could not deal with the one thing without the other.

48281. That is what is occurring to me; that it would be very difficult for you to try the second point without going into a good many of the facts involved in the first?—Yes.

48282. I think that is a perfectly right observation. You could not very well try whether on that particular night there was that grave state of things at Vine Street unless you also went into the complaints which were being made, which would involve the facts on which the charge of perjury and conspiracy were being raised?—Yes.

48283. For that reason you thought it was not right to proceed further with it because of those charges?—Yes.

48284. That is what I understand is the reason for the Home Office action?—Yes.

48285. I quite appreciate the difficulty of the situation and the reason for the Home Office action in not proceeding further on account of these grave charges which were made, but that does seem to me to leave this rather difficult situation for the public, that if a complaint is made to the Home Office—I am not dealing with Mr. Gerothwohl's case, because I quite appreciate what you say with regard to that; but if a complaint is made by a member of the public to the Home Secretary it is referred to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner makes inquiry, which consists certainly in the vast majority of instances of calling for reports, then he may, if he thinks right, hold an inquiry upon those reports. Then if he comes to the conclusion upon that that there is no case made out for his interference, there is nothing left, of course, but the magisterial inquiry or a judicial inquiry?—Yes, but I think in the ordinary case he ought to hear, and would hear, both sides.

48286. I understand what you said with reference to that, that the only reason why they were not heard in this case was because of the pressing necessity of determining what was to be done in making the answer in the House of Commons, and because you had the sworn testimony already of Mr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette given at the police court. That is the reason why you did not follow the ordinary course?—Yes.

48287. But that must mean that the Home Office does not make an inquiry at all?—The Home Office, apart from the Commissioner, does not make any inquiry at all in complaints against police constables. I certainly say so.

48288. Do you know any case in which the Home Office has made an inquiry independent of the Commissioner?—There was one case, and that is the case on which this instruction was first given. In 1868 there was one case where the Under Secretary of State actually made the inquiry in the Home Office, and heard all the witnesses in the Home Office, and it was after making that inquiry, and on his recommendation, that it was made a definite rule that where there was conflicting evidence it ought to go before a Magistrate in some way or before a court in some way.

48289. The difficulty about that, as it seems to me, is that we are always travelling in a circle. If the person who is complaining—the member of the public—goes to the Magistrate, the Magistrate says, "Complain to the Commissioner" or "Complain to the Home Office." If he goes to the Home Office they say, "No, you can go no further unless you go to the Magistrate"?—If he goes to the Magistrate with a criminal charge the Magistrate cannot say, "Go to the Commissioner."

48290. He cannot refuse the summons. I do not mean on a charge of perjury or conspiracy, or anything of that kind, but he does continually when complaints are made against a constable, refer the complainant to the Commissioner?—If the Magistrate had done that then I think the Commissioner would take it that he ought to deal with the case.

48291. We have had cases before us in which that has happened?—I think the Commissioner would certainly deal with a case if the Magistrate had said, "This is not a case for me; you had better go to the Commissioner."

48292. There is no machinery at the Home Office for holding an inquiry independent of the Commissioner?—None whatever.

48293. Then it does seem that the Home Office must be dependent for its reports as regards the police on

what the Commissioner reports?—Yes; subject to reports from the Magistrate on any case that comes before him.

48294. Those, of course, are outside?—We have certainly no machinery for revising or interfering with the Commissioner's decision.

48295. Any report which the Home Office makes with regard to the case is a report which really comes from the Commissioner?—Yes. I do not think you must take it that in a case of any difficulty or importance we would necessarily accept at once what the Commissioner says. That would be a matter of discussion between the Commissioner and the Home Office. If there were any weak points in the Commissioner's report they would be pointed out to him, and it would be a matter of discussion between the Secretary of State and the Commissioner.

48296. That would be, I presume, on what course might be pursued. That would hardly be with regard to the facts of the case?—It would be on the facts of the case I think.

48297. Do you know of any case in which that has happened? I tell you why I am putting this. It occurs to one that unless an inquiry be held by some one other than the Commissioner or one of the Assistant Commissioners or a police official, you are bound to take a view of the facts from the statements which are made by them. They have heard the witnesses?—I do not think there would be anything gained by a duplicate inquiry in the Home Office. After all the Commissioner is a very important officer, and he has got assistants, and if he cannot make a thorough or searching inquiry I do not see that there is much chance of the Home Office being able to do so.

48298. I am not suggesting it should be a duplicate inquiry, but what I am trying to ascertain from you is what the statements which have been made by the Home Office mean when they say that after careful inquiry a certain course is arrived at. That means it has been done through the Commissioner?—Yes. Almost without qualification I should say that means it is done through the Commissioner. There may sometimes be consultation with a Magistrate, but I do not think that qualifies the general statement that all inquiries into complaints against the police are made by the Commissioner.

48299. I quite see there is very great difficulty in dealing with a matter in an inquiry of this character, where you have a very serious conflict of evidence, which may mean that one side or the other are perjuring themselves; but you must be dependent on the report to you of the person who has made the actual inquiry?—Yes.

48300. It never does happen, as far as I follow, that the Home Office would itself, by means of anyone outside the Commissioner, examine the constables or police officers?—Oh, no; that we should never do.

48301. You may discuss it with the Commissioner?—Yes, but we should never go outside.

48302. We have had that reference to the Police Fund, and the amount that was paid in the case of Worsley. I only take that as an instance because the particular facts of the case do not matter for the purpose of the question I put to you. In Worsley's case the costs of the defence and the damages had to be paid out of the Police Fund except £5, which was deducted from the man's pay. Does that often happen?—No, not often. There have been a few such cases before, but I think only two or three.

48303. That was a case in which the use of the truncheon was justified, but the constable had gone on longer than was necessary?—That is what the County Court Judge held.

48304. I suppose, if I followed correctly what you were saying, the Commissioner had not the means of arriving at that conclusion, or, anyhow, he did not arrive at that conclusion when he determined to defend him?—Yes. When the case came before him he thought the man was in the right.

48305. He thought he had been placed in a position of great difficulty, and was right in using his truncheon?—I think that was his view.

48306. That is why he defended him?—Yes, and then afterwards his view was that he was in a position of great difficulty, and even if he went a little beyond, or a good deal beyond, what he ought to have done, still there was a good deal of excuse for him.

48307. It is a very difficult matter, and I quite understand you cannot be too strict with a man who is placed in a position of very great difficulty, and that is what was thought?—Yes.

48308. But he was punished by the deduction of the £5?—He was punished by the deduction of the £5, and he was transferred to another district.

48309. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I want to ask you a question about the figures that you have given us, because they seem to me very important. You say the complaints as to arrests and drunkenness were only four in the last three years. Am I right in concluding that no more than four people in three years have attempted to bring any complaints before the Home Office?—With regard to arrests for drunkenness or charges of drunkenness that is so.

48310. And as far as the Home Office are concerned, charges against the police for drunkenness are practically *nil* in three years—only four in three years?—Yes, and that includes two of the cases which you have had before this Commission.

48311. Then I understood you to say something to the effect that there were many other cases that would be referred to the Commissioner?—I was only just warning you not to take the figures as meaning too much, because, for instance, if a man who had been charged with drunkenness called at the Home Office and made an oral complaint then probably he would be told "Your best course is to go over to Scotland Yard and make your complaint to the Commissioner."

48312. That is only oral, but as far as written complaints are concerned?—No more than four. It is a very difficult thing to search through a great mass of papers, and I should not like to be absolutely certain that one or two might not be omitted in getting out this list, but substantially that is correct.

48313. I want to get that perfectly clear, because it practically means that the Home Office had no complaints?—Very few complaints. Some of them may be rather important complaints. Those four included the Gerothwohl complaint, and the complaint of Mr. Davis.

48314. I suppose in the mind of the public the ordinary course is to complain to the Commissioner. Is that so?—I should think so. The Home Office mainly deal with questions of wrong convictions.

48315. Therefore it is only, so to speak, the more educated portion of the community who would appeal to the Home Office with regard to the police?—No; I do not think necessarily so.

48316. In the public mind is not the Home Office conceived to be the authority responsible for the police?—I should think the general idea is to attribute everything to the Home Office, whereas, strictly speaking, I think any complaints of that sort should be made to the Commissioner. As regards the police, the main function of the Home Office is to lay down the general regulations; and, as regards the administration of justice, our main function is to deal with convictions.

48317. Do you say these figures give a fair criterion of the extent to which the public complain of the police?—No. That is just exactly what I do not wish you to take me as saying.

48318. I rather want to get that more clearly?—I take it that four persons out of five who had a complaint to make about being wrongly arrested for drunkenness would go, not to the Home Office, but to the Commissioner. I think those figures do show that the number of complaints is not very great, but I think you ought not to take them without taking in connection with them the number of complaints that are made directly to the Commissioner.

48319. (*Chairman.*) I think you ought to know, although, perhaps, you do know, that Mr. Eldon Bankes did hand us in a document about the Worsley case. I think we sent you a copy of the shorthand notes?—You sent a copy to Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, but, as a matter of fact, I did not see the shorthand notes.

48320. The document is dated the 30th January, 1905: "P.C. Worsley, X Division, against whom a judgment for £20 and costs was awarded for unnecessarily using his truncheon when arresting a prisoner." The Assistant-Commissioner says to Worsley "I have sent for you to convey the decision of the Secretary of State in your case, and to deal with you myself. I think I need not go into the case at all. Of the decision of the County Court Judge you are quite well

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aware, and in accordance with this decision damages were given against you to the extent of £20 and costs. The case was laid before the Secretary of State, inasmuch as there were extenuating circumstances, and we have now got his decision, which is: 'That he cannot sanction the whole payment of damages and costs out of the Police Fund,' but he leaves it to the Commissioner for officer to pay a portion of it. I want you to understand quite clearly what the Commissioner's opinion is in this case. It is that you were justified in using your truncheon when attacked; that you were not to blame for having struck this man on the head; and, so far, there is nothing against you; but after having partially disabled this man, you were not justified in continuing to strike him as has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court you did; and, consequently, you were guilty of unnecessarily using your truncheon. For that offence you are now severely reprimanded and cautioned, and you will pay £5 towards the damages and costs. That £5 will be recovered from you by instalments such as the Superintendent thinks you can pay weekly"?—I think that agrees with what I said.

48321. There is one other matter which I am sorry I did not bring to your notice before, and that is the forms prepared, as I understand, in the Home Office with regard to the directions for obtaining statistics?—Yes. You mentioned that to me.

48322. Can you tell us anything about those forms? I read to Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, or he read to me, the letter of the Home Secretary. The matter arose in, I think, Mrs. Braham's case, where we found under the word "Dismissed" in a certain column of the charge sheet "Not sufficient evidence," or words of that kind. The Magistrate had told the prisoner there was nothing against him, and then the clerk had written "Not sufficient evidence" under the word "Dismissed." Mr. Titterton came before us and handed us that bundle of papers. (*Handing documents to witness.*)—What the Home Office requires in the statistics is to know when a case has been dismissed whether it has been dismissed on the evidence or whether it is a case where the Magistrate is satisfied that the offence is proved but dismisses the case under the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879 as being a trivial one. That is all we ask for: that the Magistrates, or their clerks, should clearly indicate in the charge sheets under which provision the decision is arrived at, in order that the police who collect those figures from the charge sheets may know under which head to put them.

48323. As far as the Home Office is concerned, to put "Not sufficient evidence" under the word "Discharged" in this case was meaningless or unnecessary?—It was necessary that there should be some indication as to whether the case was dismissed on the evidence or whether it was a case under Section 16 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, but we are not responsible for the words "Not sufficient evidence." We have not suggested those words.

48324. In nine cases out of ten the word is "Discharged" only, and where there is a discharge under the section of the Summary Jurisdiction Act that you refer to, that section is referred to?—I think the people preparing the statistics would be in a difficulty if only the word "Discharged" appeared.

48325. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It must often be the case, must it not, that a Magistrate dismisses a case in which he thinks really there is an offence proved, and he simply discharges it because he comes to the conclusion that it is the best course to take with regard to it? That does happen, does it not, without his saying that he is proceeding under the Summary Jurisdiction Act?—I think he always indicates whether he is proceeding under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, Section 16.

48326. But sometimes he gives the benefit to the accused without saying that?—We take it in that case he discharges it on the evidence.

48327. (*Chairman.*) The case is either discharged on its merits or discharged under the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879?—Yes. If they put the words "On the merits," that would clearly meet it. We have not suggested those words.

48328. These forms from Scotland Yard seem to suggest a kind of *tertium quid* as far as I can make out?—I do not read it so. I take it that they regard all cases discharged, and not dealt with under Section 16, as cases discharged because of insufficiency of evidence. That is how I read it.

48329. There is the word "Discharged," and then underneath there is a note in this particular case, and we have noticed similar notes in other cases. In nine cases out of ten there is nothing but "Discharged"; but here there is the word "Discharged," and then underneath it "Not sufficient evidence." I thought at first that rather looked like an entry written favourably to the police: that whereas the Magistrate had not discharged as he did, but intimated that if there had been some more evidence he would have found the woman guilty, whereas there was nothing against her at all?—We do not want anything implied at all.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I suppose every case is discharged because there is not sufficient evidence to convict.

48330. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Would that note have been made not under the heading of "Cases under Section 16"?—Yes.

48331. (*Chairman.*) I think Mr. Titterton explained that entry because of the Home Office instructions. Do you think the entry "Not sufficient evidence" would be suggested by your instructions?—I do not think we require those words to be used, but we do require some indication to be given as to how the charge is disposed of.

48332. Would you look at those forms and see if they are issued from Scotland Yard with your approval?—We are not responsible for the wording of the forms. They are issued for the purpose of preparing our statistics.

48333. This is what is handed to us by Mr. Titterton, "Executive statistics, No. 61 memorandum. Charge sheet number" so and so, "attached. Will you be good enough to state whether prisoner (blank), referred to in No. (blank) charge was discharged under Section 16, Sub-section 1, of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, or in consequence of the evidence being insufficient to support the charge." Are you responsible for those words?—I am not responsible for those words, but I do not see much harm in them.

48334. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) From one point of view either the man has committed the offence, and is discharged under Section 16 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, or else he is discharged because the evidence has not been sufficient to obtain the conviction. It is either one or the other?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) Surely the words ought to be "Discharged under Section 16," or "On the merits," or "Discharged" simply. Those words about the evidence not being sufficient are ambiguous.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) May I suggest as an amendment "Section 16, or otherwise"?

(*Chairman.*) We are much obliged to you, Mr. Troup, for the trouble you have put yourself to in coming here and giving your evidence.

Mr. Clinton Thomas Dent, sworn.

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48335. (*Chairman.*) You are a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and a Master of Surgery, Cambridge University?—Yes.

48336. You have been on the Surgical Staff of St. George's Hospital for nearly twenty-seven years, and have had a large experience in accidents and injuries?—Yes.

48337. You were appointed Chief Surgeon to the Metropolitan Police Force on the 26th July, 1904?—Yes.

48338. Perhaps you will kindly read what you have to say as to injuries to the police, and their after effects?—I desire to state that approximately 16 to 17 per cent. of the whole Force (a little less than one-sixth) are injured annually in the execution of their duty. I should premise perhaps that my figures are based on Returns for 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906.

48339. I think you submit a Return?—I submit a return showing the numbers of police injured whilst in the execution of their duty for those years.

48340. You might perhaps tell us how you compile that return?—Those figures are taken from the Commissioner's reports for the three years; the report is usually published, I think, about August for the previous year; but the figures for the year 1906 have been extracted at the Commissioner's Office anticipating the publication of his Report.

48341. What inference do you draw from those statistics?—These statistics show that a remarkably small number of officers are wholly incapacitated from injuries. It will be noticed in the last column on the right of the Return that the number of officers actually placed on the sick list for injuries is not large; for example, in 1904 out of 2,807 police who were injured in the execution of their duty 109 were on the sick list for less than seven days, 277 were on the sick list for less than seven days or over, nine were incapacitated for further service from injuries received, and 2,421 were not placed on the sick list at all. I presume that those figures are gathered from reports, for a constable is bound to report any injury, however trivial, at the station. Reports are sent in, and I presume that the figures are arrived at in that way. The figures for 1903, 1904, and 1905 approximate very closely indeed, and the figures for 1906 show that there is a diminution of roughly 500 on the total. The average, taken over four years, works out to 2,611. Then, taking the figures for 1904 as a fair sample, of the 2,807 men injured, 1,754 were injured, in making arrests, by drunken prisoners, and 982 by other prisoners.

48342. You were saying the figures show that a large proportion of the injuries received are trivial?—Yes, that is to say the men do not go on the sick list at all. But figures like these appear to me to give a very imperfect measure of the effective loss, and for this reason: The duties of a police-constable require him, of course, to be thoroughly sound in body, and thoroughly stable as regards his nervous system, putting it in not too technical medical language. In that respect a police-constable is particular prone to break down as the result of injury. If a police officer has been seriously assaulted in the execution of his duty, even although the physical injuries may be apparently trivial, his value as an efficient constable, save in exceptional cases, is likely to be diminished; he will not, in other words, be likely to take such risks as he would have if he had never been assaulted in the execution of his duty, and, to use an ordinary phrase, he is a little more nervous about doing it. I think one can understand that that would be the case. Broadly speaking, a constable is usually worn out as regards the efficient performance of his duties at the age of 45; and if he has met with injuries sustained under trying conditions, and especially with those sustained in the execution of his duty, he is liable to break down earlier in life. If I may explain what I mean by "trying conditions," it is practically this: A small injury received by a man who falls, say, from a great height, so to speak, may do a man more harm than more extensive injury; for instance, a man might fall from a very great height, and he might receive very few injuries except a few bruises; another man might slip off the kerb and break his leg, thus sustaining a greater injury than a few bruises, but the man who has fallen from a great height will not get well like the other man, and he will be much more likely to be permanently affected. In the case of the police that applies especially. However willing, keen, and courageous an officer may be he is not, save in exceptional cases, quite as efficient after an injury as he was before. Initiative is more likely to be lacking, and the sense of responsibility will weigh on him a little more heavily. To a certain extent, therefore, the public suffer as his efficiency as a constable diminishes. Of men temporarily pensioned, perhaps half are content with the pension they have earned, and have little desire to rejoin the Service, but fully one-half are anxious to rejoin. They are very seldom fit to do so. With regard to temporary pension, if a man has been seriously injured, and his illness is likely to go on for, say a year, or something of that kind, if he has been injured in the execution of his duty he is recommended for a temporary pension, which, I think, is at the rate of full pay. I certify that there is a reasonable prospect of his being able to rejoin. If he does rejoin, he rejoins in the ordinary way; if he does not rejoin his pension is modified accordingly. I have to send in a special report with regard to any man who is on the sick list for six months to the Home Office. I do not know whether I might mention to the Commission, just very briefly, one or two very typical cases of the results of these injuries. The first is that of a man who had had 20 years' service. He was patrolling a northern beat in the neighbourhood of, I think, Caledonian Road, and he was set upon by three men and a woman and injured. His truncheon was wrested from him, and he was struck several blows on his head with the truncheon. I saw the man myself not very long after the accident. I desire to mention that case because he was a most admirable constable as I was given to believe, and a man who was extremely anxious to continue his work in the force. However, I advised him not to rejoin for some months. He was put on a temporary pension. He was injured in January, 1906, and he rejoined in October of that year. I confess I felt nervous as to the effect of his rejoining, but he was very anxious to do so. In one month he had broken down again altogether; he was sleepless, irritable, nervous and useless, and he had to be again returned as unfit for service.

48343. I think we need not trouble you to go into further special cases. That was a typical case?—Yes. A still more typical case was that of a man who had no head injury at all, but he had two of his fingers chopped off by somebody whom he was endeavouring to arrest. That man was very anxious to rejoin and rejoined, and he broke down; he had fits, and his mind broke down.

48344. We are quite content to take your general evidence?—Those are severe cases, and in a milder degree the same sort of effect is likely to happen as the result of a smaller injury.

48345. From our point of view you have given us an important fact. You say that most of his injuries are received in the course of arresting drunken persons?—Yes.

48346. What other class of persons do cause injuries to the police. Speaking from your experience, do you think that injuries are caused to the police by men who are endeavouring to evade arrest?—No, I think that that is comparatively rare.

48346*. We may take it then that it is in the comparatively trivial offences from one point of view of drunkenness and disorder in the streets that the police receive most of the injuries which they do sustain in the execution of their duty?—That certainly appears to be so.

48347. As to drunkenness I think there are some observations you wish to make for our guidance, and for the guidance of the police?—I think myself there is a general idea that it is very easy to decide whether a person is drunk or not. That is not the case, because alcoholic intoxication has its peculiarities which makes the diagnosis of drunkenness sometimes very, very difficult. The effects of the poison are progressive from the mildest excitement up to profound coma; but there are no definite stages, and in some cases classification is very arbitrary. Apart from profound coma, the state in which a person is said to be dead drunk, the main feature of alcoholic poison is not so much a loss of control as what we call an inhibition, that is to say that the power of control can be re-exercised by an effort of the will. Fear, excitement, shock, and other such like causes will produce very rapid changes in the symptoms. As an example, a person might be arrested and the officer who arrests him might very rightly consider him to be drunk—that is to say, in a stage in which if a medical man were at his elbow he would have no hesitation in saying that he was drunk. A divisional surgeon might be called to such a case a little while after, if the prisoner denied drunkenness, of course, and he might find him apparently pretty nearly sober; and again, after he had gone away, the person might have a relapse (this is everyday experience) into profound drunkenness again. I think anyone in our profession is very familiar with cases like that. A man can practically stand perfectly upright, and then fall down drunk. That is not uncommon, and it shows what difficulties there may be. Of course, the symptoms of intoxication vary very much according to the nature of the intoxicant. I cite in my statement three cases—beer, newly-made whisky, and absinthe; they produce very different symptoms. Beer would tend to produce sleep from the hops. New whisky contains a substance which chemists call amylic alcohol, which is very powerful, and tends rather to produce convulsions. Absinthe, owing to the essential ingredients, tends to produce a condition of convulsions, and, apparently, the most complete loss of control, and the most

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unreasoning state of mind for a short time. Absinthe drinkers, as far as I can learn from those who are familiar with the subject, and from what I have read about it, are from a criminal point of view the most dangerous people you could possibly have to deal with. Of course, the difficulty about drunkenness is in borderland cases—it is not difficult to decide when a person is profoundly poisoned by alcohol, or is not poisoned by alcohol at all. But a large proportion of cases are neither at one extreme nor the other. To decide the question in these borderland cases it would seem to me that the diagnosis of "drunk" must by someone be considered with reference to the offence with which a person is charged. That is not exactly a medical man's affair. The medical man has to make his diagnosis, and if he has it to some extent in mind I think he can make his diagnosis more clearly. Many endeavours have been made to suggest a definite test, or tests, of drunkenness, but in my opinion none of these can be satisfactory. You must in arriving at a diagnosis base your conclusion on all the symptoms. I think mistakes must be inevitably made in arriving at a medical diagnosis that is based on a single or two or three symptoms. As to whether a man is drunk or not there is a difference of opinion; opinions as to that among different medical men must vary; and divisional surgeons therefore must vary as to the standard of intoxication from which they would certify that a person is drunk. That is my experience for various reasons—one is that they do not see the person always immediately on arrest, and another is that a prisoner or accused person is very likely to be a little frightened by being confronted as a drunkard by a medical man, who sees him in a rather better state as a rule, than the police who arrest him; he is in a milder degree of intoxication, and it must be so; but they do form their opinion irrespective of the police. I have attended at police courts, I have watched these gentlemen at their work, and I speak from some experience of that, and I have discussed the matter with them many times.

48348. Supposing a divisional surgeon saw a man four hours after he had been arrested, could he in any case positively state that the man had been drunk four hours before?—I think he could; I can quite conceive a case in which he could.

48349. It would be rather difficult in that case, would it not?—In most cases, yes.

48350. What sign would you expect to find about a person about an hour or two after he had been arrested? I am not referring to a case of hopeless intoxication or to a case where a man is in a dead drunk condition, but I am thinking of the typical case one hears of and observes where a man is arrested on a charge of being drunk and disorderly: a man behaves in a very disorderly and riotous fashion, his breath smells of whisky or some other alcohol, and he gets arrested. Supposing the Divisional Surgeon does not see him for, say, three hours after the arrest, what, if any, sign would you expect to find if the man had in fact been drunk when arrested?—They fall into two classes—mental and bodily; confusion of thought, incoherence, or, perhaps, rambling in talk, or thick in speech, and the bodily signs are staggering, which we call inco-ordination of gait, and so forth.

48351. But supposing you are perfectly certain when you look at a man that he is sober at that moment, would you expect, if he had been drinking three hours before, to find any symptoms of it on him?—Yes.

48352. What symptoms?—I should expect to note that in the condition of his tongue, and of his eyes, and very likely in the smell of his breath. That would depend very largely indeed whether he had vomited or not.

48353. Supposing he had not vomited?—If he had not vomited he would be more likely to have the smell in the breath, in my opinion, and you might find evidence of alcohol in the urine.

48354. I do not know; but supposing a man had taken a pretty good dinner, and, for aught I know, he might be able to stand a couple of glasses of whisky later on, and then he is arrested about midnight. The policeman says he is drunk, and he says he is not drunk. He might be in the right, might he not? and yet three hours afterwards his breath might smell after drinking the whisky. That seems to me to carry it very little further indeed?—The simple smell of the breath, to my mind, is not a matter of very great importance. You have to take into account the probable intoxicant. Sometimes old, well-matured whisky makes the breath smell very little, but new raw public-house whisky makes it smell very much.

48355. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You mean you can tell by the smell that the person has drunk something?—Drunk something.

48356. But it is not evidence that he is drunk?—It is one of the factors to be taken into account.

48357. (*Chairman.*) Supposing a man is arrested at midnight, and you are called in to see him, say, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and you see at once he is sober; he walks up and down quite correctly, he pronounces his words correctly, and he spells correctly, but we will suppose that his breath is still smelling of whisky—what symptoms would you fix upon as entitling you to find that he had been drinking to excess in the course of the evening, or that he had been drunk in the course of the evening?—On those symptoms alone that you have mentioned I could not personally, I think, find it—being sober when I see him. He may have confusion of thought, which, again, must be discounted, because he may be nervous.

48358. This is the evidence in a case in which a prisoner who had been arrested about midnight for being drunk and disorderly went and saw a doctor—after he had been allowed to go on his own recognisances, which took place between 3 a.m., say three hours after. The doctor (Dr. Davis) told us that this must have taken place between 3 and 4 a.m. The Doctor said this: "I made a very exhaustive examination. I commenced with the eyes. I saw there was nothing unusual in the eyes. They acted to light, and they were not dilated. There was a little congestion of the mucous fibres, but you may have that at any time. I examined the eyes, and I found them quite normal, and also the pupils; in fact, the whole eye was normal—both eyes. Then I examined the breath, and I could detect no fumes of whisky or of any spirits. I inquired if he had been sick or if he had been feeling sick, and he told me no. I then examined his hands with a paper held between the fingers to see whether there was any tremor of the hand or of the arm. There was none. I also got him to put his two feet together, then close his eyes, and then turn round in a circle as on a pivot. He did that perfectly. I then got him to walk, and he walked perfectly straight. His pulse was normal. I think it was said in the police-court that he lisped, but that is likely to occur to anyone at any time who is excited. Again, there is a most important point, and that is this: I got him to repeat sentences after me, and also to pronounce very difficult words, which he did perfectly. All through I had conversational remarks with him, and I came to the conclusion that he was not under the influence of drink." You have no quarrel to find with that?—No; he was bound to arrive at that conclusion from what he saw.

48359. I do not think anybody could quarrel with the view that the Doctor took under those circumstances. He told us the gentleman he examined was quite sober. Those tests were satisfactory tests, were they? They were tests which a competent surgeon would apply?—Yes.

48360. I only like to get that confirmed, and I am not suggesting for a moment that Dr. Davis was not perfectly competent. The point to which I wish to direct your attention is this. The Doctor was asked this question: "I have only one question to put to you, and that is whether in your opinion he might have been drunk two hours before?—(A) No, it is impossible." Then Dr. Davis was subsequently asked by Mr. Rufus Isaacs: "You told us that there was no indication of their having been drunk two hours before. Take the time we have in this case, namely, from 11.30 to 12.10. Was it possible at the time you saw either of those gentlemen that they could have been drunk between 11.30 and 12.10?—(A) They could not possibly have been." Have you any comment to make upon that?—The Doctor sees him some four hours afterwards?

48361. It must have been, I should say. You may take it for the purposes of my question that it was between 3.30 and 4 a.m. The arrest had taken place at midnight, and the gentleman in question was charged a few minutes after midnight. He then saw this Doctor, having been released between 3.30 and 4 o'clock. I have read to you the test to which Dr. Davis submitted his patient, and there appears to be no doubt that he was perfectly sober then, and that is common ground. The question on which I invite your

aid is whether Dr. Davis's judgment, that he could not possibly have been drunk at 12 o'clock, is a sound one?—Speaking for myself, I think it is too positive a statement.

48362. Why?—Because, as I mentioned earlier, the symptoms of intoxication may vary so very rapidly indeed.

48363. I do not quite follow that. Here the man was undoubtedly sober, but he had been put to very severe tests. The doctor got him to put his two feet together, then to close his eyes, then to turn round in a circle as on a pivot. That is rather a severe test, is it not? There are not many sober men who could do that?—Many.

48364. Taking the other severe test in account, do you not think Dr. Davis's statement is a reasonable one?—I think it is too strong a statement to say that that man could not have been drunk four hours before.

48365. He could not have been in a state of coma four hours before, I take it?—It is highly improbable that he was in a state of coma.

48366. Let me put the question to you in another way. If the man was dead drunk at 12 o'clock it is almost certain he would show some sign of having been drunk at 12 o'clock when examined at 3.30, 3½ hours afterwards?—If he was a very confirmed drunkard I am not sure that I could answer that question in the affirmative. The power of recovery is astonishing. I do not know who the accused person was to whom you are referring, but as a matter of fact I think in the case of a very confirmed drunkard——

48367. You may take it at once that there is no question of the man being a confirmed drunkard, the suggestion is rather the other way—that he was not used to drinking, but that he had taken too much on that night, or that the young man had taken more than was good for him. You may take it in that way?—I personally would not say if I saw a person at 3 o'clock sober like that that he must have been sober at 11 o'clock, four hours previously.

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48368. Are you going so far as this—when you look at Mr. Dickinson or at me now at twenty minutes to five, would you say that it is quite possible either of us may have had too much at 1 p.m. to-day?—Of course that is a question put to me in a very personal manner.

48369. Admitting that Mr. Davis's opinion is perhaps too confident on the one side, are you not a little too doubtful on the other?—If a person has been through an exciting experience such as that of an arrest, and has been taken to the police station, and so forth, the conditions are wholly different to those of having sat in this court for three or four hours.

48370. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) In which direction?—The person who has been under trying conditions would change very much more rapidly.

48371. Would be more likely to have been sobered?—Sobered by fright, shock, falling into water, and so forth, whereas if a person is pursuing his ordinary daily avocation he is very much more likely to show the symptoms; they might depart almost suddenly in the one case, and they would be more likely to fade away gradually in the other.

48372-3. (*Chairman.*) That is otherwise expressed by saying that the shock sobers him, which is quite a common case?—Quite, and an accurate one up to a point.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

Tuesday, 11th June 1907.

In Camera.—Mr. Y's Case.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).
J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Mr. ———, sworn.

48374. (*Chairman.*) Are you a motor engineer carrying on your business at ——— ?—Yes.

48375. How long have you been in business?—I I have been in ——— about four years.

48376. What is your age?—Twenty-four.

48377. Would you mind telling me how you came to offer to give evidence before us and to make a complaint against the police?—In what way do you mean?

48378. I suppose you heard there had been a Commission appointed?—That is so.

48379. Who did you approach in the first instance?—Mr. Timewell.

48380. How came you to approach Mr. Timewell?—A friend of mine knew him personally, and asked me to see him.

48381. I suppose your friend said something about Mr. Timewell being the secretary of a society, and so forth?—Yes.

48382. On the night of the 21st April, 1906, about 11.45, you went to meet a young lady by appointment?—Yes.

48383. Where were you to meet her?—At the Pavilion.

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48384. That is the London Pavilion Music Hall opposite the Criterion Theatre and Restaurant?—Yes.

48385. What was her name?— ———.

48386. Had you known her before?—Yes, I had known her for eight or nine months.

48387. What is ———?—At that time she was the mistress of a friend of mine.

48388. Will you tell your story in your own way?—On this Saturday night I had promised during the week to take out my friend, with the girl, for a ride on Sunday in a motor car, and being busy all day—I forget exactly where I had been now, but I had been somewhere in the country—I wired her to meet me on the corner of the Pavilion at 12 o'clock (the telegram I produced in court), to make the necessary appointment for the next day. When I got there she was accompanied by a friend of hers.

48389. By another young lady who was there?—Yes.

48390. Did you know the other lady?—I knew her by

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sight. I had seen her, but she was nothing more or less than an acquaintance.

48391. You have learnt her name since then?—I know her Christian name. I could not tell you what her other name is.

48392. What is her Christian name?— ———.

48393. What happened when you met them?—I waited on the corner of the Pavilion about five minutes and they came up.

48394. Did they come out of the Pavilion?—I could not tell you where they came from.

48395. You saw them after waiting a few minutes?—Yes. They took hold of me by the arm and we started walking along and had got as far as the corner of Shafterbury Avenue and were waiting to cross.

48396. To cross to Piccadilly?—To cross opposite the Monico on Glasshouse Street side. Just as we were going to cross, a constable seized ——— and then turned round to one of his colleagues and said, "And take the other one as well." Then they started struggling, and I said to them, "It is no good struggling, you will have to go—go quietly." With that the police were insulting to me. They told me to mind my own business, and I told them they could not say anything to me as long as I was assisting them. They crossed over to the fountain then.

48397. Did you notice the numbers of either constable?—I know that one was 27 CR, but I could not tell you from memory what the number of the other one was.

48398. Do you think you would know him if you saw him?—I think I should, but I could not swear to it.

48399. As I understand, one constable had hold of one young woman, and the other constable had hold of the other, and you followed?—I was following.

48400. In what direction did they go?—Towards Vine Street, but they crossed over to the fountain.

48401. Give us a little more particularly the direction that was taken?—They crossed straight over to the fountain; that is the centre of Piccadilly Circus, and there, as one of the women was struggling, they called upon a constable, No. 155 CR, to assist them. They dragged the women along Regent Street, and I kept saying to the one that I knew, "Don't be silly, don't struggle; I will come and bail you out." With that the constables used filthy language to me; they told me to mind my own business, and I replied the same to them, as I had previously said at the Pavilion, until we got to Vine Street. At Vine Street, as they dragged the women through, one of the constables said, "Don't let that man through with a cap." I insisted on going through, and they would not let me go through. In the meantime Police-constable 155 had come out again, and then he said, "All right, if you want to come through, come through," and he dragged me in, and as we were going in, I said, "You have no right to drag me like this." He said, "We will soon see about that." I said, "What are you going to charge me with?" and he did not reply. When I got inside I was subjected to the most filthy abusive language, and I was pushed down by one policeman—I think it was Police-constable 27, but I could not swear to it now—and I was charged with rescuing.

48402. When you got into the station where did they take you?—At first I was pushed into the charge room, and after that I was put in a cell.

48403. But when you were in the charge room were you told to stand or were you made to sit down, or what happened to you there first of all?—I think I was told to sit down. I stood up and I was knocked down.

48404. Knocked down—how do you mean?—Pushed down very violently.

48405. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Not by a fist?—Not by a blow.

48406. (*Chairman.*) When you were seated did you notice any constable standing quite near you?—Yes, there were two near me. I think one of them was 27 CR, and he called me all sorts of names.

48407. Did you notice the number of the other one?—I could tell you, but I have not got my pocket-book now. I have got it written down in a pocket-book.

48408. Have you got that pocket-book at home?—Yes.

48409. Will you send it to us?—Yes.

48410. Do you think it was 155 CR?—I think it was 155 and 27. I am sure it was 27, but I could not swear to 155. I have written it down.

48411. You said something about disgusting language?—They called me all the filthiest names they could.

48412. You had better say what?—They called me a b—— ponce.

48413. Then you were searched?—I was searched and my money and my knife and several odd tools and things that I had in connection with my trade were taken from me—matches, etc.

48414. Before I go on further as to what took place in the charge room, I should like you to tell me more particularly the way along which you went to Vine Street. You told us after the young women had been arrested they were taken to the fountain in the centre of Piccadilly Circus?—Yes.

48415. Where were they taken next?—They crossed Swan and Edgar's and straight up Regent Street.

48416. Up Regent Street?—Yes.

48417. How did you get to Vine Street? Along what route did you get to Vine Street?—From the corner of Piccadilly Circus, up Regent Street, towards Vine Street.

48418. Where did you turn out of Regent Street?—Down Vine Street. I think it is called Vine Street. Then at the end of Vine Street there were at least ten or twelve policemen. They were building at the time next to it, and round the building they put a barricade.

48419. Do you mean round the police-station?—Round the entrance to Vine Street.

48420. How many constables were standing there?—Quite ten.

48421. You said at first it was 27 CR who arrested ———?—Yes.

48422. And then another constable, whose number you do not recollect, arrested ———?—Yes.

48423. Those two constables took the girls to the fountain in the centre of Piccadilly Circus?—Yes.

48424. And there you tell me that one of the constables asked a third constable, as I understood?—Yes.

48425. Do you know the third constable?—155 CR.

48426. CR or C?—I think it was CR.

48427. Then the three constables took the two young women to Vine Street?—That is so.

48428. Were there ten constables outside the police station besides the three?—I could not swear there were exactly ten, but there were a good number.

48429. Something like eight or nine or ten according to your estimate?—Yes.

48430. Then you went into the charge room and were pushed on to a seat, as you state, and then what you called disgusting language was used to you?—Yes.

48431. What were you charged with, and how were you charged?—I was simply charged with rescuing.

48432. You were sitting on a seat?—I was put in the dock afterwards.

48433. Were the girls standing in the dock when you were put there?—No, they had already been put in the dock and taken through into a cell.

48434. Did you observe them in the dock when you were sitting down?—Yes.

48435. Will you describe what took place with regard to the charging of the two girls?—They were charged with being common prostitutes.

48436. Anything else?—Nothing else.

48437. Was an inspector seated or standing near the constable?—No, I think it was the sergeant who took the charge. I cannot remember exactly now.

48438. Do you know his name?—I could not tell you.

48439. Or his number?—No.

48440. What did he read out to the two young women?—He repeated the charge of the constable.

48441. Did he write in the book?—Yes.

48442. And after he had written in the book he told them they were charged with being common prostitutes?—Yes.

48443. Were those the exact words according to your recollection?—Yes.

48444. Nothing more?—I do not remember anything else.

48445. Did either ——— or ——— say anything in answer to the charge?—They very nearly fainted. They cried and shrieked, but I do not think they said very much. They said it was not true.

48446. Have you any definite recollection of what they said. Did you hear them speak distinctly, or what did take place?—They were asked what their profession was, and they said they were actresses.

48447. Were they asked any other questions—their addresses, for instance?—Yes, they refused to give them, and I believe they gave wrong names at the time.

48448-9. What names did they give?—I could not tell you now, but I have a recollection that they gave the wrong names.

48450. How far were you sitting from the dock?—About as far from here to that corner of the room. (*About six yards.*)

48451. Could you hear what was taking place?—Quite plainly.

48452. There was no disturbance in the charge room. The sergeant or whoever was in charge of the charge room kept quiet?—Yes, there was no disturbance.

48453. And while the charge was being made and being taken the only people who were talking were the constable who made the arrest and the sergeant, and the young women in the dock?—Yes, that is so.

48454. Did either of them actually faint?—I do not think they absolutely fainted, but they were very bad.

48455. In what way were they bad. How did they show they were ill or bad?—They cried and threw themselves about, and shrieked. They waved their arms.

48456. I understand that one of them or both of them said, "Not true," or words to that effect?—Yes, they absolutely denied it.

48457. We know the sergeant took the charge, and I suppose they were taken to the cells?—Yes.

48458. And then were you put into the dock?—Yes.

48459. Who made the charge against you?—155.

48460. What did he charge you with?—He said that No. 27 called him at the fountain and told him to arrest me. He then arrested me there and took me to Vine Street.

48461. He said he had arrested you at Vine Street?—No, he said he arrested me at the fountain.

48462. Let me understand. What did you hear him say to the sergeant or the Inspector?—That he was called upon to arrest me at the fountain.

48463. And that he did so?—Yes.

48464. What was the charge, did he say?—Attempting to rescue.

48465. Both the young women, or one of them?—I do not think that was expressly mentioned.

48466. Simply generally an attempt at rescue?—Yes.

48467. Did the sergeant or Inspector write any particulars in the book?—He took down the charge.

48468. Did he ask you any questions?—I, of course, denied it. It was absolutely false.

48469. Did he ask you for your name and address?—Yes.

48470. Did you give it to him?—Yes.

48471. And correctly?—Correctly.

48472. I should like you to tell me if you can recollect exactly what you did say to the sergeant or Inspector?—I told him it was a lie; that I had walked to Vine Street absolutely alone and unmolested, and that I tried to persuade the girls to go quietly, also telling them that I would bail them out if they did so.

48473. Did you go on and say you had walked to the entrance to Vine Street?—Yes, and on arriving at Vine Street one of the constables said, "Do not let that man come through with the cap"—meaning me; and I could not understand how the constable could dare tell such a lie as to say he had arrested me at the fountain when I had walked there on my own, and I could have walked away and gone anywhere I liked.

48474. I understand you followed in the way you have mentioned quietly with the intention of bailing out the young woman?—Yes.

48475. How was your arrest actually effected?—By my persisting in going down Vine Street. When I reached Vine Street one constable said: "Do not let that man come through with the cap."

48476. There were three constables with the young women, as I understand your story?—They had already gone through.

48477. When you say gone through, you mean past the constables who were waiting about the door?—Yes.

48478. Which of the three constables shouted out "Do not let that man with the cap through"?—That I could not tell you for certain.

48479. Was it the man who shouted out "Do not let that man through" who came out again?—I should think it would be more than probable, but I could not swear it.

48480. A man did come out afterwards and come to you?—He did not come to me. I had been trying to get through for some few minutes, and they told me to go away—that I was not going through—and in the meantime this constable came back and he said: "You cannot come through." "Well," I said, "I am going to come through." He said: "All right, then," and he took me through.

48481. The man who came out of the police station took you?—Yes, No. 155.

48482. He was in uniform?—Yes.

48483. When you were left outside did any of the constables who were standing round the door or about the door interfere with you in any way?—They simply formed a barrier and would not let me go through, and the more I insisted the more they told me to go away.

48484. They only told you to go away?—Yes.

48485. Did they do that good-humouredly or in an offensive way?—More or less offensive.

48486. Did they use bad language?—No, they did not use bad language.

48487. But they spoke sternly and authoritatively, you mean?—Yes.

48488. What you tell us is that you refused, notwithstanding their advice to you, to go away, and then 155 C came out of the police station and spoke to you again?—Yes.

48489. What exactly did he say when he came out of the police station?—The exact words I cannot recall, but it was to the effect that I could not come through, and that I was to go away.

48490. What did you say in answer to that?—I insisted, because I considered I had as much right to go to Vine Street police station as any other member of the British public.

48491. Did he actually arrest you then?—Yes, he arrested me then, because I argued with him that I wished to go through.

48492. Was that outside or on the steps?—In Regent Street—at the top of Vine Street. Vine Street in Regent Street is a pretty small archway, and the police were in a barricade down there, and they would not let me come down into Vine Street.

48493. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) We understand all this took place in Regent Street?—Do you mean my argument with the police?

48494. Yes?—Yes.

48495. They were across the entrance to Vine Street?—Yes.

48496. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) From Regent Street?—From Regent Street.

48497. (*Chairman.*) I understood you to say that the eight or ten policemen were round the entrance to the station?—No, Vine Street.

48498. I did not quite understand that. Could you see from where you were standing three constables and the two girls go up the steps into the station?—No, I could not see them after they had gone through.

48499. Not after they had gone through this cordon of police?—No.

48500. You saw nothing more of them?—No.

48501. How do you know that P.C. 155 came out of the police station?—I surmised that if he got hold of

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one of the young women he went as far as the police station, if he did not go inside.

48502. And then came back?—Yes.

48503. And then this conversation with you took place?—It took place really from the moment the other policemen had gone through. I must have been arguing at least three minutes.

48504. That was not an argument with 155, but what we have called the cordon of police?—Yes.

48505. Then 155 C came back, and he spoke to you again?—He ordered me away, and I thought I was justified in going through, and I would not go away. I said I wanted to go through. He said: "All right, you shall come through."

48506. Did he put his hand on you?—He caught me by the collar and dragged me through.

48507. How did he catch hold of you?—Like this (*describing*), just behind the ear. I do not remember whether he took my arm. I think he only caught hold of me by the collar.

48508. Did you go with him?—It was not any use doing anything else. I did not struggle or anything of that kind.

48509. But you understood you were arrested?—I said to him: "You have no right to arrest me." He said: "We will see about that." I said: "Well, I suppose you know what you are going to charge me with," and to that he did not reply.

48510. Then you were taken into the charge room in the way you have described?—Yes.

48511. You have told me what you said in answer to the charge?—Yes, I absolutely denied it.

48512. And you made the other observations you have already mentioned. You said you were not arrested at Piccadilly Circus?—That is so, and I also said that I was more helping them than rescuing, because I was telling them to go quietly.

48513. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Helping the police?—I was helping them in a way, because when I was telling the girls to go quietly it was giving them less trouble.

48514. (*Chairman.*) You had the notion that hearing the voice of a friend would tend to quiet the girls—that is what you wish us to understand?—Yes; I said, "Go quietly, and I will come and bail you out." With that the constable turned round and said, "You bail them out!—you had better be careful we do not take you."

48515. Who said that—was that on the way?—That was on the way. I think it was No. 27, but I could not swear.

48516. Were there many people?—Yes, there were any amount of people.

48517. Was this a Saturday night?—Yes; I think it was the final of the Football Cup Tie, and the streets were very much crowded.

48518. The 21st April?—I believe that was the date.

48519. To what do you attribute the unusually crowded streets?—To the big football match.

48520. And in your experience that does tend to make Regent Street and Piccadilly Circus full?—On Saturday night, if there has been anything like a boat race or anything of that kind on, there are usually more people in the West End.

48521. There were a good many people in Shaftesbury Avenue and Piccadilly Circus?—Yes, all round about that neighbourhood.

48522. And a great deal of traffic too?—I do not think there was so much traffic at the time.

48523. It was past the time of the theatres?—Yes.

48524. Were there many people by Swan and Edgar's in Regent Street?—Yes, there were crowds of people. There were not many people by the Pavilion, but there were plenty all round Swan and Edgar's and the fountain, and all up Regent Street.

48525. Did anybody follow you? As I understand there were three constables and the two young women who were rather struggling. Were the young women shouting out at all or screaming?—I do not think they were exactly shouting. They were more struggling.

48526. At any rate they were not screaming so as to attract attention?—No.

48527. Did any crowd follow you?—There was a big crowd following me.

48528. Was the crowd a noisy one?—I do not think so. I do not remember them being noisy.

48529. It did not attract your attention?—No.

48530. Then you came up to this cordon of police. Did the crowd remain behind and hear your altercation with the police?—Oh, yes; there were a lot of people standing round—packed.

48531. Packed?—By the time I got there there was a big crowd all round. You could hardly move.

48532. And they heard your dispute with the police authorities?—They must have done. There are two witnesses who heard the altercation. I do not know where one is to be found, but one is in London.

48533. One you can get?—Yes.

48534. He heard you, being at that moment a free man, having a dispute with these policemen who were blocking the way to the station?—I understand these witnesses followed all the way from the fountain.

48535-6. You were taken to the cells after being charged and after you had denied the charge?—Yes.

48537. What happened then?—I was left by myself for about three-quarters of an hour, and I suppose it was because they had got somebody who was rather disorderly and they had not got much room, so they took me out and put me in a cell with several others.

48538. How many others?—Two others.

48539. How long were you in the cells altogether?—I think it was about 3 o'clock in the morning when I came out. I must have been in the cells about an hour and a half.

48540. You must have been more than that. The arrest of the young women took place about midnight, as I gather?—Yes, but by the time we were charged and put in the cells it had certainly gone one.

48541. How long were you talking to the young women outside the music hall?—They had only just that instant come up.

48542. I understood the appointment was at 12 o'clock?—Yes.

48543. Were they long after the time?—No, only a few minutes.

48544. Then it must have been a few minutes past 12 when you first met them and when they were arrested?—That is so.

48545. If you were not charged till one o'clock, how did the delay take place?—We were not charged immediately. There were other prisoners before us.

48546. It only took a few minutes for you to get to Vine Street?—I should think we were all inside within a quarter of an hour.

48547. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) A quarter past 12?—About a quarter to 20 minutes past.

48548. (*Chairman.*) What ultimately happened to you about three o'clock, as you think it was?—I had asked the sergeant when he came down once if I could not bail myself, and he said he would see about it later on. Then he came round once or twice to the second cell I was in, and in the end I satisfied him that I could bail myself, and then I did so.

48549. There was no suggestion at all, as far as I gather from your story, that you were drunk?—No, I have never been drunk in my life; I am nearly a teetotaler.

48550. Did you sign the bail book?—Yes.

48551. And you were told to appear on Monday?—Yes.

48552. What happened to the young women?—Then I asked if I could bail them out, and they said I should have to bring more evidence to prove that I could guarantee them; so I went back to my business and I brought back different papers which satisfied the Inspector, and he allowed them out.

48553. You satisfied him that you were an engineer and that you were carrying on business at ———?—Yes, that I was a ratepayer.

48554. And then ultimately the two young women were let out on your bail?—Yes.

48555. About what time were they let out?—I could not swear exactly, but I think it must have been about half-past three, because I did not lose much time in going back. I went back with a car.

48556. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What time did you get out?

—About three o'clock; it might have been before; I could not say absolutely. It was very nearly daylight.

48557. (*Chairman.*) Did you appear at the police-court on Monday?—Yes.

48558. And the young women too?—Yes.

48559. Did you defend yourselves or were you represented by a solicitor?—Mr. Percy Robinson, of Great Marlborough Street, defended us.

48560. A solicitor?—Yes.

48561. Did he appear for you all three?—Yes.

48562. Who retained him?—I did.

48563. What took place at the police court?—I was taken in last, and I stated exactly the same as I have stated to you.

48564. Before I come to that, do I understand the young women were charged first, and their case taken?—Yes, but it was not finished off. Mr. Robinson asked if we might be taken altogether after they were charged, as he was defending all three. Then I stated the case exactly the same as I have stated it to you.

48565. Before we come to that, do you remember what constables appeared in the witness box?—I remember two of them—27 and 155; but I do not remember the other.

48566. How many constables were called altogether, as far as you can recollect?—Three.

48567. Was the third one whose number you do not know the other one who arrested ———?—Yes.

48568. I understand it was 27 CR who arrested ———?—Yes.

48569. And then another constable whose number you do not know arrested ———?—Yes.

48570. And the third constable (155 C) came up afterwards to the assistance of his colleagues?—Yes.

48571. And those three men were called before the Magistrate?—Yes.

48572. Then Mr. Robinson appeared for you and defended you?—Yes.

48573. Were you called as a witness?—No, I was called as a prisoner.

48574. Did you take the book?—Yes, I think I was sworn. I could not swear to it, but I think I was.

48575. Did the young women give evidence as well?—They gave evidence, but I could not tell you if they were sworn.

48576. As to the charge against the young women, was anything more said at the police court than was said, according to you, at the police station—that they were common prostitutes. Were they not charged with soliciting?—They were charged with soliciting.

48577. They were charged?—Yes.

48578. That was at the police court?—Yes.

48579. Had anything been said about soliciting at the police station?—No, I do not think so.

48580. You will not be certain?—No, I could not say for certain.

48581. You remember I did ask you whether that was all that the sergeant of the police said?—They were only charged with being common prostitutes at the police station, but I think in the constable's evidence he said they were soliciting.

48582. Was the suggestion of the constable that they were soliciting you?—I think so.

48583. Or molesting you. You told us that they had taken hold of your arm?—Undoubtedly the constable at the time was under the impression that they were soliciting me.

48584. You think the constable thought so?—Yes, I think so.

48585. Was that stated at the police court?—No. He charged them with soliciting, but as they had only that second come up and spoken to me they could not have solicited anybody else. I take it he thought that was the case, and I was taking their part. But in court I produced the telegram which was sent on the Saturday giving them an appointment.

48586. That telegram was read by you in court?—It was produced at the court, and I think it was either left at the court or Mr. Percy Robinson had it. I did not get it back.

48587. What did the Magistrate do or say?—He said it was unusual for people in our position to be brought up on such a charge, and he made some comment to that effect, and then he bound us over to keep the peace.

48588. Who was the Magistrate?—Mr. Denman. I believe after I left the court Mr. Robinson asked that it should not be counted as a conviction against me, but Mr. Denman insisted that it should be.

48589. We shall see the charge sheet, and see what the decision was. Was anybody else called on your side beside yourself and the two young women?—Yes, there were two witnesses.

48590. What were their names?—A man named ——— ——, ———, I think is his name—and another one ——— ———. I know the address of the latter one, but the former one I could not tell you.

48591. You have come here on the terms of making a full disclosure to us about this matter?—Quite so.

48592. I think I ought to ask you this question: what is ———? Is she a prostitute really?—Over two years she has been the mistress of a friend of mine, and was at that time. What she is doing now I could not tell you. I have hardly seen her since that night.

48593. How long have you known her?—I had known her about nine months at that time. A man I have met in business told me she had been his mistress for about two years. But I know that she is not his mistress now, and I have hardly seen her since. I have seen her, but I have hardly spoken to her more than three times since then. As for her friend, I think she is a prostitute.

48594. You had never seen ——— before or spoken to her?—Yes, I had seen her, but never been intimate. I had spoken to her, and said "Good evening" and that kind of thing, but I had never been friendly.

48595. You had never been home with her or anything of that kind?—Oh, no.

48596. I understand the purpose of your telegram was to meet ——— with the view of making an appointment for the next day?—With my friend only. I did not know where to find him at the time, so I sent the telegram to her, knowing she would see him.

48597. What was the excursion the next day, the Sunday, to be?—We were going down to Deal, I think it was. I do not remember exactly where it was.

48598. By rail?—No, by motor car. I was going to drive them.

48599. Was ——— to be of the party?—No, only we three.

48600. (*Mr. Dickinson*). You say that ——— was the mistress of your friend?—Yes.

48601. Do you know at all whether, during the last two years, she has been on the streets?—During the time that she was his mistress she was not there, but since then I believe she has been.

48602. At that time she was his mistress?—Yes.

48603. At that time you knew she was not frequenting the streets for that purpose?—Not for the purpose. She used to go out to meet him, and sometimes I used to meet them.

48604. I do not quite understand. What did you think was the reason why the police-constable first took these girls into custody?—I think the constable thought they were soliciting me.

48605. Did they say anything?—No, they simply took hold of my arm. I was waiting there, and they came up, and they each took hold of my arm.

48606. Where were you at that moment?—At that moment about midway between the first turning after the Pavilion and Shaftesbury Avenue—that is to say, in the centre of the Pavilion block.

48607. On the pavement?—Yes.

48608. That is to say, on the pavement north-east of Piccadilly Circus?—Yes.

48609. Were you standing there?—I was waiting there.

48610. For them?—I was not waiting for them. I was waiting for her.

48611. Where did you see them come from?—They came from the direction of Scott's Restaurant.

48612. Were you looking towards that direction?—I hardly remember, but I have got an idea that I was not—that I had got my back to that direction.

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48613. Did they come up from behind you?—I believe so, but I would not swear to it.

48614. You were rather surprised at being taken hold of by the two girls?—I daresay I was.

48615. You did not expect two girls?—No.

48616. Did you say anything when they caught hold of you?—No. They might have said, "Good evening." I don't think they had time to say a word before they were arrested.

48617. So far as you know, if they had been two strange girls the constable might well have thought they were accosting you?—Quite so.

48618. You think that was the reason?—I think that was the reason.

48619. When he took the girl, what did he say to her?—I think he said, "Come along." He first caught hold of one, and he called to one of his friends and said, "Come on ———, that one as well, too." The girls protested, and I said, "They are friends of mine," and he said, "You get out of it, ——— come along." There were a lot of rough words, and I saw it was no good protesting. I simply told the girls to go quietly and not struggle. There were hundreds of policemen about, and it would have been absurd to have tried to get away.

48620. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) A large crowd?—No, there was not a large crowd, but in the West End on a Saturday night there were two or three policemen on every corner.

48621. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Where were the policemen standing? Did you see them before this occurrence?—They came up from—I could not tell you where.

48622. They came up from behind these?—I think they came from across the road. I could not say exactly, but I had got my back towards Scott's, and as they caught hold of my arm I went to turn round, and before I knew where I was they were dragged away on one side of me.

48623. Had you any time to say a word of greeting?—I might have said "Good evening." I could not tell you exactly.

48624. Before the police took them you knew it was ———?—Yes.

48625. You did not know the other name, I understand?—I knew her, but only as a passing acquaintance.

48626. Had you time to recognise that these two particular girls you knew were taking your arm?—Yes.

48627. But you had not time to walk along with them?—We might have walked two or three steps, but before we had hardly said a word the first one was arrested, and the constable called on his colleague to arrest the other.

48628. Then the constable did not ask you whether you were annoyed at all?—No, he did not say anything. I told him they were friends of mine. He took no notice.

48629. Were the girls at all in a state of excitement when they came up to you?—I do not think so. I did not notice anything.

48630. I suppose they were quite sober?—Quite.

48631. To what extent did they struggle when they walked from there to Vine Street?—They would not walk along. They did not struggle to the extent that they fell down, but they pulled and waved their arms or tried to wave the arm that was free. They were not violent or anything of that kind.

48632. Did they cry out?—No, I don't think they made much noise. They simply protested to the constables that they had got no right to take them.

48633. Had you dropped behind, or where were you?—Directly the constable caught hold of them I let go.

48634. But you went on speaking to the constable?—I told the constable they were friends of mine.

48635. How long did you go on telling him that?—He immediately followed me up, and told me to go off or he would take me up as well. Then I turned round to the girls, who were struggling, and I said, "Don't struggle; go along quietly, and I will bail you out."

48636. Where were you when you said that?—That was on the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue and the London Pavilion.

48637. You had not crossed then?—No.

48638. They took them across the street to the fountain?—Yes.

48639. Still struggling?—Yes, to a certain extent.

48640. Where were you then?—Behind.

48641. What distance behind?—About two yards.

48642. Were you saying anything then?—I was telling them to go quietly all the time. I persisted.

48643. You went on telling them to go quietly?—Yes.

48644. How long did you go on telling them that—until you got where?—Almost to the police station.

48645. You were continually speaking to the police?—No, not the police—to the girls, except when the police said to me, "You mind your own business and go away, or we will take you as well." Then I said, "You cannot take me for trying to assist you."

48646. I suppose you were in a state of indignation then?—Oh, yes.

48647. You were angry?—I was annoyed. I was not rude about it, because I know it is no good being rude to the police in the West End of London. I was indignant without being rude.

48648. Did you raise your voice at all?—No, I did not shout.

48649. What made these two people follow you?—Because they knew me. They happened to see me in the centre of the crowd.

48650. Had you seen them before?—No, I did not know they were there.

48651. When did you first see them?—I did not see them till I got back to my business. I went back to my business after three, and I found them there waiting outside.

48652. You found these two?—Yes, after they saw me go in they had been to see if they could get somebody to bail me out without going to my family.

48653. Those two were sufficiently intimate with you to want to help you?—One was, I might also say, my best friend.

48654. That is ———?—Yes.

48655. You did not see him at all then?—I did not know he was there at all.

48656. Do not you know the other man ———?—I used to be apprenticed with him.

48657. You say you cannot give his address?—I could not tell you where he is, but he is somewhere in the country. I could find it out, but I do not know what it is now. I know where his parents live.

48658. I suppose ——— would know something about him?—I should think ——— would know something about him, but I am not absolutely certain.

48659. Are you sure that you are right when you say that the girls were charged with soliciting at the police court?—Soliciting or accosting—which I take to be the same thing.

48660. You have no doubt about that?—No doubt about it at all.

48661. I mean at the police court before the police Magistrate?—Yes.

48662. You have no doubt they were charged there with soliciting?—It was mentioned. Whether it was called a charge I could not tell you, but the constable in his evidence said they were soliciting.

48663. Did he say whom they were soliciting?—No, he did not say that.

48664. Did he say he knew them as prostitutes?—I could not tell you; I do not think so.

48665. I ask you that because in the account in the newspapers it is said that "——— and ——— were charged before Mr. Denman with being guilty of riotous behaviour in Piccadilly Circus early on Sunday morning last." That is a very different thing to soliciting and being a common prostitute. Were these policemen at the entrance to Vine Street standing there when you came up?—They were already there before we arrived. I take it they had been there some time.

48666. I suppose there was a considerable crowd there, from what you say?—There were a lot of people about.

48667. Were they standing so as to block the way?—Yes, they were standing there to stop people who came down.

48668. Standing there on purpose to stop them?—If there were any charges, so that they could let the constables through with the prisoners.

48669. Were there any police standing at the actual entrance to the police station?—I cannot remember. There may have been one policeman at the door.

48670. After the two girls were taken in you went on insisting on going in?—Yes.

48671. Were you insisting, then, in an indignant manner?—In an indignant manner. I was not at all rowdy or noisy, or anything of that kind, but I said, "I insist on going in."

48672. Did they give you any reason why you should not go in?—No, they simply said I could not go through, and, what was more, I was not going through. I said, "I have a right to." I argued in that way. They said, "Clear off."

48673. (*Chairman.*) Could you give me the name and address of Mr. Percy Robinson?—The number of the house I could not give you, but it is next door to Great Marlborough Street Police Court.

48674. He is a well-known solicitor?—I believe he is a solicitor practising at that court.

48675. Could you give us the real name and address of ———?—My friend who was keeping her at the time has forbidden me to do so. As far as I am concerned, I do not mind at all, but he has seen her, and she will not sanction it. I have been trying, as Mr. Timewell knows, for some long time to get her permission. At the present moment I could not give it to you if I wanted. I know what it was at the time.

48676. In the report of this case that appeared in the "People" newspaper, one of the defendants is described as "———, age 23, no occupation, living at ———"?—Yes, that is right. *Mr. Y.* 11 June 1907.

48677. That is the girl ———?—Yes.

48678. And the other defendant is described as "———, age 23, actress, living at ———." Is that her real name?—Yes, I believe that is her real name. They had both to give their real names before I could bail them out.

48679. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Their real names and addresses?—Yes, before I could bail them out.

48680. (*Chairman.*) Can you give us any assistance in finding them?—I will do my best to do so.

48681. You do not know the address of either at present?—I have not seen them for quite a long time.

48682. What is the name and address of the two witnesses who you called?———————— address is —, ———————— Street, S.W.

48683. He would come quite willingly?—Yes. The other was ———, and the last I heard of him was that he was in the neighbourhood of Reading, but where exactly I could not tell you. I could find it. His parents live at Reigate.

48684. You could find out from them where he is?—Yes.

48685. What is his Christian name?— ———, I think.

48686. ——— ———?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) That is all we need ask you this morning.

Mr. Z, sworn.

48687. (*Chairman.*) What is your name?— ———.

48688. Where do you live?— ———

48689. What are you by business or by trade?—I am a motor-car mechanic.

48690. Mr. Y was examined before us this morning, and he said that you are a great friend of his. Is that the case?—That is so.

48691. How long have you known him?—For a considerable period—I suppose six or seven years.

48692. You are acquainted with what took place on the 21st April, 1906, or, rather, in the early morning of the 22nd April, 1906?—That is so.

48693. Were you near him when he was arrested?—I was very close to him.

48694. Or when the young ladies were arrested?—Not when the young ladies were arrested.

48695. Will you tell us how you came to be a witness of any part of this occurrence?—On the evening you have mentioned I, with another friend named ———, was walking towards the Pavilion Music Hall, and we saw a disturbance just outside the Pavilion Music Hall. There were several policemen's helmets in the crowd. I said to my friend, "Here is an arrest; let us see what happens." We tried to push across the crowd and follow them across Piccadilly Circus and up Regent Street, where we got a little bit closer. There is a big hoarding there; they are building a large hotel, and there is a small passage way to Vine Street Police Station. Just up there the crowd were stopped by several policemen—I should think about six or seven of them—at this passage way. We got through, and were much surprised to see Mr. Y arguing with a policeman.

48696. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Had you seen him before that?—I did not know it was him. Evidently they arrested these girls, which was the cause of the disturbance. As we got there, I think it was CR 27 had just gone down the passage way, and he turned round and said, "Don't let that fellow with the cap go down." I was quite close enough to hear that. Then I heard Mr. Y arguing; I did not know what it was. Then P.C. 155 C said, "Very well, then you shall come if you want it," and he took him by the collar and ran him in. In the court he stated that he arrested Mr. Y in Paccadilly Circus, and I absolutely denied it. He arrested him at the top of this passage for no reason whatever that I could see at all. Then the other constables moved the crowd on; they said, "Move on, move on," and pushed them all off. I went back to the garage where Mr. Y's business is, and I was going to ring up some friends to see if I could get bail for him. *Mr. Z.*

48697. (*Chairman.*) You went back to your own garage, do you mean?—To Mr. Y's garage.

48698. That is at ———?—That is at ———. I was going to ring up some friends (I did not like to go to his residence very well) to see if I could get them to bail him out, and while talking to ———, Mr. Y himself arrived. I think he got his own bail. Then we drove down in the car to Vine Street, and he bailed the two girls out. While waiting outside in the car a lot of policemen were coming on duty, and they were impudent while I was in the car. I was not the driver, and I was not the owner of the car.

48699. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You have not told us what they said or did?—One came out and examined the numbers. He said, "Those numbers are not right." I said, "I am very sorry, what is the matter with them." This was nothing to do with Mr. Y's case. He said, "Only a quarter of an inch board, and it should be five-eighths" I said, "I have a rule here; will you measure them." He said, "Don't talk to me like that, or I will go right through you, and over the top of you. Don't let me see you down the West End with this car again." Then he talked to some other constables who were going off duty. That is all about the case that I can tell you.

48700. (*Chairman.*) I understand when you first came up to the crowd outside the Pavilion which attracted your attention you did not see Mr. Y?—No, I did not know it was Mr. Y then.

48701. Did you see him, do you think?—I might have seen him, but I did not recognise him.

48702. According to his account, he talked to the police-constables there as well as when they got close by Vine Street?—I did not recognise him, if I did see him. Of course, when I saw the crowd they were moving across Piccadilly Circus. That is where we saw the disturbance.

48703. You did not observe the constables and the two girls at the fountain in the centre of Piccadilly Circus?—I might have seen them, but I should not have associated them with Mr. Y, and I did not at the time.

48704. I am assuming that for the moment. Did you see the constables with the two girls in their company?—Yes.

48705. At the fountain?—Yes, just across by the

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fountain. Going up Regent Street I could see the constables there with two girls and several fellows. Of course, I did not know it was Mr. Y.

48706. When you saw them go from the fountain, which way did they go?—On the left hand side up Regent Street.

48707. Was there a big crowd following?—There always is a big crowd with an arrest there.

48708. Were the streets very crowded on this night at that time?—Yes, they were very crowded. If I remember aright, it was a Football Cup-tie night, and there were a lot of provincial people in the streets, and the streets were very crowded.

48709. Were you and your friend ——— at the head of the crowd following, or far back in the crowd following?—We only got to the head of the crowd when they reached the passage leading to Vine Street.

48710. You think the number of constables that were standing there, and in a certain sense barring the way, were about six or seven in number?—I could not tell you; there were a good many of them. There might be seven or eight, or six or seven.

48711. When you got there the girls who had been in custody had disappeared?—They were just going down. They had not disappeared. I could see them when they were in custody. I was as close as that, and I recognised them at once.

48712. They had got past the seven or eight constables who were there?—The policemen had just opened out, and they were going down.

48713. Which of the constables shouted out, "Don't let that man with the cap go through," or words to that effect?—27 CR.

48714. Did you see anything of 155 C then?—He was standing with the other constable at the entrance to this passage way.

48715. Did he go on at all into the police station?—He arrested Mr. Y and took him into the police station.

48716. He did not go with 27 CR and the girls into the police station first, according to your recollection then?—No.

48717. That is all that you saw then really. You saw Mr. Y arrested?—I saw him arrested.

48718. How was the arrest effected? Describe what took place?—I saw Mr. Y arguing like *this*, and I heard the constable say, "Very well, if you want to come in you shall come," and he took him by the collar and ran him in.

48719. Did you attend at the police court?—Yes, and gave evidence.

48720. On the Monday?—Yes.

48721. How many constables were called, according to your recollection?—At the police court?

48722. Yes?—I think three.

48723. 27 CR?—Yes, and 155 C, and I have forgotten the other one. I think it was 22 C, or 24 C. I can recognise the constable, but I do not know his number.

49724. Mr. Y, we understand, gave evidence himself?—Yes.

48725. And ——— also gave evidence?—That is so.

48726. What was the evidence that you gave in substance? Was it what you have told us to-day?—Exactly, as far as I recollect, what I have told you to-day.

48727. Mr. Percy Robinson, we have been told, was defending Mr. Y. Did he ask you as to matters upon which you have not told us anything?—I do not recollect. I think he asked me the story much as I have told it to you.

48728. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Were you cross-examined?—No.

48729. (*Chairman.*) Then ——— was also called, was he not?—That is so.

48730. After the arrest of Mr. Y, you and ——— went away together, I understand?—Yes, we went away together.

48731. You did not try yourself to get to the police station?—No, we were moved off.

48732. I understand that you are quite positive that Mr. Y was not under arrest during the time that you were following the constables and the two girls along Regent Street?—Not only quite positive, but I am quite certain he was not.

48733. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You did not see him?—I did not see him, but I saw the arrest take place.

48734. (*Chairman.*) At any rate you are very certain when you got to the head of the crowd that was following you saw Mr. Y arguing, as you have told us, with a constable?—Yes, he was not under arrest then.

48735. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Then you did see him just a little before the arrest took place?—Yes.

48736. (*Chairman.*) Did you know either of the girls in custody?—I knew one, ———. She was a mistress of a friend of ———. I have seen the other girl once or twice, but I do not know her well.

48737. Had you seen the other girl before?—I had seen her before.

48738. Do you know the other girl's name?—I think her Christian name was ———, but I do not remember her surname.

48739. She was not an acquaintance of yours?—No.

48740. Did you see her that morning again after they were bailed out?—I went down with ——— to bail them out.

48741. Was your bail taken as well as that of ———?—No. They did not ask me.

48742. Did you go into the police station?—No, I waited in the car outside.

48743. Did you see the girls come out?—Yes.

48744. Did they, or either of them, make any complaint of their treatment?—Mr. Y did. He complained that they had used him very badly at the station, and called him bad names.

48745. Mr. Y complained that he had been treated badly at the station?—He was forced violently into a seat. I think his solicitor, Mr. Robinson, also asked the constable the question.

48746. How did the girls look when they came out? Did they look ill or faint?—No, I do not think so.

48747. And they had no complaint to make as to their treatment in the cells?—I do not remember. I do not think that that happened.

48748. Then you drove them home, I suppose?—Yes.

48749. Where is ——— now?—I heard that he is driving a car for somebody in Reading, but I do not know his address.

48750. Do you know his home address?—No.

48751. What is his Christian name?————.

48752. Is he a chaffeur or motor driver?—An electrical engineer. He could drive a car.

48753. But his business is that of an electrical engineer?—An electrical engineer.

48754. Not in private or domestic service?—I do not know what he is doing now. I think he is in private service now, but at the time I knew him he was an electrical engineer.

48755. Could you assist us to get his address, do you think?—I am afraid I could not.

48756. You can not only understand, but I suppose you are quite familiar with plans and maps?—Yes.

48757. Vine Street Station is coloured yellow, is it not?—Yes, it is *here*.

48758. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Where were you standing when you first saw the crowd?—I was standing about *here*, going in *this* direction.

48759. You were walking past the Pavilion?—Yes.

48760. Where was the crowd when you first saw it?—About *there* first—in front of the Pavilion—going in the direction of Regent Street.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) At the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue.

48761. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Where did you cross?—By the fountain.

48762. Then on to the south side of Regent Street?—Then on to the south side of Regent Street.

(*Chairman.*) On the west side, or on the south-west side.

48763. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You followed behind. How far behind were you when you first saw them moving?—20 yards, I suppose.

48764. When did you become aware of the fact that there were two women in the case?—I was not certain who it was until I got to the entrance to the passage to Vine Street.

48765. Then you did not even know that two girls were arrested up to that moment?—No.

48766. Did you see the two girls go in the passage to Vine Street?—Yes, and I saw the policemen's hats.

48767. When they turned round did you recognise them?—I recognised her by her dress and her bonnet; I knew her at once.

48768. How did you know the two girls?—By their dress and by their walk.

48769. Then did they disappear from your view?—They turned down the passage and turned into Vine Street.

48770. Could you see them down the passage?—Yes.

48771. You were sufficiently near to see them go down the passage?—Yes.

48772. You saw them go into the police station?—No.

48773. When they disappeared how many policemen were there?—There were three police-constables.

48774. You told us that P.C. 155 C did not go down the passage with the girls?—No.

48775. Then there were two other constables?—I saw one constable take one girl and another constable take the other girl.

48776. When did you become aware of the fact that this was 155 C?—At the time when he arrested Mr. Y.

48777. You took his number then?—Yes.

48778. Was he the man Mr. Y was arguing with?—Yes.

48779. Was it the result of this argument that made 155 C say "Come in"?—Apparently so.

48780. You are sure 155 C did not go away to the police station and then come back again?—Quite certain, because I saw the girls going down; I was standing there, and I saw the argument going on.

48781. What was the argument about?—As far as I can remember, Mr. Y wanted to go down the passage way to the police station, and the police-constables would not let him; they would not let anybody go down the passage way.

48782. Did he say why he wanted to go down?—I do not know; I do not think I heard that.

48783. Had you spoken to Mr. Y that evening?—I had seen him during the day.

48784. I mean during this occurrence?—No.

48785. You did not even speak to him when he was arguing with the police-constable?—No.

48786. And you had not been with him before that?—I had seen him in the morning, or in the afternoon, but not in the evening.

48787. (*Chairman.*) Will you show me on that plan where the constables were, and mark it in red?—There was a big hoarding *here*, and it was half way between that and Vine Street.

48788. From Regent Street into the passage?—From Regent Street into the passage. There is a big wooden hoarding *there*.

48789. Then you and the others of the crowd who were afterwards told to move on were on the pavement in Regent Street when you found your friend arguing with the police?—On the pavement in Regent Street.

48790. Then seven or eight policemen were in front?—Yes.

48791. Barring the way into the passage?—Yes.

48792. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When you went to the police court on the Monday do you remember what the policemen said these girls had been doing?—I think he said they had been soliciting.

48793. Soliciting or accosting?—Yes; I would not swear to it, but I think he said they were soliciting.

48794. Did the Magistrate say anything about soliciting or accosting?—I do not remember.

48795. Did the policeman say who the girls were soliciting?—No; they said they had seen them soliciting men.

48796. Did they say they were prostitutes?—Yes, I think they did.

48797. You have a recollection of that?—I think they said they were prostitutes.

48798. I do not want you to say so if you do not remember it?—No.

48799. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You say this was the night of a Football Cup Tie?—Yes.

48800. And that the streets round the Circus were crowded?—Yes.

48801. Was the crowd a noisy crowd?—I should not call it a noisy crowd.

48802. Before you saw the arrest of the girls what had you been doing?—I had been working all the day. Then I met ———. I think we played a game of billiards; then we had supper, and then I think we walked about.

48803. Had you seen other disturbances before this? What was your object in walking about at 10 o'clock?—At that time we frequently go down Regent Street.

48804. You had no idea of meeting ———?—I thought he was going down there. We often used to meet down there. I do not remember any appointment with ———. I do not think there was.

48805. You were rather open to see something lively, I suppose?—I do not think so.

48806. (*Chairman.*) Did you know anybody else in the crowd besides ——— and ——— who was arrested?—I do not remember.

48807. I simply ask by way of precaution; I am not suggesting that you did?—I do not think I did.

48808. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You gave evidence at the police court?—Yes.

48809. What did you say at the police court?—Much the same as I have told you.

48810. Did you say that Mr. Y was not arrested at Piccadilly Circus?—Yes, I laid emphasis on that, because the police said they arrested him at Piccadilly Circus by the fountain, which was not true. I wanted to impress upon them that the arrest did not take place there, but at this passage way in Regent Street. I think Mr. Robinson did not conduct the case very well.

48811. Did the police ask you any questions about it?—No.

48812. Nobody cross-examined you?—No.

48813. The Magistrate did not ask you any questions?—I do not remember.

48814. (*Chairman.*) You were not satisfied with the way in which the case was conducted?—I was not. He did not impress upon the Magistrate where the arrest of Mr. Y took place. I think Mr. Robinson did not mention it in his summing up.

48815. What did Mr. Robinson say as to the girls? Did he deal with their case separately from Mr. Y's case?—No, I think the whole case was taken altogether.

48816. When Mr. Percy Robinson addressed Mr. Denman, or made a speech to Mr. Denman, I suppose he did make some observations about the charge against the young ladies, did he not?—I think he did at the time.

48817. What did he say about them according to your recollection?—I think he said what the girls said, that they denied they had solicited, and that they met Mr. Y by special appointment. If I remember aright a telegram was produced.

48818-9. I was coming to that?—Yes.

48820. What did Mr. Robinson say about Mr. Y, I mean in substance?—I do not remember.

48821. I thought you remembered well enough to know that he had not put the strongest points forward?—That was my point of view. I think he did not take as much notice as he ought.

48822. You know what the charge was against Mr. Y?—Attempting to rescue.

48823. Yes. I gather you thought it was a very important point in Mr. Y's favour that he was not arrested, as the policeman said he was, in Piccadilly Circus, but that he was arrested when he was trying to get into the police station by 155 C?—Quite so.

48824. You thought Mr. Robinson did not press that point enough?—I do not think he mentioned it in his summing up at all, if my recollection is right.

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48825. It is rather extraordinary that he should not mention it at all?—I do not think he mentioned it.

48826. However, perhaps we may see Mr. Robinson. Thank you. I think that is all we want of you to-day, but we shall want you to come here again?—I am leaving to-morrow for a six weeks' tour of England.

48827. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) On a car?—On a car.

48828. (*Chairman.*) It is only in England?—It is only in England.

48829. We shall be able to find you if we send to the address you have given us?—I shall not be at the same place long. I leave at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

48830. What is your present address?— ——— will always find me, as I go there every day.

48831. That is the same address as ———?—Yes.

48832. A letter address "Care of ———" will be forwarded?—It will be forwarded, but I do not know whether I shall get it.

48833. Will you take care to give addresses to which letters will be forwarded?—I will do the best I can. Of course I cannot be my own master.

48834. Are you going on a tour on your own account or are you driving somebody?—I am driving somebody.

48835. At any rate ——— will know your movements pretty accurately?—He will know the day before.

48836. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Still, you can keep him coached?—I can keep him coached on that.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Thursday, 13th June 1907.

In Camera.—Mr. Y's Case—*continued.*

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
WILLOUGHBY HYETT DICKINSON, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).
J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Mr. STANLEY SAVILL, sworn.

Mr. S. Savill
13 June, 1907.

48837. (*Chairman.*) Are you the Chief Clerk at the Marlborough Street Police Court?—I am.

48838. Do you produce the Register of the Court sitting at Marlborough Street for Monday the 23rd April, 1906?—I do.

48839. With regard to Case No. 24, the entry is as follows: "Name of informant 22 CR. Age 23 ———. Nature of offence dis. pros. Further—assault Walter Howell, PC 22 R. Time brought to police station 12.30 a.m., 22nd. Bailed out 3.15 a.m., 22nd. Minute of adjudication O.R."—what does that mean?—Own recognisances.

48840. "£5, Six Mos. Magistrate adjudicating G. L. Denman." Then the second case is No. 30. "Name of informant 27 CR. Age 23. Name of defendant ———. Nature of offence dis. pros. Time brought to police station 12.30 a.m., 22nd. Bailed out 3.15 a.m., 22nd. Minute of adjudication, O.R. £5, Six Mos. Magistrate adjudicating, G. L. Denman." Then the third case is No. 31. "Name of informant 27 CR. Age 22. Name of defendant ———. Nature of offence, attempt to rescue ———. Time brought to police station 12.30 a.m., 22nd. Bailed out 2 a.m., 22nd. Minute of adjudication O.R. £5, Six Mos. Magistrate adjudicating G. L. Denman." Do you happen personally to recollect the case at all?—I do.

48841. Mr. Percy Robinson appeared for the defendants, did he not?—That I cannot tell you. I remember the defendant mentioning that one of the girls was the mistress of a friend of his, and that drew my attention to it, and it makes me remember it.

48842. Did you take the notes of evidence in the case?—I did.

48843. Have you got the original notes here?—Yes (*producing*).

48844. Will you read them to us. Were Nos. 30 and 31 taken separately?—I am under the impression that the other case was taken first, and then the other defendant came down and before a decision in her case was given she stood and waited while these two cases were taken and gave evidence for the defence, and then the decision was given in all the three.

48845. Which case was taken first?—No. 24 was taken first.

48846-7. That was the case of ———?—That is so.

48848. Will you kindly read the notes in that case?—"Walter Howell, 22 CR. At 12.30 a.m. on the 22nd April. Piccadilly Circus. Defendant annoying gentlemen by catching them by the arm. One she stopped Windmill Street and one in Shaftesbury Avenue. Prostitute. There nightly. Struck me twice in the face with fist when I took her. Cross-examined. Had not hold of a gentleman by the arm when I took her. She was with another woman. Another constable took the other woman. At the corner of Windmill Street I saw a gentleman whom she accosted shake her off. I did not see the man ——— with her. She did not strike me twice in the face until after I had gone a few yards with her."

48849. Then you produce the notes in Cases Nos. 30 and 31?—I do. "P.C. Calladine, 27 CR. At 12.30 a.m. on the 21st April. Piccadilly Circus. Saw defendant ——— stop two gentlemen corner of Windmill Street. I requested them to pass away. They did so towards Coventry Street. Shortly afterwards the defendant ——— returned, and I saw her stop another gentleman there. She went on towards Shaftesbury Avenue. When I took ——— into custody the man ——— came up and said 'You are not going to take her,' and tried to get her away. The woman walks Coventry Street and Regent Street. The man ——— was close beside ——— when taken into custody. P.C. William Wood, 155 C. Saw 27 CR with ——— in custody. Saw the man ——— come up and seize ——— by the arm and try to get her away from P.C.'s custody." Then the man ——— is called. "On the 21st April I sent ——— a telegram (*produced*) to meet her at Leicester Lounge. She is the mistress of a friend of mine. I subsequently met ——— and ——— at Windmill Street. They put their arms in mine and we walked towards the Pavilion. Near there a constable came up and took her. I told her to go quietly, and did not try to rescue her." Then ——— is called.

48850. She is the person entered in the Register as ———?—Yes. "I met ——— by telegram, and about midnight went with him and the girl ——— and another gentleman friend to the Pavilion, and so on through Regent Street when the constable arrested us." ——— of ——— Street corroborated.

48851. Was she the other prisoner?—Yes. She corroborated. "The constable took me from my friend Mr. ——— arm. I met Mr. ——— by appointment at 11.45 p.m. at Leicester Lounge and left with him at 12 o'clock." Then ——— is called. "I saw ——— at Vine Street Police Station demanding to go in to bail someone. P.C. William Wood, 155 C said 'You cannot go in.' He said he wanted to go in and bail someone out. 155 C then took him." Then ——— said "I was with ——— and I corroborate him."

48852. Did the girl ——— give her address as ———?—Yes. I should have read that.

48853. Have you got the address of the other girl?—As a prisoner, you mean.

48854. What address did she give?—It would be on the charge sheet.

48855. It would be on the recognisance too, would it not?—It would be in the police recognisance—the station recognisance.

48856. It would be on the Court recognisance?—Yes.

48857. Perhaps you would not mind sending us a copy of that?—I will.

48858. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) May I ask why one of them comes here and the other a page lower down?—They were charged separately on separate charge sheets—not together. But it was probably brought to our notice in the course of the case that they were connected with the other case, and they were taken in that way.

48859. When is this book made out?—Before the case comes before the magistrate, from the charge sheet, and they would be on different charge sheets.

48860. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) It does not show that the cases were heard in that order?—It does not, but it would probably be so.

48861. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You make them up on separate charge sheets?—Yes, they are made up by the police, as a matter of fact, from the charge sheets before the Court assembles, and the police put the numbers and we follow that order

48862. (*Chairman.*) This is not in your handwriting?—No, it is not. It is the gaoler's.

48863. It throws a light on some of the cases we have had, so I should like to ask you a question upon it. Who did, in fact, at Marlborough Street write out this book?—The sergeant gaoler.

48864. He would do that on the Monday morning.—He would do that on the Monday morning. He would come about half-past eight and see the prisoners coming from the different police stations with the charge sheets. He would enter the case, and at a quarter past ten he would have them all ready, and we should glance through them.

48865. It is very likely that ——— and ——— and Mr. Y did not come up at the same moment on Monday morning?—Yes. He would not know that it was the same case until the police told him later.

48866. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) How are these notes of what the defendants say taken down?—They are taken down in longhand very rapidly. We had on that morning about 70 cases, and the average time given to each would be about a minute and three-quarters; cases taking longer may reduce this to about three-quarters of a minute. We have work in the afternoon as well, and the hearing of the 70 cases takes time. We sit at a quarter past ten. It is not wholly satisfactory, speaking from my 26 years' experience.

48867. (*Chairman.*) You seem to do very much what a judge does. You take rapid notes in longhand but abbreviated so that you can recognise what the words are afterwards?—That is so. We do the best we can.

48868. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I suppose in a case like this which was contested, and with a solicitor representing the defendants, a great deal more must have been said than what is put down here?—Yes, no doubt. I do not know that it would be all to the point quite.

48869. I suppose you have no recollection of this case?—I have none except that I remember the fact of the man going into the box struck me. When my attention was called to the case I remembered it in that way at once.

48870. Do you remember any statement having been made that he was arrested in Piccadilly Circus?—No, I do not remember that.

48871. There is no mention of that here?—No. If it had struck me as a point in the case I should have noted, but I might have missed it. The magistrate takes a note as well, and hardly refers to ours. Ours is kept as a sort of record.

48872. But if he had raised that as a defence would you have put that down?—If it had seemed to me material. I have to use a certain discretion. I might have gone wrong in missing it.

48873. (*Chairman.*) It is stated in ———'s evidence that P.C. Wood said: "'You cannot go in.' He said he wanted to go in and bail someone out. 155 C then took him. Then ——— said 'I was with ———, and I corroborate him'"?—Yes, there was that point.

48874. The point Mr. Dickinson is suggesting to you is that it is rather odd that was not in Mr. Y's evidence. We understand he did say the same as his friend ———?—Yes, I might have missed it.

48875. It is quite possible he might have said so according to your system?—Just so.

48876. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) He did not ask to cross-examine the constable on that point?—He did not. He would be given the opportunity, I expect.

48877. Therefore this case was taken with the usual run of cases on Monday morning, and it was not adjourned till the afternoon?—No, it was not. In the afternoon we have a long list of summonses and in the interval a number of commitments are made out, and so on.

48878. I see you have stated that P.C. Calladine 27 CR said:—"The woman walks Coventry Street and Regent Street. The man ——— was close beside ——— when taken into custody." When who was taken into custody does that mean?—I should say the woman ———.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I think that is obvious, Sir, from what follows. The same point struck me. "He was not taken into custody till I had taken the woman a few yards."

48879. (*Chairman.*) "She did not strike me twice in the face until after I had gone a few yards." What became of the telegram? It is stated here "On the 21st I sent ——— a telegram. (*Produced.*)" That is in your note?—If we had kept it I should have pinned it in the note book. We might have handed it back.

48880. What is your practice with regard to documents so handed in?—In the case of depositions we invariably keep them and forward them with the depositions to the court of trial.

48881. This is not a case of depositions?—No. In a case which appears to be complete and in which the record is unnecessary, we very often hand them back. It is probable that Mr. Denman looked at it and passed it over to the witness.

48882. You generally hand the documents back, I suppose?—We generally do in summary cases.

48883. At any rate, there is no doubt the telegram was produced, and you have not got it?—I have not got it.

48884. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) What were they convicted of; can you tell me from the register?—I cannot tell you from the register. I can form a conclusion and I am under an impression. Of course the magistrate in making a certain entry does not always like to be cornered as to the particular way in which he has arrived at it. If I had to furnish a return I should have given the police some guidance as to what to endorse on the charge-sheet.

48885. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) The words "Dis. pros." mean a disorderly prostitute?—Yes.

48886. Does that mean a prostitute who has been charged under the Vagrancy or under the other Act, or under neither?—They usually word the charge without referring to any particular statute, so that it would be dealt with under either.

48887. (*Chairman.*) It might be dealt with under Sub-section 13, disorderly "behaviour likely to occasion a breach of the peace," and then the policeman describes her as a prostitute?—Yes.

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48888. It does not necessarily mean it was a solicitation case?—No, it does not.

48889. There is not a word about solicitation in your notes?—No. The expression does not appear.

48890. Can you charge your memory with answering this question, that the word "solicitation" was used?—I do not remember it being used. There is a section in the Vagrancy Act under which we should be able to deal with them.

48891. As a matter of fact, the magistrate did not convict under any statute, did he?—He has power under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, without proceeding to conviction to bind over. He also has power under his commission, I suppose, which is a power in some sort of way derived from an old statute of 34 Edward III., to bind over.

48892. Reading that entry, I should not infer that he had convicted the prisoners of any statutory offence?—That was my impression.

48893. I suppose he might say this, "Well, I think the defendants are guilty, but as it is their first offence I will simply bind them over to keep the peace for six months." That would be legal, would it not?—That would be legal. He might have said that.

48894. You do not know what Mr. Denman did say in this case?—He would not have said that without there was some suggestion of disorder.

48895. He would not have bound them over if there had been no suggestion of disorder?—I would rather say he would have found there was some disorder. The man admitted in cross-examination he was there with these two women, one of whom was the mistress of a friend of his, and she was upon his arm at 12 o'clock at night, and probably the Magistrate thought that was quite sufficient to bind him over.

48896. In the case of Mr. Y there is no doubt there was no conviction for attempted rescue, and he was not convicted of attempting to rescue?—No, there was no attempted rescue; I should say not, because the Magistrate is more severe in a case of that sort.

48897. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I do not understand what there was with regard to Mr. Y?—He was in Piccadilly at 12 o'clock at night with two women on his arm. One woman was admittedly a woman of ill-fame, or, at all events, of a doubtful character.

48898. (*Chairman.*) I take it, if a Justice of the Peace sees two men about to fight a duel, although they have not actually commenced any operation, he may bind them over to keep the peace there and then?—I think so.

48899. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I understand it was not a conviction?—I do not think so; it is a bond not to offend.

Mr. Clinton Thomas Dent, recalled.

Mr. C. T. Dent.

48900. (*Chairman.*) When the Commission adjourned while you were giving evidence on the last occasion, I was asking your expert opinion as to a certain case in respect of which the Commission had taken evidence. Have you seen a transcript of the shorthand notes of your evidence?—No, I have not.

48901. Just to refresh your memory, let me remind you that I had called your attention to the fact that a gentleman of about 26 or 27 years of age had had an interview with a doctor at about 3.30 a.m. on a certain day, and I read to you the tests or an account of the tests to which the doctor had submitted him. The doctor, Dr. Davis, said he was quite certain that the gentleman was sober at that hour, and he expressed the opinion that his condition was such that he could not have been drunk at midnight—roughly speaking, three and a half hours before. You told me, I think, that in your opinion that would in any case be a hazardous judgment?—I think I used the expression that it was too strong a statement—"that he could not possibly have been drunk."

48902. The exact words you used were, "Speaking for myself, I think it is too positive a statement"?—That is what I said.

48903. Just about an hour before the gentleman was examined by Dr. Davis, he had been examined by the surgeon at the police station?—The divisional surgeon?

48903*. Yes. I think there is no doubt about the hour in this case. It was 2.30 to 2.45, and I am going to read what Dr. Mitchell said about his examination. First, perhaps, I had better tell you what the certificate was that he gave, or, to be more strictly accurate, what entry he made in the Occurrence Book. "I examined at 2.30 a.m. Maurice A. Gerothwohl, and found him recovering from the effects of excessive drinking. I think he is not now drunk." Then he was asked by Mr. Eldon Bankes, the learned counsel for the Metropolitan Police Force, "What did you find upon your examination of these gentlemen that led you to form the conclusion which you state in your certificate," and the answer of the doctor was as follows: "I examined them as to gait, and found it perfectly steady; the expression was intelligent, the voice in either case was not thick, and they did not stammer or hesitate, and I therefore came to the conclusion that they were sober; but when I examined their eyes I found the pupils still dilated, I found their lips parched, and their breath distinctly smelling of drink, and therefore I concluded that they were recovering from the effects of excessive drinking." What I put to you is whether, as an expert, you think that is a sound conclusion?—As I read it in print here, I should say that the evidence was not very strong stated like that in black and white.

48904. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) The evidence of what?—The evidence that they were recovering from the effects of the excessive drinking founded on those conclusions—the pupils still dilated, the lips parched, the breath distinctly smelling of drink—that is a strong point, and I consider the fact of the pupils being dilated a moderately strong point taken in conjunction with other symptoms. Then with regard to their lips being parched, I should not myself think it was very positive evidence that the parching of the lips was due to excessive drinking.

48905. (*Chairman.*) But I think you told me last time in effect that the mere fact of a man smelling of drink by no means proved he had been drinking within a reasonable time?—It may or may not, according to the drink that he has been taking.

48906. The words I have given you are the exact words used by your expert colleague in answer to the learned counsel's question in order to justify the inference that he put in the Occurrence Book. I call your attention to the word "therefore." He does not say what may have been, but he says "recovering from the effects of excessive drinking"?—If I may take the point of the breath distinctly smelling of drink, that is a strong point if you find it in favour of a man having been drinking.

48907. Excessively?—Excessively, or drinking immoderately, if you like, or drinking unduly. I do not exactly know what meaning one is to attach to the word "excessively."

48908. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do I understand you to say if you have not been drinking unduly your breath will not smell?—No. The point I want to put before the Commission is that if the breath decidedly smells of drink it is very strong evidence that the man has been drinking. May I leave out the word "excessively" for the moment?

48909. (*Chairman.*) I should say it is absolute proof of the fact that the man has been drinking?—And if it does not smell it is not proof that he has not been drinking.

48910. I agree, but the question I am putting to you is a very simple one. You see what Dr. Mitchell says there first, and then he adds the words "and therefore." The question I put to you as an expert is whether you think it is a sound judgment to say positively from those symptoms that the man had been drinking excessively, or, in other words, had been drunk. It is not put as a mere hypothesis, but it is put as a distinct conclusion. Is that a sound judgment or not?—It might very well have been a sound judgment. Now I see these words in black and white that is a very different thing from seeing a patient, if I may say so, before you.

48911. Then that must be because the statement in black and white is not an accurate statement of what

the person really saw?—I do not agree to that at all. The patient is before you, and those are the main factors. Were they the sole factors in this case, for I have not read the further evidence?

48912. There is nothing further, but you can read it all if you like. Look and see what the question is and see what Dr. Mitchell said in answer. He used the words "and therefore"?—It turns on the word "therefore" as to whether these facts are enough to come to that conclusion, and you ask me whether I think that is sound?

48913. I am asking your opinion as an expert whether you are prepared to say that that is a sound judgment. It is not a question of hypothesis. He says those were the symptoms, and therefore the man had been drinking excessively. Is that a sound inference or not? That is a question you can answer as an expert "yes" or "no"?—I think it is sound. But the word "excessive" seems to me to be the whole point.

48914. That is the whole point, and you have hit upon it. I put it to you in this way: Is it a true scientific inference from the data which the doctor had before him?—I think the word "excessive" is too strong as I read it there.

48915-6. Then you do not think it is a sound judgment. Observe what I mean by sound judgment—a necessary judgment. I am not suggesting that the man may not have been drunk or that he may not have been drinking excessively, but you see what Dr. Mitchell has certified, and what he has told us in the witness-box. He said the man had been excessively drinking, and he gave his reasons. The question I put to you is whether scientifically the conclusion is an inference arising from the data given?—I think it is too strong on what I read here.

48917. Those symptoms or data were what Dr. Mitchell observed at 2.30?—Yes.

48918. When Dr. Davis examined the gentleman an hour afterwards he did not find any dilatation of the pupils. Do you think that, assuming the pupils were dilated at 2.30, there would then have been no dilatation at all at 12.30?—They may have been quite normal.

48919. The lips being parched is a thing you attach no importance to?—I do not attach much importance to that, save taken in conjunction with other symptoms.

48920. I find Dr. Mitchell made perfectly clear what the symptoms were, because he was asked, "You did make a careful examination?—I made as careful an examination as was necessary for the purpose. I certified you were not drunk. I stated that you were recovering from excessive drinking for the reasons I have given—pupils dilated and inactive, lips parched, and breath smelling of drink." So there is no doubt as to the three data upon which the certificate was founded, and I understand you to say that it is not a necessarily true inference. Observe my use of the word "necessarily," which I am using in a strict logical and scientific sense?—Necessarily true on that that he had been drinking in Dr. Mitchell's opinion. Not necessarily true that he had been excessively drinking.

48921. Quite so; that is the whole point. I suppose you would agree with me that in forming a judgment such as Dr. Mitchell was endeavouring to form, and did form, in this case, the examiner, if he approaches his work in a scientific spirit, would exclude from consideration all the external circumstances—for instance, the disarrangement of the clothes, the disarrangement of the hair, the general dilapidated appearance, shall I say, and the surroundings of a police station. All those are elements that a scientific man would eliminate, would he not?—He would take them into account before he eliminated them.

48922. Why?—He does not want to have his judgment warped or paralysed by assuming that because a person's hair, for example, is in an untidy state, or his clothes torn, that that must necessarily be the result of his having been drunk.

48923. Please follow me. The question put to Dr. Mitchell, according to his own account, was an entirely scientific one. He was asked to give a statement of the condition of these men in regard to drink. He finds they were sober and not drunk, but adds to that a conclusion that they were recovering from excessive drinking. The last question I was putting to you was this, whether in forming a judgment upon that a doctor ought not to eliminate entirely all such circumstances as I have referred to?—Oh, yes; I think I see the point of the question.

48924. The debtor was not discharging the duty of the Magistrate or the duty which is cast upon the Commissioners with regard to this case. He was asked a question as an expert medical or surgical practitioner. Surely the question whether it was or was not more likely to be true that the men had been drunk at 12 o'clock because he found them in a police station was quite irrelevant?—I think not. The doctor, in forming the judgment as to the condition of a patient, must take into account the possibility of symptoms that might be caused by drunkenness being explained by something else.

48925. Do you think he was entitled to take into account anything said by the constables to him, for instance?—No, I do not think that.

48926. Why not on your principle?—He takes the symptoms that he sees before him.

48927. The symptoms?—Yes.

48928. But the disarrangement of the hair and the disarrangement of the clothes are not symptoms, are they?—Evidence of the person having perhaps gone through an exciting experience, and so forth.

48929. The exciting experience might have been somewhat rough treatment by the police, might it not?—It might have been so.

48930. Does that throw any light on the scientific question as whether the man was or was not sober or whether he had been drunk?—Most unquestionably it does.

48931. On the scientific question?—Yes. If a man has been through an exciting experience he is likely to be sobered by it.

48932. I do not think I quite understand your view as a scientific man with regard to this matter?—Might I draw your attention to paragraph 5 in my proof of evidence under the heading of "Drunkenness"?

48933. I quite see that, but of course a doctor in all cases practically sees a man who comes to him voluntarily in his own house or at the patient's own house, or else in the case of police surgeons he may see him at the police station. Am I to understand that in forming an opinion as to whether a man had been drunk you take into account the place at all. Supposing I come to you at your residence to inquire about anything. I suppose the tests which you would apply would be the same as those you would apply if you saw me in a hospital, would not they?—Very much the same tests for what they were worth.

48934. Supposing the question is whether I am about to get some obscure disease of a paralytic kind, the sort of disorder in which you put a man through his paces and perhaps make him strip naked and turn round on his heels and so on, or stand steadily for a moment if he can. It seems to me quite irrelevant from a scientific point of view whether the examination takes place in hospital or whether it takes place in a man's home?—Oh not, that is not so. He would be misled by symptoms very often.

48935. How?—Take a very nervous patient, for instance, supposing that the practice was followed here which obtains on the Continent very often. Take the case you have mentioned, a patient with some paralytic symptoms. He is stripped before a large class, an audience of medical men, and he is very nervous and frightened and distressed at the exposure, it may be, as I have often seen. The symptoms may be most misleading.

48936. Then you are on your guard, I understand, against that kind of symptom which may be due not to the cause you are seeking, but due to adventitious accidental circumstances?—Yes.

48937. Then it may be a very disadvantageous thing for a man to be examined on this question of drunkenness at a police station?—On the contrary—much in his favour.

48938. In what condition?—Because fear or excitement or nervousness would tend to sober him, and mask the symptoms of drunkenness, for the volition is latent in alcoholic intoxication. It can be re-exercised, and there lies the whole difficulty.

48939. Therefore, following your principle, the really competent Police Surgeon takes into account the fact that the man is in the police station, and that the fact

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that he is in a police station has sobered him, or may sober him?—Yes.

48940. That is rather against the prisoner, is it not?—On the contrary. If he finds sufficient evidence to say he is drunk there, the probability is that he was worse before.

48941. I do not follow that. I am taking your own illustration?—Under quieter circumstances the symptoms would come out more, and be more pronounced.

48942. At 2.30 Doctor Mitchell examines this prisoner. Do you suggest that the symptoms that he saw justified his coming to the conclusion that the prisoner had been drunk three hours before because the very fact of being in the police station had sobered him, and diminished the symptoms?—I do not suggest in the least that Doctor Mitchell, who is an experienced Divisional Surgeon, took that into account. As a medical man, he sees what is before him, but the symptoms would probably be less pronounced as he sees the prisoner and certifies. If he is justified in his opinion in putting down such a certificate as he does, it is probable that under less exciting circumstances he could have made it stronger. That is my point.

48943. Then the effect of the answer that you have given in answer to the case that I put to you, and in answer to the actual case that is in our minds is this, that the scientific expert in forming an opinion has to eliminate or make allowance for an increased intensity or a diminished intensity of symptoms, owing to the circumstances under which the examination takes place?—I do not agree that he makes allowance for it. He can judge only on what he sees. My point is that these examinations under those circumstances are in favour of the accused person, owing to the surroundings, broadly speaking.

48944. It is not a question of accusation at all. Dr. Mitchell simply repudiated the suggestion that he was influenced in the slightest by anything the constables told him, and I understand he repudiated that he was influenced by the surroundings. You are suggesting that the surroundings ought to have influenced him?—No, on the contrary. I hope I did not convey that idea at all. When the Divisional Surgeon examines a person under those conditions, as in forming any other medical opinion, he has to judge by what he sees. He forms his opinion on that. If I may put it in this way, as a matter of fact the symptoms on which he forms his opinion are in favour of the person he is examining, let me say. I used the word "accused," but I was referring to the person he was examining. I do not know if I make my point clear.

48945. I should have thought from my reading of books about science, especially books on logic, as bearing on the theory of induction, that the first process where you are seeking to discover a cause is to eliminate everything that one knows from experience to be irrelevant to the inquiry. Supposing, for instance, a man finds himself in a strangely nervous shaky condition, he finds his limbs do not answer to the call of his will; he goes to a medical man, and he says, "I want you to find out what is the matter with me." It seems to me that the place at which the examination takes place in order to discover the cause of these symptoms is irrelevant to the inquiry. You assented to that at first, but then you said the place has a bearing, because the place may make a patient nervous, and that gives rise to symptoms. Then the first duty of the scientific observer is to eliminate the symptoms, or to increase or decrease the symptoms due to the place of examination. Is not that so?—To eliminate it. But my point is that it is in favour of the prisoner.

48946. You come back to the question of favour. It is not a question of favour at all?—It would make the symptoms less pronounced.

48947. Quite so. I think we are at one in the matter, except that you do not seem to adopt my language. I daresay my language, though it is the language of general logic, may not be the language of the principles of the art of surgery. But surely, if you are trying to determine whether a particular patient in a hospital is suffering from incipient locomotor ataxy, and he is stripped before a class, you say the patient is nervous. I should think, in pursuing the inquiry, you have to eliminate the symptoms due to the nervousness, have you not?—Yes.

48948. You have to make allowance for them?—Yes. I quite follow you there.

48949. In the same way I suggest to you that when the Divisional Surgeon is in a police station, and is asked to inquire what condition a man is in with regard to drink, the first thing he has to do is to eliminate the surroundings, and not to attend to small details, such as the fact that the man is dirty or dilapidated, or that his clothes are disarranged, or his hair disarranged. Do you not think he ought to do so?—I think he does do so. He disregards the fact that the man's clothes are torn.

48950. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You said that, in your view, after an exciting experience, a man is likely to have become sober?—Yes.

48951. I want to know whether it is also true or not that after an exciting experience a man may have symptoms which are akin to the symptoms of drunkenness?—I suppose that one must allow that that might be so, but it is rare. The probability is that it is all the other way.

48952. Then do I take it that the symptoms of drunkenness are not at all, as a rule, like the symptoms of excitement?—That may be so.

48953. What I want to get at is whether bona-fide mistakes may not be made if a medical man says that the symptoms are those of a man recovering from drunkenness, and they may nevertheless be merely the symptoms of an excitement through which he has gone?—I think that is so. May I put it in this way, which I think might make it clearer? The person who had been drinking a little, taking a proper amount of alcohol, and is in a state of great excitement, may appear drunk. I think that is so.

48954. And may have the symptoms of drunkenness?—I think so.

48955. May he have dilated pupils?—Dilated pupils is a most deceptive symptom; many people have always large pupils, and some have small ones, and some have irregular pupils all their lives.

48956. Would you say that dilated pupils are not only not a symptom of drunkenness, but not a symptom of anything that is definite?—I should expect in the case of a drunken person—an undoubted case of a drunken person—to find the pupils dilated, but you do not, as a matter of fact, always do so.

48957. But you also find dilated pupils in cases in which there is no question of drunkenness?—Oh, yes.

48958. I would like to ask you precisely the same question with regard to the smell of drink. Can you go further than to say this, that the fact that a man's breath smells of drink proves that he has been drinking alcohol?—You cannot go further than that.

48959. That is to say, smelling of drink does not prove at all that he has been drinking excessively?—No, and per contra total absence of smell may be associated with drunkenness.

48960. Total absence?—Yes, you may have practically no smell of alcohol in the breath, but a person may be profoundly intoxicated with alcohol. It depends on the nature of the intoxicant.

48961. A man may be perfectly sober and have been perfectly sober, and yet his breath may smell strongly of drink?—I do not think I ought to say "perfectly sober." I do not know where the condition of perfect sobriety begins. I suppose if he takes a teaspoonful of wine he begins the intoxicating stage, does he not?

48962. But if you were to drink a glass of whisky now your breath would smell for a time, would it not?—If it was very old and good whisky there would be very little smell. If it was new it would be very strong.

48963. It would be a strong smell without any question of your being drunk?—It depends on what the effect of the glass of whisky was on the individual.

48964. But in the ordinary course with regard to a person who drinks whisky in moderation, and there is not any question of his being drunk, his breath would smell, would it not?—With good old whisky very little.

48965. But ordinary bad whisky?—It would smell. If he put a teaspoonful in his mouth it would smell.

48966. I am anxious to ask you with regard to this because you understand from what we have heard it is evidently the principal symptom that the police consider in the case of drunkenness, because they always say, "The man smelt of drink." I want to know how far in your opinion the smelling of drink is really any

proof of either existing drunkenness or having been drunk?—As an isolated symptom it is comparatively of no value.

48967. Then it comes to what I have said, that it is only a proof that the man has drunk something?—That is so really. He might have taken a teaspoonful of bad spirit into his mouth, and his breath would smell strongly of drink, especially if not diluted.

48968. You are Surgeon in Chief, are you not, to the Metropolitan Police?—I am Chief Surgeon.

48969. Does that place you in any relationship of superiority to the other Divisional Surgeons?—Yes.

48970. Are they supposed to be under you?—Yes, in a sense they are under me.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) There is a branch of this gentleman's proof which deals with this very question, but it has not been given in evidence yet.

48971-2. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Then I will put it now. The Divisional Surgeons, you say, are appointed by the Secretary of State?—Yes.

48973. Upon your recommendation?—Yes, endorsed and submitted by the Commissioner.

48974. You state they were formerly appointed for life, but since 1904 they are appointed for five years?—Yes.

48975. Are those Surgeons who were appointed for life still holding life appointments?—Yes, unless they have changed their status. For example, a man is a Divisional Surgeon and he desires to become a Co-Divisional Surgeon. Then he may be made co-divisional, which means there are two doing the work of one, and he then must go on this five years' basis. It would date from the reappointment.

48976. You say they are men in full professional work?—Yes.

48977. You make a point of their being in full professional work?—Yes.

48978. Is that the case with the men who were formerly appointed and who are still holding office?—Some of them under the old system have held office for many years, and their work may be dropping off. There are about 176 Divisional Surgeons. They have all been, I presume, in general practice.

48979. But some of them have no practice now?—In some cases the practice may be dropping off. That is quite possible. Some of them are elderly. Of course I do not know what their practice is now.

48980. Then you say the Divisional Surgeons give their medical certificates in accordance with carefully reasoned medical opinions. That is what I was going to ask you upon. Do you take any steps whereby the Divisional Surgeons deal with these questions of drunkenness upon any recognised scientific system?—Since I have been appointed we had a conference on this very question. There was a paper read at the meeting of the Divisional Surgeons, and they all discussed the matter at great length, realising the extreme difficulty of the question. The discussion took place at Scotland Yard. It was a private meeting, you understand, for they were earnestly desirous of hearing each other's methods and conclusions, and so far as possible, if there was need for improvement, improving existing procedure with regard to this matter. They desired to exchange views for their own guidance so that they might be able to do their work as efficiently as possible.

48981. How long ago was that?—I suppose that the meeting must have taken place 18 months or two years ago. I cannot give you the precise date. I opened the discussion myself.

48982. Was that the first time that any attempt was made to deal with it?—I believe that was the first time it was discussed in that kind of way as at a debating society.

48983. Has anything come of that? Have you been able to devise any system or process which could be generally adopted?—No. I wish to goodness in such a case we could lay down definite tests. It cannot be done. There cannot be tests that are conclusive.

48984. But I suppose there can be some definite system of examination which all could agree upon?—It must vary according to the judgment of individuals. Some attach more importance to one symptom and some to another.

48985. The first question that the medical man has to settle is whether a man is drunk or sober at the moment. That is a difficulty, of course, but that is one of the problems. Do you think it is part of his duty to go beyond that, and if he finds the man is sober at the moment to give any opinion as to the probability of his having been drunk at a previous time?—If he likes to put down the word "drunk" or "sober" I do not think he need go beyond it, but in the great number of cases he can do neither. They are on the border line.

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48986. In two or three of the cases we have had before us we have had a certificate saying, "Not drunk, but has been drinking." Do you at all consider whether that is a suitable certificate to give?—I think so. "Recovering from alcohol" or "to some extent under the influence of drink," or "has evidently been drinking, but I can hardly say he was drunk," is constantly all that a medical man can say on what he sees before him. He cannot attach a definite meaning to what is really an indefinite term—the term "drunk."

48987. Quite so, but it might be better for him to state that he cannot say whether he is then drunk or sober, and not go into what is more a question of other evidence as to whether a man has been drinking?—I think it is fair that he should state that.

48988. You think it is the duty of the medical man to state what he thinks?—Yes.

48989. Of course, if he were giving evidence, but I am dealing with the question of putting it on a certificate?—He is called to certify as to the degree of alcoholic intoxication. He certifies a mild degree by these sorts of phrases, does he not?

48990. Why do you say he is called to certify as to the degree?—I should not have said that. He is called to examine the person with regard to alcohol intoxication—not to certify.

48991. This is a case in which he cannot say the man is under alcoholic intoxication. I am putting the case where there is a certificate such as we have seen, "Not drunk, but has been drinking." That is a case where so far as intoxication at the moment goes it is non-existent?—I think he certainly ought to state that.

48992. But the phrase "drinking" may mean two things. It may mean he has been drunk. If he had to say "Recovering from drink" that is a different thing to saying he has been drinking?—I do not see how a medical man can put an entry in the Occurrence Book saying that a person was recovering from drunkenness if he had not seen him in that condition. That would be going a great deal too far.

48993. That is the case that has been put to you all this morning—recovering from excessive drinking?—I say that the word "excessive" is too strong, as I said before.

48994. Do you think the medical certificate ought to be more definite or not? You say in your proof that some of your Superintendents and Inspectors think so?—They would like the positive word put down—"drunk" or "sober"—very often, but what I point out to them is that over and over again it is wholly impossible. You cannot do that. You cannot conscientiously do it.

48995. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) It might be a matter of individual opinion or judgment?—It must be, and individual judgments on such a point must, within limits, vary.

48996. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What is your suggestion in the last paragraph of your statement with regard to another form of question being put?—Over and over again a precise answer, if the question were put from the Bench, would be returned to a question like that. I know from conversation with Magistrates that some of them habitually do that so as to arrive at a conclusion. That is for the Bench, and not for the medical man.

48997. That is a question which is put to you when you are giving evidence?—Yes.

48998. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) In the nature of a special verdict from which the Court would infer whether the man was drunk or sober.

48999. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) That is where you are called to give evidence?—Yes.

49000. I am concerning myself now with the question

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of the certificate. I suppose you would not suggest that the certificate should state whether the man was drunk or sober, but your suggested question is, "Was the man sufficiently drunk as to be unfit to be in charge of a cab?" and so on?—That is, of course, referring to a question being put from the Bench, but the police station is not the bench.

49001. (*Chairman.*) That is all we have to ask you, and the Commission are very much indebted to you for coming here and giving your evidence.

Dr. Horatio Nelson Hardy.

Dr. H. N. Hardy.

49002. (*Chairman.*) You are a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh?—I am.

49003. And you were for 21 years Divisional Surgeon of Police at Dulwich?—That is so.

49004. I think you have now retired from the practice of your profession?—Yes.

49005. How many years experience have you had altogether?—Including the 21 years at Dulwich, 40.

49006. You have been good enough to say that you can give us some evidence as to the difficulties connected with cases of drunkenness?—Yes.

49007. As to coming to a decision on the question of whether a particular individual is drunk or not at the moment?—Yes.

49008. Will you please tell us what you have to say about that? Will you tell us what you consider amounts to drunkenness?—It is easy enough in the case of a person who is what is called dead drunk. There can be no mistake about it. He is lying probably quite insensible, and he does not answer when you speak to him, or move when he is wanted to, and probably he has considerable smell from his breath. If you examine his eyes you will find the pupils dilated; if you examine his tongue you will find that it is coated; and if he does manage to speak at all you find that he speaks thickly and indistinctly. It is not those cases that give much difficulty; it is the intermediate cases which are, I would prefer to say, "under the influence of liquor." I think there ought to be a third denomination. The police have only two—"drunk" or "sober"—and one is compelled to pronounce either the one or the other in all cases. I think there should be an intermediate one, "under the influence of drink." That particularly would apply in cases where men, for instance, are in charge of a horse and cart or of a cab —cab-drivers—or in any other position of responsibility in which it is important that they should have all their faculties about them. It also would apply, of course, to the police themselves. Twice in the course of the 21 years I was called upon to examine the police. In the first instance, which happened shortly after I was appointed, I said to the Inspector in the case, "The man is not much under the influence of drink; I cannot detect very much sign of it." I mean I called the Inspector aside and told him this. He said, "Well, sir, the man is in the usual way a very civil and obliging man, but he has been most rough and rude," and he put it to me in this way: "Will you take the responsibility of sending him out on his beat?" I said, "No, I will not." In that which was a doubtful case I had to pronounce the man drunk when he was not very deeply under the influence of liquor. He was able to bear most of the ordinary tests, but, of course, when the question was put to me in that way I had no hesitation in giving a reply. I could not take the responsibility of sending him out on his beat when the Inspector had detected a difference between his ordinary behaviour and that which I saw.

49009. Did it not occur to you that it was a somewhat strange proceeding for you to have that conversation with the Inspector apart from the prisoner?—No, it did not, because I wanted to get all the information I could about the case, and I did not think it fair to have that before the man himself.

49010. Yes, but what I gather is that when the Divisional Surgeon is sent for in a case of this kind he, as an expert and scientific observer on the question of drink, has to give a specific answer to the question whether a man is drunk or sober?—Certainly; but every expert has the right to gain all the information he can about the case; and the Inspector was practically pointing out to me some material evidence which I had overlooked or with which I was not acquainted.

49011. The Inspector told you that. You assumed the truth of what the Inspector said, did you not?—Certainly I did.

49012. But of course you are perfectly aware that when the matter comes before a court of justice the truth of the statement made by a witness is not assumed?—Yes, I know that.

49013. Then you wrote something in the Occurrence Book on that occasion?—No, I did not.

49014. You did not happen to do that in that case, but you expressed a judgment?—I expressed a judgment.

49015. And that judgment was not formed simply upon the actual observation of the condition of the accused person, but partly upon information, which might have been false, given to you by the Inspector? —Quite so. I should not have acted upon that information had it not been that I considered the important duties the man had to perform.

49016. Which man?—The policeman who was about to be sent out on his beat. I considered that that overweighed any other consideration in the matter.

49017. That, I gather, was a case in which the Inspector had to decide whether he would send the constable on his beat or not?—Yes.

49018. That is not quite the same case, is it, as the case of an ordinary citizen who had been charged by a constable with being drunk?—No, it is not.

49019. What was your practice in that class of case when you were called in to see a man who was charged before the Inspector with having been drunk and disorderly?—My practice in that class of case was to form, as far as I could, an independent opinion—to listen to both sides, and to form an individual opinion. One of the cases I was going to bring before you to-day was a case in which a brewer's drayman had been charged with being drunk. He had run over a man about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. About 7 o'clock I was sent for to the station, and I found him there charged with being drunk. I examined him carefully, and I heard all the circumstances of the case—that he had run over someone, that this man was injured, and that he was going to be charged not only with being drunk, but with injuring someone during a state of drunkenness. I examined him carefully, and I could not find any evidence whatever of drunkenness in that man. The Inspector then said to me—(it is not an uncommon thing for us to obtain information from the Inspectors, because we do not simply go and look at a person and form our opinion from that, but we get all the information we can)—"Well, sir, an hour ago when he was brought in he was in a very different condition." I said, "Why was I not sent for then?" He said, "I was waiting to see the condition of the wounded man." The result was he was brought up the next day at the police court and charged; I was not there, and he was remanded for my attendance. I was not asked to go there. We are not asked to go there on the first occasion, as a rule, until the Magistrate sees whether it is likely to be a case for committal. On the second remand I attended, and although the Magistrate was fully prepared to commit on the evidence he had heard, as soon as I told him my opinion that the man was not drunk when I saw him he at once discharged him.

49020. Your view seems to be that when you were called in it was right to listen to both sides?—Certainly. I always do.

49021. Why was that? Were you not anticipating the duty of the Magistrate in doing that?—No. I am using my own faculties to arrive at a true conclusion about the matter.

49022. I do not know. No doubt you were using your own faculties—not your own faculties as a Surgeon, but faculties which you in common with the Magistrate, and other persons, possessed?—Quite so.

49023. In this case, I understand, in forming a judgment whether a man was drunk or sober at 7 o'clock when you were called in, you heard, as you say, both sides?—Yes.

49024. You listened to what the Inspector said?—Certainly.

49025. Did it occur to you that what the Inspector said might be false? I am not suggesting it was?—No, I do not know that it did in that case, because he was an Inspector that I had every confidence in.

49026. I know, but you see what is in my mind?—Yes, I do.

49027. If you, as a doctor, when called in, go and collect evidence, or listen to statements made not only by your patient but by other persons, and although those statements may be false you assume them to be true, you are doing something more than a doctor should do. You are performing the functions of a Judge as well, are you not?—No, except with regard to the particular matter that was before me. I am not saying whether the man should be brought up before the Magistrate or not. I have not to decide that. All that I have to decide (and that I have to decide, I think, on getting all the evidence I can) is whether the man is drunk at that particular time. That is not a judicial decision, because I am not a Judge.

49028. I do not know. Let us just see whether it is not a judicial decision. Possibly it is not strictly a judicial decision, but is it not very like a judicial decision?—Certainly not; and that is what happens on every occasion.

49029. But my suggestion to you is that the true course is for you, as a scientific man, to apply yourself to a scientific test alone, or to an observation of the patient as he is before you, without listening to any statement made by anybody else as to how he had been at any other time?—My view is that we ought to get all the information we can from any source whatever.

49030. Very well. I will give you a case. Supposing I am walking along a London street, and I see a man coming out of a public-house, he is 50 yards away, he staggers, and walks into a lamp post, I should come to the conclusion that that man was probably drunk. You would come to the same conclusion, would you not?—No, not after my experience without further investigation.

49031. You are toying with it. Would you not think if you saw a man coming out of a public-house and walking along the street and staggering, it was very likely that he had been drinking?—Very likely; but if you ask me as a doctor whether I should come to that conclusion or not ——

49032. As a doctor you would not come to any such conclusion?—Certainly not. I would require more evidence.

49033. Of course you would require more evidence. You admit, at any rate, it is very likely he would be drunk?—It would not be at all improbable.

49034. Now let us transfer ourselves to a glacier in Switzerland. If you saw a man 50 yards off staggering you would think it was probably not due to drink, I suppose?—It depends on whether there is any public-house near.

49035. Please do not trifle with the question. I have given you a glacier in Switzerland. Perhaps I had better tell you what a glacier is?—No, it is not necessary, but there are some houses of refreshment not far from the glaciers in Switzerland.

49036. I will put it more particularly then if you want me to do so. A man is on a glacier four miles from any human habitation whatever, and he is walking and staggering, and falls. It may be that he is drunk, I suppose?—I should say, without knowing further, he may be.

49037. It might also be the case that he was not drunk?—Quite so.

49038. Putting the two cases together, it is very much more likely that a man coming out of a public-house staggering would be drunk than a man staggering and falling on a glacier, I suppose, would be drunk?—Certainly not.

49039. But supposing the question became important as to whether the man was or was not drunk, would you not have to apply, if you were called in as a scientific man, the same test in both cases?—I do not think so.

49040. You would apply quite different tests?—In the first case, of course, a man coming out of a public-house, you naturally would think of his being under the influence of liquor, but in the case of a man slipping on a glacier no such thought would enter into one's mind, and one's first idea would be to see where he had slipped unless the question of drunkenness was suggested.

49041. It is suggested. That is exactly what I have suggested to you. Supposing you were asked whether he was or was not drunk, what would you do?—If there was someone there who suggested that the man might be drunk——

49042. I am not there, but I am suggesting it. What test would you apply?—I should look first at his eyes, then I should look at his tongue, then I should hear him speak, and then I should see him walk, not on a glacier but on a flat surface; and if he passed through those tests satisfactorily I should conclude it was the glacier and not drink that had caused his falling.

49043. Are not those very much the tests you would apply to a man whom you saw staggering out of a public-house?—Yes, to a large extent they are.

49044. Then I was right after all. Scientifically considered, you apply the same tests to those very different cases?—Of course that means that staggering is only one symptom, and no one with any common sense depends on it alone.

49045. I do not want to have any conflict of opinion, even with you, but what I am suggesting to you is that if a Divisional Surgeon is asked whether a man is drunk or sober, he is asked a scientific question, and that he ought to apply his mind to that and never mind what a constable or anybody else says to him?—But, with great respect, I venture to think we have a right to get all the truth we can about a case before we come to a conclusion on the matter.

49046. It did not matter in the two very extreme cases I put to you, because when I asked you what your own judgment would be, you practically admitted that the fact that a man was on a glacier, in the one case, and a man staggering from a public-house in the other case, were quite irrelevant?—No, I do not think I admitted that at all, excuse me. It was only when you said that you or someone else might suggest that it was drink. I started by saying that a man slipping on a glacier would not for a moment——

49047. I did not say "slipping." That is your word. I said he staggered and fell. The word "slipping" was introduced by you?—Yes, and I adhere to it. I think the probability is that the conclusion most people would come to would be that the man had slipped on the glacier.

49048. I should have thought being in a rarified atmosphere the man might have fainted?—A great many things might happen, of course.

49049. I should not suppose the man slipped if I did not see him slip?—I should, if he was on a glacier and fell.

49050. I am not prepared to say that you are wrong, but, at any rate, you think when you are called in as a Divisional Surgeon to testify as to the condition of a prisoner you have a right to gather all the information you can about him?—Certainly.

49051. That is your view?—That is my view.

49052. Then you admit that your judgment is not based on scientific data only?—I think any information one gets like that may be just as scientific as any other.

49053. A scientific datum, as we all know, is a thing that must be admitted to be true for the purpose of the argument, and you have said it is possible the Inspector may have made a false statement?—Yes.

49054. If the data upon which you form a judgment include the statement of the Inspector, then you are going beyond the range of scientific data, because it is impossible that they can be false?—Yes.

49055. That was a case you were giving by way of illustration in answer to my question?—That case illustrates another point. There is not one point of examination, or, as you might call it if you like, scientific data, which is to be depended upon. The only point that I could find in that man's case that was at all suspicious was that the man spoke thickly. He had a "burr" in his speech. I thought at the time, and I found it was correct afterwards, that it was his native "burr." He came from Somersetshire, and in the police court I found that he spoke in just the same way as he had spoken on that night. That, in many cases, is one important point; but it was not, I thought, sufficient to decide that the man was under the influence

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of drink. When I afterwards found that he had come from Somersetshire, I was quite satisfied that drink had not caused it.

49056. In that case did you attend the police court?—Yes.

49057. What happened there?—As soon as I gave my evidence the Magistrate dismissed the case. The Magistrate had not been made acquainted with my opinion before.

49058. You said you thought the man was sober, I suppose?—No; I said he was not drunk.

49059. I understand the point of the case to be that, although the prisoner may have been drunk or under the influence of drink at 5 o'clock when the accident happened, you only saw him two hours afterwards, and you could not be sure then?—Yes, that was the point of the case.

49060. You say two hours, from 5 to 7. At what time do you think you ought to have been called in in order that your opinion might have been given with certainty, or with as much certainty as the circumstances would permit of?—I can only say, relying on the Inspector's account, if I may, that if I had been called in an hour previously the man was then in a very different condition, and was showing signs of being under the influence of drink.

49061. Let me put it in this way. Assuming that the man was drunk at 5 o'clock, that he was not incapable, that he was not in a state of coma, or anything of that kind, but that he was so far removed from his ordinary and normal condition as to be undoubtedly drunk at 5 o'clock, how long do you think in that case (you may perhaps remember it perfectly) would the effect of the drink last so as to be observable?—That is a very difficult question to answer, because the mere fact of being taken to a police station and being subjected to questions and that sort of thing will rouse a man up very much. Of course, it also depends on how much the man has been under the influence of drink.

49062. Put it as nearly as possible in the middle between complete sobriety on the one side and coma on the other?—I doubt if it would be much longer than an hour.

49063. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Before the obvious signs of drink had worn off?—Yes.

49064. (*Chairman.*) Then you saw him at 7?—A little after 7—a quarter past 7.

49065. Your view, after listening to the story of the Inspector as to his condition at 5 o'clock, was that you could not say with absolute certainty that he had been drunk at 5 o'clock?—No, certainly not. I do not consider that it was my duty to say what he was at 5 o'clock. I can only swear to what I myself observe.

49066. I do not in the least dissent from that view, I was only asking you the question as you are an expert witness. In that case two hours after the man had been brought to the station you could not be sure whether he had been drunk at 5 o'clock or not?—No, certainly not.

49067. You say the only symptom that suggested drunkenness at 7 o'clock was thickness of speech?—Yes.

49068. Did you examine his eyes?—I did.

49069. What was the condition of his eyes?—The pupils were not dilated and the conjunctiva was not congested.

49070. That means that the eyes were not blood-shot?—Yes, they were not blood-shot.

49071. There was no other sign?—No. I examined his tongue also, and his tongue was not furred. I made him walk up and down, and he could do so quite right.

49072. Do you attach much importance to dilatation of the eyes in this class of case?—Yes, I do, a good deal. The only thing is, of course, it is liable to be brought about by disease. It is not an infallible sign, and none of these signs are, because you may get dilatation of the pupils in cases of disea e, or if the person happened to be at a hospital a day or two before and had had belladonna put into the eyes the pupils would be dilated.

49073. I do not suppose that the mere fact that the pupil looked very large, or that the eye was dilated, is so very important. Is not the only thing that is important in reference to the condition of a patient to see whether it answers to light?—Yes, and it would not if it was due to drunkenness, neither would it if it was dilated by belladonna.

49074. I can understand the belladonna case, but you say if a man is under the influence of alcohol, and his pupils are dilated, or seem to you larger than the pupils would presumably be in a normal condition, if you put a light close to the eye you would expect there to be no closing?—They do not close.

49075. Supposing you put a man through a very severe test. You put this man, I think, to a severe test?—I put this man to a sufficient test, I should have thought.

49076. Was there any other test you could have put him through?—There was the test of making him shut his eyes and put his feet together and twirling round.

49077. Did you ask him to do that?—No, I did not. I do not consider it a fair test.

49078. Because I suppose a good many men who are perfectly sober could not do it correctly?—No; some men would do it very clumsily, but if a man had been accustomed to athletics he would do it all right. Then there is another thing; if the man happens to be suffering from any spinal disease he could not do it at all.

49079. But supposing in the case of that man you had applied that test, and he had shut his eyes, or you had bandaged his eyes, and then he had put his feet together, and turned round, and he had done the experiment correctly, what conclusion would you have drawn from that?—It would only have confirmed my previous opinion that he was not under the influence of drink.

49080. Would it in your opinion have made it absolutely certain that he was sober at 5 o'clock?—No, I do not think it would. No, not at all, because the effect of the alcohol on the spinal cord, which is the essence of that test, might have sufficiently passed away the same as the other signs. There have been no scientific tests to ascertain how long alcohol retains its operation upon either the brain or the spinal cord, and therefore I, for myself, would never say what the condition of a man had been two hours before.

49081. So that the mere severity of this test would not afford any indication in your judgment of the condition of the man two hours before?—Nothing whatever.

49082. If the other signs showed that he had been drunk two hours before?—Yes. The absence of it would not certainly prove to my mind that it would not have acted differently two hours previously.

49083. Your evidence goes rather further than that, does it not; it goes rather to show that it is a dangerous or uncertain test in regard to this particular question of drunkenness, because the man may be suffering from spinal disease?—Yes, locomotor ataxy, which is not a very uncommon disease, would at once interfere with his action, and any spinal disease in fact would also.

49084. Supposing a man is strong and healthy, and as far as one can tell he is not suffering from spinal disease, if he could perform this experiment, I will call it, nobody would think he was drunk?—I should only take it as one item. I do not think there is any one of the signs of drink which is to be considered infallible. Now, you know, we are not discussing a man who is dead drunk—in a state of comatose. We are thinking of the intermediate stages which graduate off from it, some of them, on the one hand, approaching very closely to soberness, and others, on the other hand, approaching to incapacity.

49085. During the examination of one of the cases that came before us, Dr. Ivor Davis gave evidence that he put a man to a test who came to him at 3.30 in the morning. This is what Dr. Ivor Davis said: "I made a very exhaustive examination. I commenced with the eyes. I saw there was nothing unusual in the eyes. They acted to light and they were not dilated. There was a little congestion of the mucous fibres, but you may have that at any time"?—Excuse me, but that is one of the things which one does look for—that congestion of the eyes.

49086. I quite follow. I will read the doctor's answer: "There was a little congestion of the mucous fibres, but you may have that at any time. You may take a dozen men in this room, and you would see a little congestion in the whites of their eyes. I

examined the eyes, and I found them quite normal, and also the pupils; in fact, the whole eye was normal—both eyes. Then I examined the breath, and I could detect no fumes of whisky or of any spirits. I inquired if he had been sick, or if he had been feeling sick, and he told me no. I then examined his hands with a paper held between the fingers, to see whether there was any tremor of the hand or of the arm. There was none. I also got him to put his two feet together, then close his eyes, and then turn round in a circle as on a pivot. He did that perfectly. I then got him to walk, and he walked perfectly straight. His pulse was normal. I think it was said in the police court that he lisped, but that is likely to occur to anyone at any time who is excited. Again, there is a most important point, and that is this. I got him to repeat sentences after me, and also to pronounce very difficult words, which he did perfectly. All through I had conversational remarks with him, and I came to the conclusion that he was not under the influence of drink." Does that commend itself to you as a sound judgment?—Yes, so far as you have gone.

49087. That is not quite an answer to my question. You may read it if you like?—No, thank you. I heard something of it, and I understand that Dr. Davis came to the conclusion that that man had not been drunk two or three hours before.

49088. I have not come to that. I am proceeding by steps?—That he was not drunk then—yes.

49089. I may tell you that is common ground, because another doctor attended and said the man was not drunk an hour before. So far there was no dispute. I only wanted your opinion?—I quite agree.

49090. Then one of my honourable colleagues asked the same witness later on: "You have told us that there was no indication of their having been drunk two hours before. Take the time we have in this case, namely, from 11.30 to 12.10. Was it possible at the time you saw either of these gentlemen that they could have been drunk between 11.30 and 12.10? (A.) They could not possibly have been." What do you think of that?—I think it is altogether incorrect.

49091. "Altogether incorrect." That means it is impossible they could have been sober?—No, excuse me. I say the opinion in my judgment is not warranted by the evidence which the doctor had.

49092. Again I do not think you are quite answering my question, at least not, I think, in the sense that you really mean. You say the answer was not warranted by the evidence?—By the evidence he had before him.

49093. I suppose what you mean by that is he was speaking too positively?—No, I mean more than that—that he was not warranted in going so far as he did.

49094. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You mean it is not impossible that they might have been drunk?—Yes.

49095. (*Chairman.*) What Dr. Davis says is they could not possibly have been drunk?—I do not agree with him. That is all.

49096. Do you think it possible they may have been drunk?—Yes.

49097. Do you think it possible they may have been sober?—Yes.

49098. Do you mean to say, the gentleman having stood all the very severe tests to which Dr. Ivor Davis subjected him, that no inference can be drawn from that as to his condition at midnight?—Yes, that is my opinion.

49099. You think the man might have been drunk at midnight and pretty drunk too?—I did not say anything about that. "Drunk" is an indefinite expression.

49100. Very indefinite, and therefore I am not quite sure what the correct interpretation of your answer is. I must put it to you again. This person was subjected to a very severe test at half-past three in the morning?—Yes.

49101. It is perfectly clear he was sober then?—Yes.

49102. You say that no inference at all can be drawn as to his condition at midnight from the result of that examination?—The only inference that I myself could draw, and I can only answer for myself, is this—the strong probability is that the man was not dead drunk at midnight, because if he had been dead drunk I should have expected to find him asleep.

49103. If he had taken such a quantity of liquor as to make him insensible, incapable of walking or of moving his limbs in the ordinary way at all, then you think he could not have recovered sufficiently to stand these tests three hours afterwards?—That is so. I should have expected to find him asleep.

49104. Then take the intermediate condition?—There are so many intermediate conditions that I myself would not feel justified in swearing anything as to his condition three hours previous.

49105. You would not have felt justified upon such an examination as I have just read to you in certifying that the person in question had been drinking excessively, or anything of that kind?—Certainly not, I should not certify in one direction nor in the other.

49106. I think I quite understand your position with regard to that. About an hour before the examination by Dr. Davis the same person was examined by Dr. Mitchell, the Divisional Surgeon at Vine Street. This is what he said: "What did you find upon your examination of these gentlemen that led you to form the conclusion which you state in your certificate?" (A) "I examined them as to gait, and found it perfectly steady; the expression was intelligent, the voice in either case was not thick, and they did not stammer or hesitate, and I therefore came to the conclusion that they were sober; but when I examined their eyes I found the pupils still dilated." I do not know what the doctor means by *still* dilated, so I think we must eliminate that word, because this is the very first time he had seen them. "I found the pupils dilated, their lips parched, and their breath distinctly smelling of drink, and therefore I concluded"—something. What would you have concluded from that as to their condition, say, at 12 o'clock?—I should have concluded that they had probably been under the influence of drink at 12 o'clock.

49107. This is at half-past two in the morning, I put to you, and the crucial time is midnight?—I do not consider it is safe to form any opinion whatever at a definite hour as to what condition a man was in two and a half hours before.

49108. That is your view?—That is my view.

49109. That is what in substance you have told us before in the case of the carman you mentioned?—Yes.

49110. What Dr. Mitchell says is (I have really got his answer down in the word "drunk")—"and therefore I concluded that they were recovering from the effects of excessive drinking." According to you that is not a sound judgment?—I did not say so.

49111. Dr. Mitchell said: "And therefore I concluded that they were recovering from the effects of excessive drinking"?—At the time he saw them.

49112. Yes. At the time he saw them (half-past two) they were recovering from the effects of excessive drinking?—It seems to me that is a very different thing from pronouncing what their condition was at 12 o'clock.

49113. I fail to see that. If a man drinks excessively he becomes drunk, does he not?—They might have drunk excessively at one o'clock. All that Dr. Mitchell pronounces is that they were at the time he saw them recovering from drink.

49114. Yes?—That, it seems to me, does not pronounce any opinion as to what their condition was at 12 o'clock. It is a different thing altogether it seems to me.

49115. Do you mean they might have had delirium tremens a week before?—I did not know there was any question of delirium tremens.

49116. I did not say so. I am only trying to find out what is in your mind about this, as you are good enough to come and help us here?—What I said was that Dr. Mitchell said that they appeared to him at half-past two to be recovering from drink. That, it seems to me, does not pronounce any opinion as to what their condition was at 12 o'clock.

49117. Then you think Dr. Mitchell would be quite justified in saying they had been drinking and were drunk at one o'clock. Is that what you mean?—No. What I mean is they might have taken drink at any time between 12 o'clock and half-past two when Dr. Mitchell saw them. All he says is that they were recovering from drink. He does not specify the time at which they had the drink, and he certainly does not specify what condition they were in at 12 o'clock.

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49118. I am afraid instead of applying your mind to my question you are rather seeking to defend Dr. Mitchell?—Not in the least; I am merely answering the question that I understood you to put to me, and your observations on my reply. I can only hear what you tell me that Dr. Mitchell said, and it does not seem to me that that bears out the idea that he pronounced anything about their condition at 12 o'clock.

49119. Then I must read you the certificate: "I examined at 2.30 a.m. Maurice A. Gerothwohl and found him recovering from the effects of excessive drinking. I think he is not now drunk." That is the form of judgment which Dr. Mitchell entered in the Occurrence Book?—At 2.30.?

49120. At 2.30., and he told us here (of course he did not put that in the certificate or in the entry in the Occurrence Book), "I examined him as to gait and found him perfectly steady." Then he goes on to say, "When I examined their eyes I found the pupils still dilated"—he had not seen the gentlemen before—"I found their lips parched, and their breath distinctly smelling of drink." Dr. Mitchell gave that certificate?—Yes, but I cannot see what bearing that has on their condition at 12 o'clock.

49121. Surely if at 2.30 they still showed signs of recovering from excessive drinking it points to the inference that they may have been drunk at 12 o'clock, does it not?—Or they may have been drinking in the meantime. You may make any inference you like from it.

49122. But as a matter of fact they were arrested at 12.15, and Dr. Mitchell evidently knew that, but that, again, is not expressly relevant to the question I am asking you. I might mention to you that these men were taken into custody a few minutes after 12 o'clock?—And remained in custody.

49123. They were charged at Vine Street at 12.15, and they remained in the cells until 2.30?—That makes all the difference.

49124. There was no opportunity for them to drink, or anything of the sort?—Then that would seem to indicate that Dr. Mitchell considered they were still under the influence of drink, for which they had been taken into custody at 12 o'clock.

49125. Therefore the inference is that they must have been drinking excessively before 12.15?—Quite so.

49126. Do you think that was a just and sound inference for a medical man to draw?—I think if he finds signs which seem to him conclusive as to excessive drinking——

49127. I have read you what the signs were—pupils dilated, lips parched, and breath distinctly smelling of drink. The point is, of course, on the word "excessive." You have told me that Dr. Davis' statement that they could not have been drunk at 12 o'clock was not warranted. Do you not think you might say (it is for you to answer the question) that Dr. Mitchell's statement that they were recovering from the effects of excessive drinking was equally unwarranted?—There is a difference, you know, because Dr. Mitchell found some symptoms attributable to drink. Dr. Davis found none. It is always a very difficult thing to prove a negative; but if you have any positive signs such as you are accustomed to see when the drink fit is passing off, I think Dr. Mitchell would be justified in giving that very qualified certificate which he gave.

49128. I do not think there is any qualification about it?—"Recovering from the effects of excessive drinking," you know, "but not drunk." That is a very qualified certificate.

49129. Of course, if you come to the construction of the certificate, it is perfectly clear that what he meant by excessive drinking was that they had been drinking, but he puts in the word "now"—"Is not now drunk"?—No magistrate would, I think, convict, on a certificate like that, a man of being drunk, or could convict him. Therefore, I call it a modified certificate.

49130. That is not an issue for us. I should have thought, however, that that certificate was rather in favour of the police than the prisoner in a case of that kind. You think the contrary?—I think it in favour of the prisoner, because, you see, for the police it is either "drunk" or "sober," and he definitely pronounces that the man was not drunk at the time he saw him.

49131. That, of course, is a question for the magistrate?—Exactly.

49132. That is not the point that has been in my mind?—I daresay not, but that is the object of giving these certificates.

49133. I read the certificate as meaning that. I think it appears from his answers to us that Dr. Mitchell thought this man had been drinking at midnight?—I daresay he did.

49134. And he expresses his opinion in the certificate in that way, and he was making, as he thought, a careful certificate. The words "Not now drunk" seem to show that they were not then drunk, but that they had been drunk before. The point I am putting to you is this. Was that a sound judgment for a man to come to? It was at 2.30, two and a half hours after midnight. Supposing you had been asked to examine the man, and the constable, pointing to the man, said to you, "I am told that man was drunk at 12 o'clock, will you kindly look at him and tell me what is his condition now," would you have given that certificate?—I do not know that I should.

49135. You might say, "Not drunk. I cannot say whether he was drunk or not at 12 o'clock"?—That is probably what I should have said.

49136. That would have been absolutely sound?—That would have been my conclusion in the matter.

49137. Then you think it was a risky thing to call on Dr. Mitchell to say that he had been suffering from the effects of excessive drinking?—I should not like to say.

49138. There seems to be some too subtle distinction in your mind for me?—We do find cases where men are just recovering from drink. If, as in this case, he had been some time in the police station, he would have had time to recover partially from the drink.

49139. Of course he would. That is common ground. The point is, was Dr. Mitchell, in your judgment, right in adding to his certificate that the men showed signs that they had been drunk at 12 o'clock, for that is, in substance, what he says?—I do not read that into his certificate.

49140. I do. The certificate is "Not drunk now; recovering from the effects of excessive drinking." Put those two together, and it seems they had been drunk some time before. Do you think that is a sound judgment for a medical practitioner to embody in his certificate?—I think it is. Of course, each Divisional Surgeon forms his own conclusion on these matters. There are no abstract rules which we can apply, and there is no person or body who can help us in any way, but each man has to form his own conclusion, and Dr. Mitchell is one of the most experienced Divisional Surgeons, especially on this particular matter, because he sees a great many more drunken people than any Divisional Surgeon, and I should hesitate to criticise any statement that Dr. Mitchell made.

49141. You have come here to help the Commission, and I am bound to ask you this question?—I am quite willing to help the Commission if I can.

49142. If I may say so, I think you have answered my questions very carefully. I believe you have some suggestions to make as to the improvement of the medical service, have you not?—Yes. There was one case I wanted to mention to you, and that was one of those cases that was constantly giving rise to the heading in a certain class of the press of "Drunk or Dying." I was called to see a man who had fallen down and hurt his head in the evening, and was then noisily drunk. I stitched up a superficial wound at the back of his head, during the whole of which time he kept making a great noise, and talking excitedly, and I left him there comfortable. The next morning I was sent for about 7 o'clock in the morning—between 6 and 7 o'clock—and I was told he had wakened up, and asked for some tea, and when the tea was brought to him he was not able to drink it, and he lapsed into insensibility. His son then arrived. I examined both on the previous and on this occasion in the morning for any fracture of the skull, which sometimes does take place with these falls when people are drunk, and I could find no evidence whatever. The son had come to bail him out, so I allowed him to be taken home on a police ambulance, and told the son he would require medical attendance. The son took him home. We afterwards heard that the man had been taken to the hospital, operated on unsuccessfully, and died two or three days afterwards. The police authorities thought it likely that the police action would be blamed in

the matter, so they asked me to attend the inquest, although the Coroner did not summon me. Part of the evidence was that the man was insured, and it was endeavoured to be proved that he was a very sober man. His wife and other relatives gave evidence that they had never seen him drunk, and so on. This was in order to save the insurance. They tried to make out a case that he had not been drunk at all. However, after I gave evidence in the matter, the counsel who was engaged in the case, and who has since, I might state, become one of the Metropolitan Police magistrates, said that he could not ask the jury to blame the police in any way for their action. Of course, every care had been taken of the man as far as we could do so. It appeared that the man had had a fracture of the skull. He had fallen down, and besides this superficial wound which I had dressed, there was a fracture of the skull, from which he ultimately died. There you have what one might call a combination of "Drunk and dying," because he did ultimately die, but, of course, through no fault of ours, and every care was taken of him that could be taken.

49143. What did the post mortem show?—The post mortem showed that his organs were diseased in the way they usually are with drunkards.

49144. I do not ask you about that case, but I think it is a good illustration. With regard to your suggestion as to the improvement of the medical service, what have you to say?—In all these doubtful cases of drunkenness I think the Divisional Surgeon ought to have the opportunity of calling in a consultant, someone who has had already considerable practice in similar matters—for instance, anyone who has been for 10 years or so engaged in police work, which is altogether apart from the ordinary medical or surgical work. There are about 150 Police Surgeons over the metropolitan area, and each Police Surgeon has to learn for himself. I thought it might be of interest, so I have brought with me the instructions that are issued by the Metropolitan Police. This happens to be one issued in Sir Edmund Henderson's time. These are all the instructions that we get. I will hand it in. (*The instructions were handed in.*) Then in Sir Charles Warren's time they were increased.

49145. We have them in the White Book?—All I want you to see is that in none of them is there anything dealing with this subject of drunkenness. There is no help whatever for the Divisional Surgeon, even when he is just appointed, as to calling anyone in. The practice is that a prisoner, if he has the money, may call in a doctor to examine him, and then the Divisional Surgeon is also called in. Then you always get the fact that the doctor called in by the prisoner becomes at once an advocate. He is there to prove, if he can, that the prisoner was not drunk. That is no help at all to the Divisional Surgeon, and he wants someone who has, if possible, more experience than he himself has; and I think that could be improved by having a number of those who have already served as Police Surgeons in the A B C Divisions of the Metropolitan Police, with whom it could be arranged that they should be called in to any doubtful case.

49146. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Dr. Dent told us that soon after his appointment he convened a conference of Divisional Surgeons of Police?—Yes, I was there.

49147. There was no practical outcome of that conference?—None whatever.

49148. I gather you think it would be desirable to have some uniform practice adopted amongst all the Divisional Surgeons in testing cases of alleged drunkenness?—Precisely.

49149. You do not think it would be impossible to arrive at a uniform practice?—Not in the least: I think it could be done quite easily if a little organisation were introduced into the medical service of the police.

49150. Would it not be a good thing that at such a conference as Dr. Dent referred to the question of what form your certificates should take should be considered?—Yes.

49151. Adopting your suggestion that there should be some third alternative intermediate to the description of "drunk" or "sober"?—I am very strongly of opinion that that would facilitate matters greatly. There is a second suggestion that I have put down in my paper, which would bear out what you ask me about, and that is that if a number of these consultants were appointed for the different districts of the police, a dozen or so of them should meet periodically at Scotland Yard in order to consult together about such questions as what were the proper tests for drunkenness, and what was the proper form of certificate, and all that.

49152. Then there is another point. We have had a case, which is not an uncommon one, of a man being charged with being drunk and disorderly at 12 o'clock, or with being drunk at 12 o'clock, and he is actually examined two or three hours afterwards. I think I may take it that the result of your evidence is that it is a very hazardous thing for any doctor to form a positive opinion from the symptoms at two or three o'clock in the morning as to what was the actual state of the man at 12 o'clock?—Absolutely.

49153. Then what do you say should be the form of certificate? Should the doctor content himself absolutely with stating what the condition of the man was at that moment?—Yes.

49154. Although the real thing, from the Magistrate's point of view, is to ascertain what state he was in two hours before?—I think it a great mistake. I find this published in a book which is supposed to be for the guidance of Police Surgeons, and is said to be published under the authority of Sir Edward Henry and Mr. Clinton Dent: "It must in this connection be clearly borne in mind you are not called upon to decide if a man is drunk, but if he was drunk at the time of his arrest." I consider that is altogether erroneous. If it were not that those gentlemen's names are referred to in the preface as having assisted in it, it would be hardly worth while calling attention to it; but this is a Police Surgeon's guide, and I think it extremely unwise to publish anything like that, apparently on the authority of the Commissioner.

49155. (*Chairman.*) Where does that occur?—It is in a book which came under my notice while I was thinking of the evidence I should give.

49156. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) What is the date of it?—It is published this year. It is only just published, but it is the names of Sir Edward Henry and Mr. Dent that give importance to it. They are mentioned in the preface.

49157. (*Chairman.*) Police Surgeons' Emergency Guide, by C. Graham Grant, L.R.C.P., Divisional Surgeon to the Thames Division, Metropolitan Police?—In the preface you will see the names mentioned.

49158. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) In your experience, are Divisional Surgeons sent for with sufficient promptitude to examine cases of alleged drunkenness?—Yes, quite so.

49159. Any delay which may occur between the time of the arrest and the time of the examination is unavoidable?—Yes. It may happen through a mistake of judgment, as in this case that I mentioned, where the Inspector did not send for me because he was waiting to know what the condition of the injured man was who had been run over. It was simply an error of judgment that he had not sent for me an hour previously.

49160. Do you think that the examination by the Divisional Surgeons ever conflicts with the examination by private doctors?—Yes, I suppose it does because, as I said just now, the private doctor brought in to the prisoner becomes actually an advocate. He has to do his best to prove that the man is not drunk, whereas the Divisional Surgeon, in my judgment, is sent for simply to decide fairly between the two parties. He takes neither side.

49161. I was only wondering whether, with your views, you could not do something to induce Mr. Clinton Dent to have another conference with a view to carrying out some of the suggestions which you have been good enough to make?—The conference would have no power. We tried it when Sir Charles Warren was Commissioner. We got together a Society of Police Surgeons, but Sir Charles Warren refused to recognise it in any shape or form. It has been going on more or less since, but it has no authority.

49162. Still, any conclusion they arrived at would be weighed by the Commissioner?—I do not think we found it so. We gave it up as a bad job.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Will you allow me to ask this gentleman just one or two questions?

(*Chairman.*) I do not think we must vary the pro-

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cedure at the last moment, but perhaps you will suggest to me what question you wish to put.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I would suggest that if a Divisional Surgeon, when called in, can, by scientific examination at the time he sees the person in custody, assist the Magistrate by arriving at a conclusion as to what the condition of the person was as to drunkenness when arrested, he ought to do so. It strikes me as being somewhat analogous to a case of insanity, where very often scientific men have been called to prove that a person is perfectly sane, but from such and such symptoms he is able to say that at a certain time he was insane or is insane now. My submission is that the object of calling the Surgeon is to see the person charged with being drunk, and not to decide merely upon the question of what his state is now, but to assist, by scientific examination, if he can, the Magistrate in deciding the only question the Magistrate has to decide, namely, what was his state of drunkenness at the time of his arrest.

49163. (*Chairman.*) You have heard what Mr. Muir has said?—**Yes.**

49164. Do you assent to his view of the duty of Divisional Surgeons?—No, not at all.

49165. You do not agree with what Mr. Muir says?—No, I do not.

49166. In what respect do you disagree?—In the respect which I have already mentioned, that a Divisional Surgeon called in ought to give evidence as to what he ascertains at the time that he examines, and not as to what happened hours before.

49167. Yes, but a medical man is called upon to give "opinion" evidence, as we lawyers call it, sometimes?—Yes.

49168. You think that you, as a Divisional Surgeon, would be over-stepping the line of your duty if a Magistrate were to ask you to answer this question? Supposing the Magistrate asked whether, when you saw this man at such and such an hour, he was sober, and you said, "Yes," he was sober, then supposing the Magistrate asked you, "Did you notice anything about the man that led you to think he had been drinking too much two or three hours before?" would you give an answer to that question?—I think I should decline to pronounce. I do not think it would be fair to the prisoner to pronounce that against him.

49169. The rule that you take has been really pretty explicitly stated by you in your account of what you did in the carman's case that you mentioned?—Yes.

49170. That was a case where it was alleged by the Inspector that the man was quite drunk when brought in at five o'clock, and you saw the man at seven o'clock and you gave such evidence that the Magistrate dismissed the case?—Exactly.

49171. You do seem to have expressed an opinion as to the condition of the man at the time?—No, not at all.

49172. But you told the Magistrate you could not be certain from what you saw that he was drunk?—No, I did not. My evidence was that he was not drunk when I saw him. I did not express any opinion.

49173. You left the Magistrate to draw his own inference from that?

(*Mr. R. D Muir.*) May I say that the rules that were handed in are reproduced (I do not know whether they are the exact rules, but similar) at page 102 of the White Book—"Rules for the duties and remuneration of Divisional Surgeons." The question we are discussing are at page 99, and they take the shape of directions to the police. We have had those over and over again.

(*Chairman.*) Thank you.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Tuesday, 18*th June* 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).

Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.

Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).

Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).

J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).

J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

IN CAMERA. Mr. Y's CASE. (Referred to as the A. B. Case).

18 June 1907.

(*Chairman.*) We have got Mr. Z here, the second witness called in this case, and you can cross-examine him, Mr. Bankes.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am afraid I am not ready, Sir. There has been a misapprehension about this. I think a difficulty does arise owing to our not getting a more formal notice of what is going to happen. The only notice we have had about what is going to happen to-day is that you gave a private intimation to Mr. Muir that our witnesses were to be here. Of course, out of courtesy to the Commission those witnesses are here, but directly I was told of that I considered the matter fully with those who advise me, and we felt that our witnesses ought not to be asked to give their evidence until first of all you have decided whether you intend to proceed with this case or not.

(*Chairman.*) We have decided that. I stated that as clearly as I could. It is true that one or two observations were made at the table with regard to the matter, but I said the Commission had decided to take this case, which we call the A. B. case.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) That is quite true, but if you look at the Notes you will see a member of the Commission rather interposed, and then finally you said that you could not give any formal intimation at the time, but that you would have to discuss it.

(*Chairman.*) I gave a formal intimation at the close of Mr. Nelson Hardy's examination on Thursday to Mr. Muir. It was necessarily a private intimation, because the case had been taken in camera.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I did not understand you to say you had determined to go on with the case.

(*Chairman.*) Surely the very fact that I was asking for your witnesses indicated that.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I may be very stupid, but I did not so understand it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It would be a very simple thing for the Secretary to write us a notice—that does not affect the case being tried in camera—and then there can be no misunderstanding, but as long as there are messages of this kind there are sure to be misunderstandings.

(*Chairman.*) This was not a message. I called Mr. Muir up, and if it had been a case that we had been

taking in open court I should have said it from the Bench. As we are taking this case in camera I could not without making it public make any observation. I therefore asked Mr. Muir to come up, and I told him, "We are going on with the A. B. case"—that is my recollection of what I said—"and you will have your witnesses here on Tuesday."

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Unfortunately I did not so understand it. All I understood you to say was, "Will you have your witnesses here on Tuesday. You know the kind of witnesses we want."

(*Chairman.*) I went further, and I said that we should want the three constables engaged in the arrest, and the inspector.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) They are here, I understand.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We have them here, but you tell us now you have decided to proceed. Certainly Mr. Muir did not understand it, because he came to me at once.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) I think I was the only other Commissioner present at the time. My recollection exactly corroborates what Mr. Muir has said only undoubtedly I and our Chairman intended to convey by what was said an intimation that we had made up our minds to proceed with the case. There were no words directly used.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It would be assumed from the fact that you were asking for the witnesses.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Mr. Muir clearly misunderstood it, because he came to me, and the result of the discussion was——

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is a misunderstanding?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) The Assistant Secretary, in the absence of the Secretary, did tell the clerk to make the usual communication to Mr. Muskett.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) We have not received it. All I ask is in order to avoid anything of the kind again that it should be put in the form of a letter.

(*Chairman.*) My intention was that a formal letter should be sent. Unfortunately the Secretary was away on Friday, and the Assistant Secretary did ask the clerk to give the usual intimation. I assumed it had been done.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am sorry there has been a misapprehension.

(*Chairman.*) But I do not see how it matters, having regard to the character of this tribunal.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) My submission with regard to that is this. You have decided, I understand, to proceed, and having decided to proceed I ask that the Inquiry should be conducted in the way in which all the other cases have been inquired into—namely, that before our witnesses are called on to give any evidence we should have the opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses for the complainant.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. ———, we understand, will be here in the course of the day, and I understand the other witness, Mr. ———, has arrived.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I understand Mr. Bankes' difficulty. We are quite ready, as you have intimated, to allow cross-examination to proceed before the police witnesses are called, but the difficulty seems to be, as I follow what is said, that Mr. Bankes is not ready to cross-examine the witnesses if they are present.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, and for this reason. You will remember on the last occasion it was pointed out to us that we were not to make any inquiries until you formally intimated that the case was to be proceeded with.

(*Chairman.*) And Mr. Muir asked me, "Then we may make inquiries?" and I said, "Certainly, in this case."

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) What we understood was that you wanted the statement of those particular constables who are involved in the matter, and we have taken those.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Can it matter, under the circumstances? I do not see how any injustice is to be done to you if we proceed in this case and hear the witnesses whom you have here. You will be, I suppose, at a little disadvantage in their having heard what your witnesses say before you cross-examine. But it cuts both ways. In this case I do not see it matters very much.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am very sorry I must object. I have considered the matter carefully, and I have taken instructions about it. My instructions are to object and not to proceed with the matter if the Commission take the course of examining our witnesses before we have an opportunity of cross-examining the complainant's witnesses.

(*Chairman.*) We have been trying to meet you. We are a Royal Commission, you know.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am quite aware of that, Sir. I felt bound to say what the position was. I do not want to keep anything back.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) We have nothing to discuss. We will go on with the case in our own way.

(*Chairman.*) We will discuss the matter and ask you to retire; but before you retire will you repeat your proposition so that there is no doubt about it?

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) My proposition is this, that if you have decided to proceed with this case we ought to have the ordinary opportunity of cross-examining before our witnesses are examined.

(*Chairman.*) Under our procedure in each case we have reserved to ourselves the right to say whether we will or will not allow you to cross-examine particular witnesses. We have never laid down the doctrine that you are to cross-examine at any particular moment.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I am not suggesting you have, but I simply say that unless the opportunity is given us of cross-examining before our witnesses are called, and preparing for cross-examination, of course, my instructions are to withdraw.

(*Chairman.*) Perhaps you will all retire, and we will confer upon it.

(*The room was cleared.*)

(*After some time the Counsel and parties were called in.*)

(*Chairman.*) Continuing the conversation from the point at which it was broken off when the Commission desired to confer, I wish to call your attention, Mr. Eldon Bankes, to these observations of yours which appear on the shorthand notes: "We made some inquiries before we knew it was objected to, but you will intimate to us whether it is intended to proceed with the A. B. case, and directly you intimate to us that it is your intention to proceed with the A. B. case then I claim a free hand to get up our case in the ordinary way." The Commission are of opinion that that intimation was sufficiently given at the rising of the Court on Thursday. The Chairman informed Mr. Muir that the Commission would take the A. B. case on Tuesday, and that Mr. Muir should have his witnesses in attendance, and mentioned that he desired the attendance of the three police-constables concerned in the arrest, and the Inspector in the charge room. Mr. Muir assented, and said, "Then we may make inquiries," and the Chairman said, "Of course." The Clerk on the same day telephones to Mr. Muskett that the case would be continued on Tuesday. The answer was, "Very well. Mr. Muskett has a note of it." The Clerk again telephones to the same effect on Friday, and Mr. Muskett's Clerk replied that Mr. Muskett had the appointment entered in his diary. To-day the witnesses Mr. Y and Mr. Z are in attendance, and if Mr. Eldon Bankes applies for leave to cross-examine them, or either of them, the Commission give him liberty to do so. The witness ——— is engaged to go on a tour for six weeks or more, and cannot come back for cross-examination till after the tour is finished and after the probable close of our inquiry. ——— has come back from Paris especially for to-day. The Commission think it very undesirable that the inquiry should be kept open for the cross-examination of ———, and desire to point out that after hearing the police witnesses now in attendance, they may come to the conclusion that cross-examination of the witnesses Mr. Y and Mr. Z may be unnecessary. The Commission are very anxious to terminate the inquiry without delay, and to take advantage of the presence of the police witnesses to-day, unless it is seriously represented that such a course would operate unfairly. The Commission are of opinion that the taking of this course can in no way prejudice the position of the

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police. If Mr. Eldon Bankes finds it inconvenient to cross-examine the witness ——— to-day the Commission are quite willing to allow him to postpone it, as has been done on other occasions.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Would you give me an opportunity of conferring with my friend, Mr. Muir, for a moment? It is perfectly obvious there was a misunderstanding as to the nature of the intimation you intended to give. If we had thought the intimation was that you had decided to proceed, and were going to proceed, in the ordinary way on Tuesday, then, of course, we should have had to have been ready.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) It is quite clear there has been a misunderstanding.

(*The learned Counsel conferred with Mr. Muir and Mr. Muskett.*)

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) I have spoken to my learned friend and to the gentleman who instructs me. It is obvious there has been a misapprehension, and neither Mr. Muir nor I are prepared to cross-examine the witnesses. We have not considered the matter from that point of view, but if the Commission desire that our witnesses should be examined, and think it is the best course, having regard to the fact that there has been a misapprehension, we would raise no objection to that course if the Commission think it be one that, under the circumstances, it is best to take.

(*Chairman.*) Then you will call the witnesses in the ordinary way.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, Sir, they are here.

(*Earl Russell.*) I appear for Mr. Y in what is called the A. B. Case.

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) Before the witnesses are called in, may I say that my friend, Mr. Cockle, is here in Mrs. ——— case—Case B—in which he is instructed.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) I do not know, Sir, whether you have made up your minds to go on with that case, but I should like to draw your attention to a letter received from the Commissioner of Police. On the 11th June some complaint was made that this matter had got abroad to the police, and that certain shadowing had taken place. Since then Mr. Timewell has written to the Commissioner of the Police, and a letter has been received from him showing clearly that Madam ——— and her husband were on more than one occasion followed. I do not know whether you would consider it well that some intimation should be given to the police under those circumstances.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) If you look at the letter you will find no intimation is necessary.

(*Chairman.*) If you hand in the letter we will consider what to do in the matter.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) I do not understand whether you are going to take that case, and, if so, when?

(*Chairman.*) We are proceeding with the other case now. I have nothing to say at the present moment about that case.

(*Mr. Cockle.*) It is quite clear, at all events, I shall not be wanted to-day.

(*Chairman.*) Oh, yes.

(*Earl Russell.*) In the case that is called the A. B. Case one of the witnesses is a man named ———, who was supposed to be at Reading. A subpœna has been issued, but apparently the man does not understand he is bound to attend. I have a letter here that I will hand to the Commission, and I shall, perhaps, have to make it clear to him that he will have to come when he is told. I am told he has had a second subpœna and still he has not come.

(*Chairman.*) You had better make this application a little later, I think. Are you applying to us that we should exercise our compulsory powers with regard to his attendance?

(*Earl Russell.*) If he really understood that you were in a position to do so he might come, but I rather fancy he has not grasped that he is bound to come.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Now, Sir, I wish to hand in the charge sheet. You remember on the last occasion Mr. Savill was not able to tell you precisely what the conviction was for. He said something would be marked on the charge sheet, and it appears that the conviction was under the old statute of Edward III., and there was a mere binding over in each case.

Police-constable Walter James Earle, 22 CR, sworn.

P.C. W. J Earle.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Is there any objection, Sir, to Inspector McKay, who is the Sub-divisional Inspector of this division, being in court?

(*Chairman.*) No, I think Inspector McKay may be present.

49174. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Is your name Walter James Earle, and are you Police-constable 22 CR, stationed at Vine Street?—Yes.

49175. Did you join the Metropolitan Police Force on the 7th June, 1886?—Yes.

49176. You have had 21 years of service?—Yes.

49177. Has it all been at Vine Street?—It has all been at Vine Street.

49178. Have you got a clean defaulter's sheet?—Yes.

49179. And you have had the regulation advancement of wages?—Yes.

49180. And four augmentations of pay?—Yes.

49181. Have you had a large experience in dealing with disorder in the West End of London?—Yes.

49182. On the night of Saturday the 21st April, 1906, were you on patrol duty?—Yes.

49183. What were your hours?—On that night there was some extra, and I could not say for certain what time I went on. There was a football match—the Final Cup Tie.

49184. You cannot remember what time you went on?—No.

49185. It was out of the usual course?—Yes.

49186. What was your patrol?—Round the London Pavilion with another constable.

49187. On that side of the street?—On that side of the street.

49188. Where did you patrol to?—From Windmill Street to the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue.

49189. Do you have a duty called double patrol?—Yes, there was another officer with me that night.

49190. What time did you begin double patrol?—As far as I can remember it was just before 12 o'clock midnight.

49191. Who was the other officer who you joined to form the double patrol?—27 CR, Callendine.

49192. With him did you patrol round the Pavilion, part of Shaftesbury Avenue, and Windmill Street?—Yes.

49193. Did you see on that night those two women who gave the name of ——— and ———?—Yes.

49194. Where did you see them for the first time that night?—The corner of Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus.

49195. What hour was that?—That would be just before the half-hour—say 25 past 12.

49196. Was anybody with them at that time?—There was no one with them when I first saw them; but I saw them stop two gentlemen there.

49197. Had you seen those two women at all before?—I had seen them frequently in the West End.

49198. For how long before that?—About six months.

49199. Had you ever seen them together?—Yes, frequently.

49200. Had you ever seen them alone?—Yes, I have seen them alone.

49201. Had you seen them doing anything?—I have seen them soliciting prostitution—stopping gentlemen the same as I did on that occasion.

49202. On that occasion you saw them speak to some-

one?—I saw them speak to two gentlemen at the corner of Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus.

49203. Were they two separate gentlemen or two gentlemen who were together?—Two gentlemen who were together.

49204. What happened?—27 CR spoke to them, the two gentlemen went up Windmill Street, and they passed on to Shaftesbury Avenue and the Circus in front of the Pavilion.

49205. The young women passed on towards the Pavilion?—Yes.

49206. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did you say 27 CR spoke to them?—Yes.

49207. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Did you follow them or did you see them again?—We patrolled together and they were just in front, and they spoke to two other gentlemen, one in front of the Pavilion, and the other at the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue, and then they were taken into custody.

49208. Were those two more men that you have referred to separate gentlemen?—Separate gentlemen.

49209. What was done about taking them into custody—what act?—I took one, ———, and 27 CR took the other one, ———.

49210. Did you hear what 27 CR said?—I did not hear what he said.

49211. What did you say to your prisoner?—I said I would take her into custody for soliciting prostitution.

49212. What took place then?—She never made any remark, but going across Piccadilly Circus she hit me in the face twice with her fist. Then I got hold of her hand to prevent her striking me again, and held her hand until we got to the station, and she was charged.

49213. When you took her into custody was there any man with her?—No, there was no man with her when I took her into custody.

49214. Who went first along the road—you or 27 CR?—I did.

49215. Did you see what happened to him and his prisoner?—No.

49216. Just describe again how it was your prisoner behaved?—She struggled in the Circus and struck me twice in the face, and made some remark, but what the remark was I could not say for certain now. She deliberately struck me.

49217. You took her along the south side of Regent Circus?—Piccadilly Circus.

49218. I was speaking rather of Regent Street—the Quadrant?—That would not be the south side. I took her on the north side. From the Pavilion it would be on the right hand side of the fountain.

49219. Did you take her on Swan and Edgar's side?—Yes, the Regent Street side.

(*Earl Russell.*) Where was the arrest?

49220. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Just outside the Pavilion, was it not?—The arrest was at the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue, and close to the Pavilion, outside the Piccadilly Buffet.

49221. You took her across by the fountain to Swan and Edgar's corner?—Yes.

49222. According to the compass mark on this plan that is the south side of the Quadrant?—Yes.

49223. Opposite the County Fire Office?—Yes.

49224. You took her along that side. What was the state of the street from Air Street up to Vine Street at that time? Was there some building going on?—There is the building of the Piccadilly Hotel. There was a hoarding up; it was over the footway then, but it has been taken down since then.

49225. Did that extend all the way from Air Street to Vine Street?—Yes.

49226. Was Air Street partly blocked up?—From Air Street the passage where the hoarding was up, the footway was temporarily put up with wood.

49227. Is the passage that leads into Vine Street called Half Moon Passage?—Yes.

49228. When you got to Half Moon Passage were there any policemen there?—None whatever.

49229. What did you do with your prisoner?—I took her inside, where she was charged. Shortly after I got inside the other constable came in with his prisoner, and another constable brought the man in. I had never seen him before till he was brought in then.

49230. When you got to Half Moon Passage was there any crowd in front of you?—No, none whatever.

49231. Was there any crowd behind you?—I believe there was a big crowd behind following the other constable.

49232. Did you say, or did you hear anybody else say, "Do not let the man in the cap come in"?—I never heard any remark passed.

49233. Or any words to that effect?—No words to that effect.

49234. And you did not say it yourself?—I did not say it myself.

49235. Did you know of the existence of Mr. Y at all until he was taken into Vine Street Police Station?—No, I never saw him in my life before until he was brought into the station.

49236. Was your prisoner put into the dock first?—Yes.

49237. And you made your statement to the inspector?—Yes.

49238. Did you say anything about Mr. Y in that statement?—No, nothing whatever.

49239. Did you know anything about him?—I knew nothing whatever about him.

49240. Did you hear P.C. 155 CR say at all where he had arrested his prisoner?—I understood him to say when he was in the station to say he had arrested him in Regent Street near Swan and Edgar's.

49241. Did you hear him say, or did you hear any police officer say at Vine Street, that Mr. Y was arrested at the fountain in Piccadilly Circus?—No, I did not.

49242. The prisoners were brought up before Mr. Denman on the Monday—that would be the 23rd?—Yes.

49243. And did you give evidence?—I gave evidence.

(*Earl Russell.*) I do not know whether the Commission have got the notes of the proceedings at Marlborough Street. If so I should like to see them. (*Documents handed to Earl Russell.*)

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is the name of the police constable Howell or Earle?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Earle.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It seems to have been entered in the name of Howell in the depositions. I suppose they misunderstood the name.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That is so.

49244. (*Earl Russell.*) I understand you agree that it was just outside the Pavilion that you arrested this woman?—Just close to the Pavilion, near the Piccadilly buffet.

49245. You had at that moment seen her solicit two gentlemen who were separate?—I saw her solicit two gentlemen separately between the Pavilion and the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue.

49246. Within a minute or two before you arrested her?—Yes.

49247. How did she solicit them. What did she do?—Went and got hold of their arms.

49248. First one man?—Yes, and then the other.

49249. What did the first man do?—Shook her off and walked away.

49250. What did the second man, whose arm she took hold of, do?—He shook her off and walked away.

49251. Where was he when you arrested her?—I could not say where he went to, but he left her there, and I arrested her.

49252. Was he any distance off when you arrested her?—Close to her. He must have been, because I arrested her directly.

49253. Are you quite sure that she had not still got hold of his arm when you arrested her?—I am sure.

49254. Quite sure?—Positive.

49255. Are you quite sure that that man was not Mr. Y?—Sure.

49256. You know Mr. Y; you have seen him in the station?—I saw him in the station.

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49257. So far as you know you never saw Mr. Y to recognise him until he was brought into the station?—Never before.

49258. Your prisoner and you reached the station in advance of the other prisoner?—Yes.

49259. ——— was your prisoner?—Yes.

49260. And ———, with 27 CR, was just behind you?—She was not far behind me. Shortly after I got to the station they came in—a matter of two or three minutes.

49261. As much as that?—Yes.

49262. He was not following you up Regent Street?—Not close to my heels.

49263. You did not see his prisoner at all?—I did not see his prisoner behind. I saw her when she was accosting gentlemen, because I was with 27 CR.

49264. You were patrolling together, and both of you were watching these women?—Yes.

49265. Which of you decided to arrest them?—I decided to arrest one of them and he decided to arrest the other.

49266. Did you say to him "Take the other one?"—I did not say "take the other one." We took them together.

49267. But after that you got away first to the station?—Yes.

49268. And he was so far behind you that you did not see him as you came up Regent Street?—No.

49269. And he could not see you?—I could not say that.

49270. Did you cross the Circus together—you and the other constable?—No, I crossed in front of him. I think his prisoner was struggling.

49271. You lost sight of him almost immediately?—I lost sight of him almost immediately.

49272. The Circus was pretty crowded?—A tidy few people about.

49273. And moving backwards and forwards—a great many of them?—Yes.

49274. So you got separated from the other constable and his prisoner almost at once?—Yes, almost at once.

49275. Was it after you had crossed the Circus that the prisoner struck you in the mouth?—She struck me in the mouth in the centre of the Circus alongside the fountain.

49276. You were already out of sight of the other constable?—I must have been. I could not say. I never looked behind.

49277. Was the woman sober?—Yes, perfectly.

49278. How did she behave as you went to the station apart from striking you in the mouth?—After she struck me in the mouth I got hold of her right hand that she struck me with. She struggled a bit, but after that she gave in, and went to the station quietly.

49279. You had hold of her by both her hands?—Yes.

49280. Was she shouting anything on the way to the station?—No, she did not shout. She said something when she struck me in the mouth, but what it was now I could not remember.

49281. After that she was silent?—After that she was silent.

49282. And this particular woman you had seen several times, had you?—Yes, previous and since.

49283. Had you seen her once a month previously?—More than that.

49284. Once a week?—Yes, possibly two or three times a week.

49285. Pretty regularly?—Yes.

49286. What about the other woman ———, who went with 27 CR?—I have seen her about.

49287. Have you seen her engaged in prostitution?—Yes.

49288. Soliciting?—Yes.

49289. Going home with men?—Yes.

49290. Often?—Not very often.

49291. Have you seen her actually accost a man and make an appointment and go off with him?—I have seen her take a man away—different gentlemen.

49292. And go away with him?—Go off with them in a cab.

49293. Not long before this happened?—Before this happened.

49294. You are quite sure you have seen her?—Yes.

49295. Did you hear ——— say anything?—I did not.

49296. Did you hear any man at all saying anything about bail?—Mr. Y after he was in the station said he would bail them out.

49297. I mean before you got to the station—at Piccadilly Circus?—No.

49298. Did you hear anyone at all advising the woman to go quietly?—No.

49299. You did not hear any man speak to your prisoner at all?—No, none whatever.

49300. As far as you and your prisoner were concerned, except she struck you in the mouth, it was an ordinary arrest?—Yes.

49301. Nothing at all out of the way about it?—No.

49302. No interference from any member of the public?—No.

49303. Neither by interfering with your prisoner or by telling her to go quietly?—No, none whatever.

49304. When she hit you in the mouth I suppose it took you a moment or two to get her other hand, and get her quiet again?—Yes, it did. She struck me twice before I could get hold of her hand, but after I got hold of her hand she did not strike me again.

49305. How was it the other constable got so far behind you?—I could not say if his prisoner struggled with him. I do not know.

49306. From your own knowledge you could not say that?—No.

49307. You did not see his prisoner struggle, or hear her shouting, or anything?—No, I did not.

49308. And he got to the station two or three minutes after you got there?—Yes.

49309. Had you charged ——— by that time?—No.

49310. She was waiting her turn, was she?—Yes.

49311. And you saw the other constable bring in ——— as his prisoner?—Yes.

94312. When did you first see Mr. Y?—Brought in then or almost immediately by P.C. 155, Woods.

49313. A minute or two after 27 came in?—It might be a minute, or directly after.

49314. Had you seen 155 on your way to the station?—I had not.

49315. You do not know where he was stationed that night?—I do not.

49316. And then were these two women and the man all charged at the same time?—No, separately.

49317. Of course, separately?—Following one another.

49318. All the three prisoners being present?—Yes.

49319. And the three constables?—Yes.

49320. 22, 27, and 155?—That is right.

49321. All present together?—All present together.

49322. And the Inspector?—Yes.

49323. What was his name?—Mr. Bex.

49324. Was anybody else in the charge room?—Probably there might have been three or four men in the charge room. I could not say who they were.

49325. Three or four constables, do you mean?—Yes, there might have been. I could not say.

49326. You do not remember?—No.

49327. But no one else who had anything to do with this matter?—No one else who had anything to do with this matter.

49328. Do you know anything at all about the man being bailed out, or had you gone back on duty?—I went back on duty as soon as the charge was taken and the prisoner was put back.

49329. When the prisoner was sent to the cells you went straight back to your beat?—Yes.

49330. You do not know anything about what happened after that night?—No.

49331. Perhaps Mr. Muir can tell me whether behaving in a riotous and indecent manner is the formal mode of charging soliciting.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes, it is under the Vagrancy Act.

(*Earl Russell.*) Those are the regular words?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

49332. (*Earl Russell.*) Apart from soliciting, you do not suggest there was anything riotous or indecent in the behaviour of ———?—Riotous and indecent means soliciting prostitution—behaving in a riotous or indecent manner.

49333. There was not anything that you could call riotous in the ordinary course?—No.

49334. Nor anything indecent?—No.

49335. What you simply mean by that is that she was soliciting?—Yes.

49336. Did you tell Inspector Bex what you have told us now?—Yes.

49337. About how you had seen these two women?—Yes.

49338. You told him about both the women?—Yes.

49339. You told him about being struck in the mouth?—Yes, and she was further charged with assaulting me.

49340. And then he put that charge down. Then you repeated that at the police court on the Monday, did you?—Yes.

49341. The time of the charge is put down on the charge sheet as being half-past 12. Should you say that is about right?—That is about right.

49342. That was a few minutes after you had reached the police station?—A minute or two afterwards—almost directly they were charged.

49343. When Mr. Y was brought into the charge room did you hear him say anything?—I do not remember hearing him say anything.

49344. Not a word?—I do not remember what was said with reference to Mr. Y. I was looking after my prisoner.

49345. Did you hear Mr. Y being charged?—Yes, I was there when he was charged.

49346. Did you hear what he was charged with?—Yes, attempting to rescue the prisoner from the lawful custody of 27 CR.

49347. You heard what the constable said who charged him?—Yes.

49348. You heard nothing that Mr. Y said?—I heard what Mr. Y said. Mr. Y never said anything about protesting against it, or anything.

49349. You say he never said anything?—Not to my recollection.

49350. Neither before he was charged or after he was charged?—I do not remember it.

49351. Was he wearing a cap?—That I could not say.

49352. Did you hear him say anything about bail?—No, I did not.

49353. What did your prisoner say when you charged her?—She never said anything.

49354. Not a word?—She made no remark.

49355. No answer at all?—No answer at all.

49356. And you never heard Mr. Y say anything?—I never heard Mr. Y say anything—not to my recollection.

49357. You say he might have said something?—He might have said something—I should not like to say he did not.

49358. Did you notice that the three prisoners knew each other?—No, I never took no notice of that.

49359. You noticed nothing, except your own prisoner?—No.

49360. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Were there any constables outside Vine Street Police Station?—No, I did not see any.

49361. At the entrance to the station?—Only one who was on the door. There is always a man stationed at the door.

49362. That is his regular duty?—That is his regular duty.

49363. What is he there for—to help anybody in if there is any trouble?—No—to answer questions of anybody who makes inquiries. If anybody makes inquiries he shows him into the Inspector.

49364. Do you know how many people there were at all that night?—There were police inside the station.

49365. There were two or three?—Yes, and there might have been one or two more. I could not remember. It is a long while ago.

49366. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You knew these two girls, I understand?—Yes.

49367. As being prostitutes?—Yes.

49368. Had you seen both of them previously to that night, till I saw them accost a gentleman at the night?—I had not seen them both previously to that corner of Windmill Street and the Circus. I had not seen them before on that night.

49369. But previous to that night?—Previous to that night I had seen them frequently.

49370. You had seen both of them frequently?—Yes, along Coventry Street.

49371. Had either of them been arrested before as prostitutes?—I could not say that, I do not know.

49372. You were on patrol duty?—Yes.

49373. Was it your duty to arrest prostitutes?—Yes, my duty was to look after the streets to see that they were kept quiet, and to see that these prostitutes did not annoy gentlemen as they passed to and fro.

49374. You said that Police-constable 27 CR was with you and spoke to them?—Yes.

49375. What did he say?—He told them to pass on. The gentlemen passed on up Windmill Street, and the two girls went towards the Pavilion.

49376. Was that supposed to be a caution to them?—The prostitutes know what it means. They are there nightly.

49377. What is your recognised habit with regard to cautioning. We have understood that police-constables caution a prostitute before they arrest her?—We usually tell them to pass on, and not to do such a thing again, or else we should take them into custody.

49378. You told them not to do it again, or you would take them into custody?—Yes. Police-constable 27 spoke some words to them, which I could not catch, but they walked away quickly. The gentlemen went up Windmill Street, and we went up towards Shaftesbury Avenue.

49379. Did they go on in front of you?—Yes, they went on in front of us.

49380. Then the people spoken to by 27 went on in front of you towards the Pavilion?—Yes.

49381. How far in front of you were they?—A matter of five or six yards.

49382. What happened then?—They stopped another gentlemen right in front of the Pavilion door.

49383. What kind of dress had he on?—Dark, as far as I remember.

49384. Do you remember at all what kind of hat he had on?—No, I could not say. The one they stopped at the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue was dressed in dark clothes, but what kind of hat he had on I could not remember. It is such a long time ago.

49385. Are you sure it was not Mr. ———?—I am sure it was not—positive. I never saw the gentleman before till he was brought into the station.

49386. (*Chairman.*) Do you see him now in this room?—No, I do not know the gentleman now.

49387. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) That happened exactly at the corner?—Yes, where we arrested them.

49388. And do you say they spoke to two men separately?—They were the two gentlemen—one in front of the Pavilion, and the other at the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue.

49389. Then the two girls separated from each other then?—No, they were both together.

49390. One spoke to one gentleman, and the other to another?—Yes.

49391. In which direction did this other gentleman go away?—One gentleman left her in front of the Pavilion, but which way he went I could not say. The

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one in Shaftesbury Avenue left them directly we went up to them and arrested them.

49392. What direction were you coming from when you came on these girls?—We were coming from Leicester Square towards Piccadilly Circus. From Windmill Street towards Piccadilly Circus. That was our patrol.

49393. Along the pavement?—Yes.

49394. You took this girl across the road?—Yes, across the road over to the Circus.

49395. When did you first see Police-constable 155 come up?—In the station.

49396. Did you know where he had been—whether he was out or not?—I do not know where he had been.

49397. When did you go out of the station afterwards?—I went out shortly after the charge was taken.

49398. Was there any crowd about them?—There was no crowd about then when I went out.

(*Chairman.*) Show me on this plan exactly the place where you effected the arrest, and the course that you took in going to Vine Street. (*The witness pointed out the position on the plan.*)

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It is exactly on the corner.

49399. (*Chairman.*) On the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue and Piccadilly Circus?—Yes.

49400. That is on the south side?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) On the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue and Piccadilly Circus, which is nearest to Coventry Street.

49401. (*Chairman.*) In what direction did you go then?—Then to the Fountain. I went by there and to the south side of Regent Street.

49402. You passed Air Street?—Yes.

49403. And got up to Half Moon Passage?—Yes. It is a bit of a bend round the passage, and the station is round the corner.

49404. Were there any people in Half Moon Passage when you got there?—None whatever.

49405. Any constables?—None whatever. There was no one there.

49406. Let me read you what Mr. ——— told us. He said, "They crossed straight over to the Fountain." That is you, the constable, and one of the women. "That is the Fountain in Piccadilly Circus, and there, as one of the women was struggling, they called up a constable—155 CR, to assist them." Is that the case?—That would not be me, I did not call 155. No one assisted me to the station with my prisoner.

49407. 27 CR may have called 155 to his rescue?—He may have done.

49408. Was it at the Fountain or about the Fountain that your prisoner ——— struck you?—Yes.

49409. You did halt there a moment or two?—Possibly I should have to halt there a moment or two till I got hold of her hand, and then she went on quiet and never struggled any more all the way to the station.

49410. Did no one speak to you at all?—No one whatever.

49411. Did not the man whom you afterwards saw enter the dock as a prisoner say anything to you?—Nothing whatever, he never spoke to me.

49412. Your impression is that you had not seen him at all?—I had not seen him at all.

49413. And nobody at all in the crowd that was following said anything to you, or anything to your prisoner?—Nothing whatever.

49414. Did you hear these words, for instance, shouted out by somebody: "Don't be silly, don't you struggle, I will come and bail you out"?—No one ever spoke to me. I never heard those words mentioned.

49415. Are you quite sure that there were no constables at all in Half Moon Passage or in Vine Street outside the station, beside the reserve man on guard outside?—Positive.

49416. This is what we are told: "They crossed Swan and Edgar's, and straight up Regent Street"—that is you and one prisoner, and 27 CR and another prisoner. "(Q.) Where did you turn out of Regent Street?—(A.) Down Vine Street. I think it is called Vine Street. Then at the end of Vine Street there were at least ten or twelve policemen. They were building at the time next to it, and round the building they put a barricade. (Q.) Do you mean round the police station?—(A.) Round the entrance to Vine Street. (Q.) How many constables were standing there?—(A.) Quite ten." Do you say there was not a single man there?—There was not a constable there when I passed through. It was perfectly clear.

49417. How far behind was your colleague with the other woman?—It was a matter of about two or three minutes when they came into the station. I could not say how far he was behind. I did not look behind me.

49418. If the difference between your arrival at the station was two or three minutes when you were at Half Moon Passage it is quite possible that the other woman had not left the Fountain and the Circus?—That I could not say.

49419. How many yards is it?—From the Fountain to the passage I should say very nearly 100 yards.

49420. How long did you take to convoy your prisoner from the Fountain to Vine Street Station do you think. You say the road was clear in front of you?—Two or three minutes.

49421. The reason I am putting that question to you is this, that Half Moon Passage may have been clear when you passed through, and yet the other constables may have come with the crowd behind them?—It might be possibly so, but I could not say.

49422. You see what I mean?—Yes, I understand.

49423. When you arrived with your prisoner and turned into Half Moon Passage you saw no constable except the usual reserve man outside the station?—Yes.

49424. The difference of time between your arrival at Vine Street and the arrival of the next prisoner was two or three minutes?—About two or three minutes as far as I remember.

49425. It is quite possible that a large crowd came into the passage after you had come in?—It might be so, I could not say.

49426. Do you think you were being followed by a considerable crowd?—I believe there was a crowd.

49427. Did you know these women pretty well before this night?—Oh, yes.

49428. Can you describe the one you took to the station?—She was dressed in blue that night. She is about five feet four or five feet five, and is rather a stiffish built woman.

49429. What kind of hair?—As far as I remember she had darkish hair. I could not say for certain.

49430. Had she a hat or bonnet or a toque?—A hat.

49431. She was noticeably dressed?—Pretty fashionably dressed.

49432. Did you know what her name was then?—No.

49433. Had you ever heard her called by any name, a nickname or familiar name?—No. I have seen her frequently since.

49434. You did not know her as ———?—I never heard her name before.

49435. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You said just now you have seen her frequently since?—Yes.

49436. Do you mean as a prostitute?—Yes.

49437. In the same part?—Yes, I have seen her enter the Leicester and leave the Leicester.

49438. When was the last time you saw her?—I could not say the date, but it was last month when I was on duty round there.

49439. Have you seen her pretty frequently when you have been on that patrol?—Yes, I have. I have seen her and the other woman leave the Leicester with a gentleman, get in a cab, and go away with him—different gentlemen.

49440. Do you mean you have seen them both go away with one gentleman?—Two gentlemen.

49441. I am not quite sure that I understand what you did about giving a warning—what warning was given to these girls before you arrested them?—Sometimes you caution them and tell them not to repeat their conduct again, or otherwise you would have to arrest them. Other times you cannot get near enough to caution them. They run away.

49442. Then do you arrest them?—If you catch them at it again you can arrest them.

49443. Then you have not cautioned them?—Some-

times you have not cautioned them, but they are repeating the soliciting of prostitution, and you arrest them.

49444. If you have not been able to warn her, and you are pretty sure that the woman is a prostitute, and you have seen her soliciting before, you arrest her?—Yes.

49445. Although you have not given her a caution?—Yes, that is quite right.

49446. I thought there was a rule that you had to give her warning?—If you get close enough to them there is a rule, and you are supposed to caution them. If you cannot get near enough to them, if they run away from you, and you see them repeating the soliciting of prostitution and annoying gentlemen, then you arrest them.

49447. Do you mean you find in practice you cannot give them warning?—You cannot get near enough them to warn them.

49448. If that is the case, and you are quite certain of it, you disregard the rule and arrest the woman?—I do not say it is a rule.

49449. I thought it was a rule. This is what I find in the White Book: "In the first instance the woman should be cautioned by the police on duty, and told to move on, and conduct herself properly. Should she refuse, and persist in misconducting herself, she should be taken into custody and charged with such offence." I understand what you say with regard to it, and I only want to follow what you mean. That has happened on more than one occasion, has it, that you have had to arrest a woman for soliciting whom you have not been able to get near enough to caution?—Oh, yes, it has.

49450. You did see the other policemen speak to them?—Yes.

49451. You could not say what he said?—I could not say the words he said to them.

49452. Have you not heard since?—No, I have not.

49453. Have you not spoken to him about it since?—I have spoken to him, but he never mentioned, and I never asked him, what he said.

(*Chairman.*) No reports were called for in this case?

49454. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) No. I am not asking about reports that were made, but about conversations which have taken place between you and him about it?—No, I have not spoken to him about what he said to them.

49455. As far as you know it was not a caution?—Whether it was a caution or not I could not say.

49456. (*Chairman.*) There is one other question I should like to put to you categorically. Mr. Y told us that he met these two ladies ——— and ——— at the Pavilion where he had been waiting for them. This is what he said: "They took hold of me by the arm, we started walking along, and had got as far as the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue, and were waiting to cross." There is no doubt, and it is common ground between you, that they got to the corner?—They were at the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue.

49457. That is clear. But Mr. Y says that he knew the two girls, and that he met one of them by appointment, and that then they took him by the arm, and he was walking along arm in arm with them when just as they were going to cross a constable seized ——, and then turned round to one of his colleagues and said: "Take the other one as well." Is it true that the two prisoners that you and your colleague arrested were arm in arm with any gentleman when you arrested them?—No, Sir, no truth whatever.

49458. Did you turn round and say to somebody: "You take the other one"?—No, I did not.

49459. Did the other constable say that to you?—Not that I remember.

49460. Who effected the first arrest?—I did.

49461. Did you say anything to your colleague on patrol?—No, not that I remember.

49462. Did he act quite independently of you and arrest the other one?—He took hold of the other one.

49463. Had you jointly determined to do that?—Yes, we had.

49464. When did you come to that determination? How far were you behind them when you and your colleague decided that you would effect the arrest?—It might be about ten yards.

49465. Who suggested the arrest?—I did. I spoke to him about it, and I said: "These women we have been speaking to at the corner of Windmill Street are soliciting again, and we will arrest them as disorderly persons."

49466. After you came to that determination did they, in fact, solicit again?—They were then soliciting the last gentleman.

49467. They were both soliciting one gentleman?—Yes, they were soliciting one gentleman. In the first place they stopped two gentlemen, and in the second place and in the third place, one.

49468. After the second act of solicitation you determined that if a third occurred you would arrest the two women?—Yes.

49469. And then I understand the third act of solicitation was the solicitation of one man by one or both?—Both women were together.

49470. Did they put their arms round him?—They got hold of his arm.

49471. One had hold of each arm?—No, one had hold of his arm and the other stood in front of him, as far as I can remember.

49472. That is quite consistent with the two young women having known the young man?—No, it is not very often the case.

49473. No, but if that is all you saw it is quite possible they were acquainted before?—He was shaking her off, so that he did not know her.

49474. You think that what you saw was inconsistent with their having been previous acquaintances?—Certainly.

49475. I rather gathered from what you first said that one of them took hold of the arm of one man and the other stood in front of him. It looked rather like what Mr. Y. suggested was the case, that he met the two girls?—I had never seen Mr. Y. before in my life till I saw him in the station.

49476. That I understand—and he had never seen you. But what Mr. Y. told us is exactly what I have read. He said he met two friends, and he told us one of the girls he knew as the mistress of a friend of his, and the other he was acquainted with. Then he had arranged to meet the one that was the mistress of his friend at the Pavilion and he did meet her at the Pavilion, and he says: "They took hold of me by the arm and we walked on"?—He was not the gentleman whom they accosted.

49477. The gentleman whom they accosted before you arrested them, I understand, pushed them off roughly?—Yes.

49478. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) It is some time since this happened. Are you quite sure that it was at the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue that the gentleman shook her off, because before the Magistrate you said: "At the corner of Windmill Street I saw a gentleman whom she accosted shake her off?—At the corner of Windmill Street there were two gentlemen there and the next one was in front of the Pavilion, and he shook her off.

49479. Did they both shake her off?—When a gentleman does not want them he says: "Go away"—like *that.* (*Describing.*) I do not say he roughly pushes them away. They simply say: "Go away, I don't want you," as far as I remember.

49480. Is your memory quite good about what happened upon this occasion?—Yes.

49481. This is a twelvemonth ago last April?—As far as I remember that is what was done.

49482. Have you had any means of refreshing your memory at all?—No.

49483. Not since some time back?—I did not hear of it till the other day.

49484. When did you first hear this question was coming up?—Last Thursday or Friday.

49485. Between April twelvemonth and the present time you have thought nothing more about the case?—No, I have not thought any more about it.

49486. You have made no notes in your book?—No, nothing.

49487. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did you understand anybody else had warned these women that night before you arrested them?—Not that I am aware of.

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49488. You said just now, in answer to the Chairman, you suggested to 27 CR that you should arrest these women, and you said it after he spoke to them at Windmill Street?—After he spoke to them at Windmill Street.

49489. That is what you said to him?—I suggested that if they solicited for prostitution again we should take them into custody.

49490. You said after he had spoken to them at Windmill Street?—The corner of Windmill Street.

49491. What did you think he had said to them at the corner of Windmill Street?—I could not say what he said.

49492. Can you form no idea?—No.

49493. What had the speaking at Windmill Street to do with it?—They were accosting two gentlemen there.

49494. That is what I am trying to get from you. Then you had seen him speak to them?—I saw them stop and speak to these gentlemen at the corner of Windmill Street. We were there together.

49495. You two policemen?—Yes.

49496. No warning was given them?—He might have been a yard in front of me, and what he said to them I did not catch. The gentlemen hurried up Windmill Street and they came along towards the Pavilion.

49497. Do you think the policeman had warned them or had not?—I think he had warned them.

49498. You told me several times, certainly a moment ago, that nobody warned them that night?—That is what I think he did. I could not say whether he had, so far as my memory goes.

49499. Then you think somebody had warned them that night?—Yes, some other constable. I thought you were suggesting some other constable besides us two who were patrolling together had warned them.

49500. No, I am speaking of you and 27. You mean when you suggested to him you should arrest them that was because you thought he had already cautioned them at Windmill Street?—That is so.

Police constable PATRICK CALADINE, 27 CR, sworn.

P.C. P. Caladine.

49501. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Is your name Patrick Caladine?—Yes.

49502. Are you Police-constable 27 CR?—Yes.

49503. Did you join the Metropolitan Police in June, 1892?—Yes.

49504. Did you join at Vine Street Station?—Yes.

49505. Have you a clean defaulter's sheet?—Yes.

49506. Have you received a yearly increase of pay?—Yes.

49507. Have you two recommendations?—Yes, I have.

49508. Have you had a great deal of experience in dealing with disturbances in the West End district?—Yes.

49509. On the night of Saturday the 21st April, 1906, were you on patrol duty?—Yes.

49510. First of all on single patrol, were you?—Yes, as far as I remember, I was on single patrol.

49511. Then did you join another officer for double patrol?—Yes.

49512. At what time did you join the other officer for double patrol?—I should say about quarter or twenty minutes to 12, midnight.

49513. The other officer was Police-constable 22 CR?—Yes.

49514. Did you see those two women who were taken into custody, ——— and ———, that night?—Yes.

49515. Had you seen them on other occasions before that night?—Yes, I had.

49516. Over what period?—As near as I can remember from two to three months, or something of that sort.

49517. Where had you seen them?—In Coventry Street, Leicester Square, Piccadilly, and Regent Street.

49518. Had you seen them together before that night?—Yes.

49519. Had you seen them apart also?—Yes.

49520. How did they behave on the night of the 1st April when you saw them?—I had seen them walking along in the ordinary way; I had not seen them do anything.

49521. In the ordinary way of—what?—Up and down the streets.

49522. What were they doing?—They were with gentlemen, and also with other women.

49523. What was your view as to their calling?—Prostitutes.

49524. Both of them?—Yes.

49525. Had you ever cautioned either of them prior to the 21st April?—Not to my remembrance.

49526. Do you know whether either of them had been arrested previously?—I could not say that.

49527. Not to your knowledge?—Not to my knowledge.

49528. On the 21st April, where did you first see them?—I first saw them at the corner of Great Windmill Street and Coventry Street.

49529. What time was that?—As near as I can say about ten minutes or a few minutes to twelve.

49530. Did you see them do anything there?—I saw them accost two gentlemen there.

49531. Was it before or after midnight that you saw them stop two gentlemen?—It must have been after midnight—about twenty minutes past twelve.

49532. What did you do when you saw them stop two gentlemen at the corner of Great Windmill Street?—They were walking along, and I asked them to pass away.

49533. That is all you said to them?—Yes. They were stopping gentlemen—I saw them stop these two gentlemen—and I asked them to pass away.

49534. That was your reason for speaking to them?—Yes.

49535. You simply said "Pass away"?—"Pass along."

49536. Is that your ordinary way of speaking to those women?—If they are standing with gentlemen in the street.

49537. That is what you say to them?—Yes, "Pass away," or I caution them if I get near enough to them.

49538. How do you caution them when you get near enough to them?—Simply tell them that they are stopping gentlemen, and that they must pass away, or if I see them doing it again I shall perhaps take them into custody.

49539. You sometimes say that to them?—Yes.

49540. Did you say that to these two women on this night or not?—No, I did not say I should take them into custody.

49541. Simply "Pass away"?—"Pass away."

49542. What did the two women do?—The two women passed along in the direction of Regent Street.

49543. And the gentlemen—what happened as to them?—They went up Great Windmill Street.

49544. What did you and 22 CR do?—We were walking along in the same direction.

49545. In front of them or behind them?—Behind them.

49546. What did you see?—I saw them stop another gentleman.

49547. Where?—In front of the Pavilion.

49548. What happened then?—Before we got to them they left the gentleman and went on. We walked on, and I saw them accost another gentleman in Piccadilly Circus, and we went up and arrested them.

49549. Whom did you arrest?—I arrested the woman named ———.

49550. Whom did 22 CR arrest?—He arrested ———.

49551. What was done then?—We went on in the direction of the station; 22 CR went on with ——— and I followed behind with ———.

49552. What happened?—When I got about ten or twelve yards from the kerb, or somewhere about that distance, she became violent.

49553. In what way?—Screaming and throwing herself about. Then a crowd began to collect, and a gentleman came out and took hold of her arm.

49554. Who was that?—Mr. Y, I believe.

49555. Is that the man you saw afterwards at the police station in custody?—Yes.

49556. Had you seen him before at all?—No, I had not seen him before.

45957. Was he the man whom the two women had accosted at the corner of Shaftesbury Avenue?—No, he was not the man.

49558. What did he say or do?—He took hold of her arm and said, "You are not going to take her?" I said, "You leave the woman alone." Eventually he let go the woman.

49559. Where was it he seized her first?—Ten or twelve yards from the footway facing Shaftesbury Avenue.

49560. Before you got to the Fountain?—Yes, before I got to the Fountain.

49561. Did you go on with your prisoner?—Yes, I went on then.

49562. Which direction did you take?—Straight across to the corner of the Fountain.

49563. That would take you just over to the corner of the fountain pavement?—Yes.

49564. What happened next?— ——— kept on talking to this woman on the other side, and I said, "You had better get away; you are only making the woman worse."

49565. What was he saying to her?—I could not remember the words.

49566. You went on with your prisoner?—Yes.

49567. What happened next?—We got nearer the Circus, near Swan and Edgar's, and near Air Street, and this woman became very violent again. She screamed and holloaed, and Mr. Y came up again and took hold of her arm. I requested him again to leave go. When I saw Police-constable 155 C I told him, "Will you take this gentleman in custody?" not knowing his name then.

49568. Where were you then?—Near Air Street.

49569. Swan and Edgar's building runs right from the corner of Piccadilly Circus up to Air Street?—Not right up; there are three or four shops between.

49570. It runs from Piccadilly Circus to within three or four shops of Air Street?—Yes.

49571. It is just about the end?—As near as I can say.

49572. At Swan and Edgar's you called upon Police-constable 155 C to take the man into custody?—Yes.

49573. Did he do so?—I did not exactly see the arrest.

49574. What happened then as far as you were concerned?—In the meantime Sergeant 20 came up and took hold of the woman's other arm.

49575. (*Chairman.*) What is the sergeant's name?—Sergeant Lougton.

49576. He came to your assistance?—He came to my assistance.

49577. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Where was it he came to your assistance?—Almost at that point.

49578. At the same point?—Yes.

49579. What happened then?—We went straight then to the station.

49580. How did you get into Vine Street?—Down the passage.

49581. Half Moon Passage?—Half Moon Passage, leading to the station; we turned down there.

49582. Were there any policemen at the entrance of Half Moon Passage and down Half Moon Passage?—I never saw any.

49583. At the entrance to the station were there any policemen outside?—No.

49584. Was there a man on the door?—Yes, there was one on the door.

49585. Beyond that one was there anybody?—No.

49586. Then you got inside?—Yes.

49587. Was the woman ——— already there?—Yes, she was there already.

49588. What distance ahead of you were you able to see ——— being taken in?—I could not tell you the distance.

49589. After you got into the station was Mr. Y brought in?—Yes.

49590. How long after you?—A few minutes; I could not say; within two or three minutes, or something like that.

49591. Was your prisoner charged?—Yes.

49592. Was Mr. Y charged?—Yes, he was charged.

49593. When you were going in at Half Moon Passage did you hear anybody say, "Don't let that man with the cap come in"?—No.

49594. Or at the entrance to the station?—No.

49595. Did you say so yourself?—No.

49596. At the station did you say anything about where Mr. Y was arrested?—No.

49597. Did you hear any other officer say where Mr. Y was arrested?—No, I did not.

49598. Did you hear anybody say that he was arrested at the Fountain in Piccadilly Circus?—No.

49599. Have you been on this duty since the 21st April, 1906?—Yes.

49600. Have you seen either of those two women since?—Yes.

49601. Which of them?—I have seen them both.

49602. Were they behaving in the same way?—In the same way.

49603. (*Earl Russell.*) Let us deal with the women first. Had you seen them behaving frequently in this way before?—I had.

49604. Both of them?—Yes.

49605. You are sure that you had seen your prisoner ——— as well as ———?—Yes.

49606. You had seen both of them soliciting men before?—I had seen them speaking to different gentlemen.

49607. At night?—At night.

49608. In the Circus?—In the vicinity. I could not tell you exactly the spot.

49609. Had you seen them stop several men the same night?—No, I had not—not several the same night.

49610. Had you seen them stop more than one man in one evening?—I had seen them with two different gentlemen the same evening. I had not seen them stop them, exactly.

49611. Had you seen the men they stopped on other nights give any indication that the women were not known to them before?—No.

49612. I want you to quite understand what I am asking you. You say on previous nights you had seen these women stop men?—Yes.

49613. Had you seen the men shake them off, or indicate anything that showed they did not know them?—I had seen them walk away from them.

49614. You had seen men on previous nights shake them off like *that*, as if they did not want to have anything to do with them?—As if they did not want to have anything to do with them.

49615. You know the indications when a man does not want to talk to a woman, or to have anything to say to her?—Yes, I do.

49616. For over three months, I think you said, you had seen them?—In the streets for three months.

49617. Sometimes apart, and sometimes together?—Yes.

49618. You are quite sure you had seen ——— as well as the other woman during the previous three months?—Yes.

49619. Both engaged in soliciting?—Yes.

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49620. Were you on any of those occasions doing patrol duty in the same way as you were on this night?—Yes.

49621. When it was your special business to watch this class of woman?—Yes, when on patrol.

49622. Do you say they never stopped more than one man of an evening when you were watching them before?—I had seen them stop one, and I had seen them with different ones, which I had not seen them stop.

49623. On no previous occasion had you ever seen them stop more than one man?—No.

49624. Not either of them?—No.

49625. But you say on this night they stopped four men within about 50 yards. Is that right?—Yes.

49626. Quite different to anything you had seen them do before?—Yes. I had seen them stop gentlemen before.

49627. Was your prisoner —— sober?—Yes, I think so.

49628. Up to this night their behaviour had been such that you never required to caution them?—No, they had not accosted before.

49629. On this night you thought you would give them a warning?—Yes. They stopped two gentlemen in front of me, and they were still doing it.

49630. They were a few yards from you when they stopped these two men?—Yes.

49631. Had they hold of the men's arms?—They were simply talking to them.

49632. In conversation?—In conversation.

49633. Not touching the men?—I do not think they were touching them.

49634. About how many yards were they from you when you saw them stop them first?—About three or four yards.

49635. And this group of four continued speaking until you got up to them?—Yes.

49636. The men did not try to break away, or anything?—No.

49637. Did you push in between the women and the men?—No, I simply walked up to them and asked them to pass away in the usual way—to pass along.

49638. "Pass away," or "Pass along," I suppose, was addressed to all four of them, was it not?—Yes.

49639. You do not allow groups of men to stand and talk when the streets are crowded, do you?—No.

49640. So that really applied to all four?—Yes.

49641. You think that the women would distinctly understand it was a warning that you had been noticing what they were at?—Yes.

49642. You think they would take it as a warning that you had seen them behaving as prostitutes, and that they had better be careful?—Yes.

49643. After that it was you saw them speak to one single man?—Yes.

49644. Did he do anything to show that they were not friends of his, or that he did not want to have anything to do with them?—No. He moved away before we got to them. They were a yard or two in front of us; they saw us on approaching them, and the gentlemen left them, and the women went on.

49645. Did they lay hands on that man?—I could not say if they got hold of him.

49646. You were within a yard of him?—They were in front of us, and we would hardly notice whether they had hold of his arm or not.

49647. You could not say with regard to the first single man they stopped that he took them off, or anything of that sort?—I could not say that.

49648. Had you made up your mind to arrest them after they left this man when you had spoken to them?—No, I had not made up my mind to arrest them—not then. I told them to pass away.

49649. Yes, but first of all this group of four separated when you came up, and then you saw them stop another man?—Yes.

49650. You still had not made up your mind that you would arrest them?—Not then.

49651. When did you make up your mind that you would arrest them?—When we got as far as Shaftesbury Avenue we saw them with another gentleman there.

49652. He was the last one of all before you arrested them?—Yes.

49653. It was not until you saw them with that man that you made up your mind to arrest them?—No.

49654. You were in company with No. 22 CR all this time?—Yes, we were patrolling together.

49655. Was it you, or was it he, who made up your mind first that they ought to be arrested?—Police-constable 22 CR suggested it.

49656. He suggested it to you?—Yes.

49657. Did you tell him that you had cautioned them at Great Windmill Street?—I said I had spoken to them.

49658. You did?—Yes.

49659. You said you had spoken to them. You might have said "good evening," or anything else. At that time you told 22 CR you had cautioned them?—I told him I had passed them along.

49660. So that he quite understood that you had already cautioned them at Great Windmill Street?—Yes.

49661. You do not think he could have had any doubt about that?—No.

49662. Then it was he, because he knew that, who made the suggestion to you, that they ought to be arrested?—Yes.

49663. Because he knew you had cautioned them at Great Windmill Street?—Yes.

49664. When they came up to this last man before they actually were arrested you agreed with him that this was a proper case for an arrest?—Yes.

49665. Just tell me your general practice. Suppose you had cautioned the woman by saying "pass along," or "be careful," or in any other way, would you as a rule arrest her if you saw her speak to a man again afterwards?—If I saw her stop another man.

49666. You give her a warning, and then, as a rule, when she speaks to the next man you arrest her?—Yes.

49667. In this case you were a little more lenient, because you did not make up your mind after she spoke to the first man after you had warned her?—I could not get near her in the second instance; we were not near enough to arrest her.

49668. You do not suggest that you tried to arrest them, and that they escaped from you?—No.

49669. You had not made up your mind to arrest them the first time you spoke to them after the warning, or the second time?—No.

49670. Then we come to the last man before you arrested them?—Yes.

49671. That was just outside the Pavilion, was it?—Yes, Piccadilly Circus.

49672. On that frontage facing Piccadilly Circus?—Yes.

49673. Did you see the man whom they accosted before they came up to him—the last man of all?—No, I did not see him before.

49674. The women were walking in the direction of Regent Street?—Yes, in the direction of Regent Street.

49675. Or of Glasshouse Street, if you like, or up in that direction?—Yes.

49676. You were on the same pavement behind them?—Yes.

49677. About how far behind them?—They might have been before we saw them just at the corner ten yards in front.

49678. Before you saw them stop this last man of all you might have been ten yards behind them?—Yes.

49679. Was 22 CR walking practically shoulder to shoulder with you?—Yes.

49680. Was the pavement crowded with people?—Yes, it was; there were a good many.

49681. Did you see them actually accost this man?—Yes.

49682. You saw the meeting between the two women and this man?—Yes.

49683. Can you tell me which way the man was facing when the women came up to him?—As we were going

this way the man was facing *this* way, looking towards us, and the women were backing us.

49684. The man had his face towards the women as they approached?—As they approached.

49685. When they got close enough to him what did they do?—They walked right in front of him and stopped him.

49686. Was he walking or standing still?—He was walking, coming up and meeting them, as you may say.

49687. Meeting them and meeting you?—Yes.

49688. Walking very slowly?—Yes.

49689. You had a good view of him?—Yes, I had a good view of him.

49690. They walked up in front of him and stopped him?—Yes.

49691. The two women stopped in front of him so that he could not walk on without running into them?—Yes. Then when we came up the gentleman walked away, and we took the women into custody.

49692. Did they take his arm?—I believe one of them had hold of his arm at the time.

49693. Was he resenting that in any way?—No, he did not seem to resent it. He walked away.

49694. Can you tell me how he was dressed?—No, not exactly—I cannot remember.

49695. Was the night light or dark?—It was dark.

49696. Do you remember what sort of a hat he was wearing?—No, I could not tell you that.

49697. When you got up with the women you and 22 CR immediately laid hands upon them, I suppose?—Yes, we took them into custody.

49698. That is by laying hands on them?—Yes.

49699. The man had not left before you arrested the woman?—He walked away.

49700. As soon as you did that?—Yes—almost before.

49701. Which direction did he go in?—I think he went up the avenue, but I cannot remember.

49702. Almost immediately after you had done that, and almost immediately before you had got more than a few yards on your journey to the station this man Mr. Y came up to you?—Not until this woman became violent.

49703. That is your prisoner?—Yes.

49704. Had you, by the time she became violent, lost sight of the other prisoner?—Yes, they had gone on.

49705. You had lost sight of No. 22 C.R.?—Yes.

49706. Did you cross from the pavement to the fountain with 22 C.R.?—They were in front of me; I followed directly behind.

49707. You were within an arm's length or so?—Yes.

49708. You crossed towards the Fountain?—Yes.

49709. Did this woman become violent before you reached the fountain or when you reached it?—Before.

49710. Before you reached it?—Yes.

49711. In the public roadway?—Yes.

49712. How near the fountain were you then?—As near as I can remember about 20 yards from the fountain.

49713. About half way from the pavement to the fountain?—Yes, I should say so, as near as I can remember.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) About 24 yards.

49714. (*Earl Russell.*) It would be about half way between the pavement and the fountain, or something of that kind?—As near as I can tell you.

49715. At that time you were following close behind 22 C.R. and watching him?—Not watching him.

49716. You were going on in company with your prisoner?—Yes.

49717. What did the woman do when she became violent?—She threw herself down and began screaming.

49718. Did she scream loudly at all?—Yes, very loudly.

49719. What sort of things did she say?—She only screamed out. She did not say any words.

49720. She just screamed?—Yes.

49721. Do women scream, as a general rule, if they are sober?—Some of them do, but not always.

49722. Not always when they are sober?—Sometimes.

49723. At the time this began the other constable, 22 C.R., was within a yard or so of you?—He might have been five or ten yards in front.

49724. Was there anybody between you and him?—People passing along.

49725. I thought you told me you were crossing with him, following close behind him?—Yes.

49726. I rather want to know how close. Were you as close as you are to me?—As near as I can say, or it might be a little further.

49727. This woman screamed so loudly that he must have heard her?—I cannot say whether he heard her or not.

49728. You say she screamed very loudly?—She did scream very loudly.

49729. Could he not hear it if he was only five yards off?—I could not say whether he heard her or not.

49730. Did you see the woman with him giving any trouble?—No.

49731. You had enough to do with your own prisoner?—Yes.

49732. How often did she throw herself down on the ground?—Once or twice there before we went any farther.

49733. She tried to throw herself down once or twice?—Yes.

49734. Both these women were a little upset at being taken, were they not?—I believe so.

49735. Did they not more or less start struggling almost directly you took hold of them?— ——— resisted when I took hold of her just a little, but not much.

49736. Did No. 22 C.R. suggest to you that you should take the other woman as well? He arrested his woman first, did he not?—Yes. He suggested we should take them into custody.

49737. But at the moment of the arrest he laid his hands on the woman a moment before you took yours, did he not?—Almost together.

49738. Did he say, "You take the other one"?—No, he did not say that.

49739. When she began this struggling, was it within half a minute of your taking her into custody, should you say?—When she began to struggle?

49740. When she began to scream?—After I took hold of her?

49741. Yes?—Yes.

49742. That would be within half a minute or so?—It might be.

49743. While you were half way across to the fountain?—Yes; then she became violent.

49744. Then you say at that moment this man Mr. Y came up and took hold of her arm?—Yes.

49745. Did you hear him speak to the woman, or did she he speak to you?—He spoke to me.

49746. Did he not speak to the woman at all?—No, he spoke to me first.

49747. Did you hear him say to the woman, "It is no good struggling; you will have to go—go quietly"?—No.

49748. You did not hear him tell the woman to go quietly?—No.

49749. And you told him to mind his own business?—No, I did not tell him to mind his own business.

49750. What did you say?—I told him to let go of the woman.

49751. You did not use the expression of telling him to mind his own business?—No.

49752. Did you have a good view of the man?—Yes, I did.

49753. How was he dressed?—I could not tell you the kind of dress he was wearing. That I cannot remember. I believe he had a kind of motor cap on, if I remem-

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ber rightly, but it is so long ago I cannot be certain; and I think he had a kind of a light dust coat on.

49754. Would you know the man again?—I should know him if I saw him.

49755. Stand up, look round, and tell me if you can see him?—Yes, *that* is the gentleman there.

49756. And you think he was wearing a sort of a motor cap?—I think so.

49757. You say he put his hand on this woman's arm. Did he try to drag her away from you?—Yes, he pulled her.

49758. He took hold of her arm and pulled her?—Yes. I requested him to leave go. She was in my custody when I told him.

49759. I suggest to you that you found him so troublesome that you had then to ask 155 C to help you?—Yes, when I reached the fountain.

49760. You had to call on 155 C before you reached the fountain, had you not?—No, I saw no policeman there.

49761. Are you quite sure that 155 C was not on duty at the fountain?—I never saw him there. Whether he was there I could not tell you.

49762. I suggest to you that you called on 155 C then and there when this woman began getting violent to help you in Piccadilly Circus?—No, I did not.

49763. You say you managed to get rid of Mr. Y by persuasion?—Yes.

49764. Without using any bad language to him?—Yes.

49765. You never told him to mind his own business?—No.

49766. You simply told him to let go?—To leave the woman alone.

49767. Do you wish to suggest that he was trying to urge her to resist?—Yes, I do.

49768. Did he say anything about bailing her out?—No.

49769. Not a word in Piccadilly Circus?—No.

49770. Did he tell you the woman had met him by appointment?—No.

49771. Did any man in the crowd at all tell you that the woman had met him by appointment?—No.

49772. You know now, as a matter of fact, that there was an appointment, do you not?—I have heard so.

49773. Was there not a telegram produced in court on the Monday?—Not to my knowledge.

49774. You were there, were you not?—I was at the court.

49775. You do not remember a telegram?—No, I do not.

49776. Did the woman say anything to you about having met the man by appointment?—No.

49777. Did the prisoner make any protest beyond struggling?—No.

49778. Said nothing in words?—No. If she did, I did not notice it.

49779. What happened to this man, Mr. Y, after you had got rid of him by persuasion, and you went on from the fountain?—He was following along by the side of her.

49780. Was he not persuading the woman to go quietly?—No, I did not hear him use those words about going quietly.

49781. He might have used them?—He might have done; I did not hear them.

49782. He argued with you a little?—No, he was talking to the woman alone.

49783. He was not arguing with you?—No.

49784. Who was he arguing with?—I suppose he was talking to the prisoner.

49785. When I say "arguing," I mean having a difference of opinion. He was not having a difference of opinion with the prisoner, was he?—I do not know; I cannot remember that.

49786. I suggest to you that what he did say to you was that you could not do anything to him ,as he was only helping you to try and keep the woman quiet?—No; he was upsetting her.

49787. He might have ben upsetting her, but did he say anything to the effect that he was only helping you?—I cannot remember.

49788. You would not like to be sure he did not, would you?—No, I would not like to be sure of it either way.

49789. When you reached Swan and Edgar's the woman had started screaming again, had she?—Yes, she became very violent again then.

49790. For no reason?—No.

49791. And this man, Mr. Y, again took hold of her arm?—He took hold of her arm again.

49792. And tried to pull her away from you?—Yes.

49793. You are sure he was not trying to keep her quiet?—No, he was trying to pull her away.

49794. Seeing the size of you, it was not very likely he would be able to pull her away?—No, but there was the woman as well.

49795. Which arm did he take hold of?—The left arm.

49796. You had hold of the right arm, had you? Is that so?—Yes.

49797. You seriously say he was pulling the woman away from you?—Yes.

49798. Did he stretch the woman's arms out between you and him?—Yes, they were pulled out like *that* (*illustrating*).

49799. Did you go on trying to persuade him at that time to let her alone?—Yes, I did.

49800. What did he say to that?—He let go—he released the woman.

49801. Did you hear him say to the woman at that time, "Do not struggle"?—I do not remember it.

49802. But you did not think he was encouraging her to struggle, did you?—Yes, I did.

49803. You thought he was urging her to scream and to struggle and to be violent?—Yes.

49804. You say you managed to persuade him again to let go by telling him he must not interfere?—Yes, I told him he must not interfere.

49805. When you told him that, he did let go?—He let go.

49806. Did he take hold of her arm a third time after that?—No, he did not.

49807. After he let go of the woman he made no further attempt to rescue her?—No.

49808. Then why did you rely on Police-constable 155 C taking him into custody?—I saw 155 C there; he came up; I saw him, and I said to him, "Take this gentleman into custody; I call on you to arrest him."

49809. Although by that time he had left off giving you any trouble?—Yes, he had let go of the woman then.

49810. He was not making any further attempt to rescue at that moment?—Not at that moment.

49811. Then you gave him into custody for what he had done already, did you?—Yes.

49812. Where did 155 C come from?—I could not say where he came from. There was a large crowd about at that time.

49813. Was it before or after you told 155 C to arrest him that you came across Sergeant No. 20?—Yes, I saw 155 C first.

49814. And directly you saw him you said, "Take this man into custody"?—Yes.

49815. It was after he was in custody, was it, that you came across the sergeant?—I cannot tell you whether he was in custody at the time the sergeant came up.

49816. You mean they were so close together?—They were just at the back of us. My attention was on the woman.

49817. The woman went on being violent, although Mr. Y let go of her?—Not after the sergeant took hold of her.

49818. Did you watch what happened between 156 C and Mr. Y when he took him into custody?—No, I did not see the arrest.

49819. You were within three or four yards of where it took place, were you not?—Yes.

49820. According to you the arrest of Mr. Y took place somewhere outside Swan and Edgar's?—Yes, I should think it was near the end of Air Street—at Swan and Edgar's end of Air Street, as near as I can remember, where I called on Police-constable 155 C to take this man into custody.

49821. That is about 40 or 50 yards from Vine Street Station, is it?—I should think it is quite 50 yards or over, as near as I can say.

49822. I think it is 177 yards altogether, so that it would be about 50 to 80 yards. Would that be your idea—about 50 to 80 yards?—Something like that.

49823. You were still in the station, of course, when Mr. Y was charged?—I was in the station.

49824. You knew that he came quietly?—I could not say how he came.

49825. Did you not all go to the station practically together?—We were following one another.

49826. Following right close up?—I could not say how close they were to me; I could not see behind; I know they came into the station shortly after us.

49827. But as the distance is only 80 yards, unless there was a struggle, or there was something to delay him, and if he was arrested while you were still within three or four yards of him, you ought to have got to the station practically together?—Yes, it was only two minutes, or it might have been three minutes.

49828. It might have been five minutes, might it not?—No, I think not.

49829. You think it was only two or three minutes?—Yes.

49830. When you got to the station you took the woman into the charge room?—Yes.

49831. You were not able to charge her at once?—Yes. The other prisoner, ———, was charged first.

49832. Was that the only prisoner waiting at the time?—To my knowledge she was the only one.

49833. You do not know how long ——— got there before?—No, I could not say.

49834. So far as you know, there was only that one waiting?—As far as I know.

(*Chairman.*) The charge sheet puts the arrival at the station simultaneously.

(*Earl Russell.*) Not as regards ———.

(*Chairman.*) That is quite consistent with two or three minutes.

(*Earl Russell.*) I think possibly it is.

(*Mr. Dickinson.*) What does "No. 4" in the charge sheet mean?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Those are extracted. It is not the full charge sheet.

(*Chairman.*) I was going to add that in the actual charge sheet, which we have seen, other cases intervened. The entries we have are taken from more than one charge sheet.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What does "C 49 and 105" mean?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That is the Scotland Yard register; that is a sheet, and it has nothing to do with the ordinary charges taken at all.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It shows that there are three seperate sheets.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It does show that there are three separate sheets.

49835. (*Earl Russell.*) Let me know exactly what happened in the charge room. First of all, is your memory pretty clear about this night? It is some time ago?—It is pretty clear; I remember it pretty well from the disturbance.

49836. You recall the look of the two women, the look of this man, and what happened?—Yes.

49837. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) You remember it on account of the disturbance, do you say?—The disturbance of the woman would bring my memory more to it than though it was quiet.

49838. (*Earl Russell.*) Do you know how long at all 22 CR had been there with his prisoner when you arrived?—I should not think many minutes.

49839. Was his prisoner in the act of being charged when you got here?—Yes.

49840. Was she in the dock and being charged?—I could not say for certain whether she was in the dock or not at the time when we arrived at the station.

49841. When you formally charge prisoners you put them in the dock, do you not?—Yes.

49842. That is the time when the charge is read over to them and put in the sheet?—Yes.

49843. You are not quite sure, you say, whether she was actually in the dock when you got there?—No.

49844. Was she in the dock almost immediately after you got there?—Yes.

49845. How long does charging a prisoner take—a couple of minutes or so?—Something like that; it depends upon the charge, and what they have to take down, of course.

49846. First of all, an account is given by the arresting officer to the Inspector?—Yes.

49847. Were you in the station in time to hear the account given of the arrest of the other woman?—Yes, I should be there.

49848. Do not tell me you should be there. If you do not remember, say so?—Yes, I was there when she was put into the dock and charged.

49849. You remember it?—Yes.

49850. You remember Police-constable 22 CR telling his story about how ——— had behaved?—He told the Inspector the charge he had got against her, but I could not tell you what it was.

49851. You did not take any particular notice?—No.

49852. Then the charge-sheet has to be signed. An ordinary charge like that only takes two or three minutes?—It does not take long.

49853. Had they finished taking that charge before Mr. Y was brought in. Do you remember whether your prisoner was in the dock when Mr. Y came in?—No, I think not, if I remember rightly. It is some time ago. I think Mr. Y was there before the first woman was put into the dock, or about the time that she was put into the dock.

49854. You think Mr. Y was there before ——— was charged?—I think so, as far as I can remember.

49855. As Mr. Y only arrived a few minutes after you there must have been a little delay before she was charged?—Yes.

49856. Just let me remind you of the suggestion that is made. When you first got there not only was there a prisoner or two waiting to come before them, but the Inspector was not in the charge-room, and you had to wait a few minutes for him. Do you remember that?—I am not quite certain of that.

49857. Were these people charged in this order, ——— arrested by No. 22 CR, ——— arrested by you, and Mr. Y arrested by No. 155 C?—Yes.

49858. They were charged in that order?—Yes.

49859. Were they put into the dock one after another?—Yes.

49860. With no other prisoners in between?—No.

49861. The three were put in one on top of the other?—One after the other.

49862. And you think the three constables and the three prisoners were all present in the charge-room during the whole of the charges?—Yes.

49863. But you cannot remember what 22 CR said about his prisoner?—No, I cannot remember that.

49864. You had to give your account both of the behaviour of ——— and of the behaviour of Mr. Y, had you not?—Yes.

49865. And you told the Inspector?—Yes.

49866. Did you tell him practically all you have told us now?—Yes.

49867. Did you tell him that it was at the fountain that Mr. Y had interfered with you?—Yes.

49868. Did you tell him that it was at the fountain that Mr. Y was arrested?—No.

49869. Did you tell the Inspector where Mr. Y was arrested?—No.

49870. You did not say anything about it. You left

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him to guess?—I did not tell him where, because I did not know.

49871. Did you hear 155 C say where he was arrested?—He said he was arrested in Regent Street, at Swan and Edgar's.

49872. I suggest to you that 155 C had entered the station with you when you came in with ———, and that he left the station again before he came in with Mr. Y?—No.

49873. Are you quite sure?—Quite sure of that.

49874. That 155 C was not in the station in connection with these matters until he brought in Mr. Y?—No.

49875. Did you see ——— before you arrested the woman ———?—No.

49876. You never set eyes on her?—No.

49877. Can you tell me whether Mr. Y was close to the woman ——— when you arrested her?—I do not know; I think he could not have been far off.

49878. By the way he came up?—By the way he came up.

49879. He might have been quite close?—He might have been pretty close.

49880. But you cannot say, can you?—No, I cannot.

49881. You have no means of knowing whether Mr. Y was close alongside ——— when she was taken into custody, or not?—No, I could not tell you.

49882. Are you perfectly certain that no attempt was made by Mr. Y to come to the police station on his own account in connection with these women?—I could not tell you. That I do not know.

49883. You are quite sure that you never heard him say anything about going bail for them?—Yes, quite sure.

49884. Never heard a word about his saying he had an appointment with them?—No.

49885. And you do not remember a telegram being produced at the hearing on Monday?—No.

49886. You are quite sure he was arrested on the way to the station because he tried to pull the woman away?—Yes.

49887. It is not true to say he tried to get into the police station and was prevented by other police-constables?—I could not say that.

49888. Do you mean you are not quite sure whether 155 C did arrest him at once when you told him to do so or not?—No, I could not say that. I did not actually see the arrest.

49889. You told 155 C to arrest him outside Swan and Edgar's, although at that moment he was not trying to rescue your prisoner?—He had let go the prisoner then.

49890. I say at that moment he was not trying to rescue her?—Not at that moment.

49891. Is it possible, as far as you know, that Mr. Y might have walked up himself towards the police station, and have been arrested later?—As far as I know.

49892. (*Chairman.*) Had you been doing this kind of patrol work about Piccadilly, Regent Circus, and so on, for some little time in April, 1906?—Yes.

49893. How many weeks had you been on this patrol duty then?—I should have been on Coventry Street about two or three weeks that month; I was posted there for the month.

49894. Had you arrested any women at all for solicitation before this incident on the Saturday night?—Yes.

49895. How many do you think during the three weeks you had been on duty at Coventry Street?—I could not remember; I could not tell you exactly—two or three, or three or four.

49896. Or many more?—No, it would not be many more—about three or four.

49897. Have you been on this kind of duty since April, 1906?—Yes.

49898. Did you continue doing this patrol duty in that same region after this Saturday night?—Yes.

49899. For how many weeks?—We go on point duty one month, and then we patrol the next.

49900. I know, but did you remain on this duty after this Saturday evening incident?—Yes.

49901. For how long?—Until the end of the month.

49902. Until the end of April?—Until the end of April, and possibly two or three days at the commencement of the next month.

49903. Did you arrest any women subsequently to the arrest of ———?—Yes, I think after that.

49904. How many do you think?—One or two.

49905. Do you remember their names?—No, I do not.

49906. Was there anything remarkable in this particular case that attracted your attention, or that made it out of the ordinary course?—Yes.

49907. What was that?—They seemed to be persistent with gentlemen, and annoying them, and insulting them.

49908. I do not quite see that. All that you told us they did was first, they had stopped and talked to two gentlemen, then they went on; then they spoke to another man, a man apart, a single man, and then they walked on a few yards more and spoke to a third man?—Yes.

49909. Or, rather, to a fourth man, because there were two men first, but that was the third act of solicitation?—Yes.

49910. That does not strike me as very extraordinary before an arrest. We have heard some other cases. That a woman should speak three times to men on a particular evening before she is arrested is nothing out of the ordinary course, is it?—They may do that.

49911. I am putting to you that it quite commonly takes place. What I suggest to you is this. You seem to have arrested a good many. I should have thought it was the sort of evidence on which you act in almost every case that a woman speaks to men three or four times before you arrest her, or before you get the opportunity of arresting her. Is not that so?—That is so.

49912. What I am putting to you is the mere fact that the two women accosted men three times is nothing very unusual. That does not assist your recollection about this case, does it?—No.

49913. We are now in the month of June, 1907, and this affair took place in April, 1906?—Yes.

49914. I am rather suggesting to you that it would not be very wonderful if your recollection were not very fresh about the matter?—No. My recollection is fresh about it on account of the disorder of the woman which recalled the night of the occurrence.

49915. It is not for me to suggest to you, but I should have thought that the thing that would have recalled this case to your recollection was that there was an attempted rescue?—Yes.

49916. Is it not the attempted rescue that enables you to fix on this case with some particularity?—Yes, more so, and the rioting.

49917. There was no rioting, so far as I gather, before she was arrested?—Not before.

49918. Is it an uncommon thing for a woman to scream out and throw herself on the ground when you are taking her to the station?—No, I have had them do that before.

49919. Then I may take it there is nothing very special about this case which makes your recollection specially fresh as to this matter?—There are not so many of them that do this particular sort of thing—that make themselves riotous—but it has occurred to me before.

49920. Your experience is that this class of prisoner usually goes quietly to the station?—Yes.

49921. And probably is not very much upset?—Some of them.

49922. Not at all upset?—No.

49923. I suppose others cry and seem alarmed and flurried?—Yes.

49924. And some become positively violent?—Yes.

49925. You tell me that it is rather rare for them to be quite violent?—It is.

49926. I am dealing with this class of prisoner when she is sober. Of course, if the prisoner is drunk violence is quite possible?—Yes.

49927. We quite agree about that. There is nothing then, except the attempted rescue, and the violence on the way to the station, that fixes this case very definitely in your mind?—That is so.

49928. Nothing else?—Nothing else.

49929. Nothing that took place at the Police Court?—No.

49930. Do you remember what took place at the Police Court?—No, I do not.

49931. That is quite consistent with your former answer. You do not remember anything about the Police Court that adds to your recollection in the matter?—No more than the ordinary charge was before the magistrate.

49932. Do you remember whether the prisoners were defended by a solicitor or counsel, or whether they answered for themselves?—Yes, they were defended by a solicitor.

49933. By what solicitor?—I believe Mr. Robinson.

49934. That was the case. Were the streets very crowded when you effected this arrest?—Yes, there were a lot of people about.

49935. It was a Saturday night?—Yes.

49936. It was some minutes past 12 o'clock, was it not?—Yes.

49937. The streets were getting freer of people, I suppose?—It was rather busy that night.

(*Earl Russell.*) It was a Saturday night, and it was after closing time.

49938. (*Chairman.*) It was after closing time. It was about half-past 12 when they got to the station.

49939. You say the streets were crowded?—Yes.

49940. Not very crowded with carriage traffic, I suppose?—Not a lot of carriage traffic, more pedestrians.

49941. When you effected the arrest was it done quite quietly?—Yes.

49942. Did the woman scream at that moment?—No.

49943. So that a crowd did not collect at once?—No.

49944. You hurried the woman off in the usual way?—Walked her off in the usual way.

49945. Walked her towards the station?—Yes.

49946. Did you notice whether a crowd was collecting behind you and following you?—No, not at the time.

49947. When did you first know there was a crowd following?—When they heard the screaming of the woman they seemed to rush from all parts.

49948. Two constables—Sergeant 20 and Constable 155 C—appeared on the scene quite quickly when the screaming commenced, as I understand it?—I did not see them at the commencement.

49949. She went a little way quietly after that, did she?—Yes.

49950. On the second occasion you found 155 C and Sergeant 20?—155 C, and Police-sergeant 20.

49951. That was the second time of her becoming violent?—Yes.

49952. Or, rather, I ought to say it was at the second time of her becoming violent that you noticed Sergeant 20 and 155 C close by?—Yes.

49953. Were there people round you then to any extent?—Yes, there were a lot of people round me following along.

49954. I suppose you stopped for a moment?—We had to stop.

49955. Then the crowd began to collect?—More so—they were following along from the first scene of the disturbance.

49956. Then I understand when the sergeant came to your assistance you and your prisoner went on again?—We went on again.

49957. You had not passed Air Street, I understand, when the sergeant came to your assistance?—No, not exactly.

49958. You went on, you passed Air Street, and you came to Half Moon Passage?—Yes.

49959. When you entered Half Moon Passage were there any people in the passage ahead of you?—Just one or two—they stood aside when we passed.

49950. One or two civilians?—Yes.

49951. Or were they constables?—Civilians.

49952. Not police officers?—No.

49953. At that time did you see the other constable with his prisoner ahead of you when you turned into Half Moon Passage?—Which constable do you mean?

49954. 22 C.R. and ——— were ahead of you, as I understand it, were they not?—Yes.

49955. I judged that from the story you told Mr. Muir?—Yes.

49956. Were they in sight when you turned into Half Moon Passage?—No, they were not in sight.

49957. There is a bend in the passage. When you got to the bend were they in sight ahead of you?—No, I did not see them.

49958. Then you did not see them until you saw them in the charge room?—No.

49959. When you turned into Half Moon Passage did you look back at all to see whether the passage became full of people?—No.

49960. But it is quite possible the passage might have become full of people. Directly you and the sergeant passed with your prisoner into the passage there was nothing to prevent members of the public following into the passage?—No.

49961. It is a public thoroughfare?—Yes.

49962. You do not know whether members of the public pressed upon your heels?—No.

49963. You saw nothing of Mr. Y. After what you have referred to as the attempted rescue and the prisoner becoming violent the second time you had not seen Mr. Y?—No, not until he came into the station.

49964. Are you perfectly certain when you got to the end of Half Moon Passage and you were going into Vine Street there were no constables except the man on the door?—No, I never saw them.

49965. I suppose there are a good many constables ordinarily in Vine Street coming and going?—They are going on and off duty, and that sort of thing. There are not very many there on duty.

49966. I am glad you make the distinction which I ought to have made. I did not mean my question to apply to the police-constables actually placed on duty. Were there any constables walking or standing about the entrance to the station?—No, I did not see any; I did not notice any.

49967. Is it a common thing for constables going off duty to stop just outside and chat?—No; they go straight away as a rule; they do not stop.

49968. I suppose a good many constables are going in and out at all hours of the day?—Yes.

49969. And at all hours of the night, too?—Yes.

49970. However, you do not recollect seeing seven or eight constables in Half Moon Passage barring the way, or anything of that kind, I understand?—No.

49971. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) This happened a long while ago now—about 14 months ago?—Yes.

49972. When did you first hear of this matter again since April of last year?—I think about Thursday or Friday was the day I first heard of it.

49973. Last Thursday or Friday?—Yes.

49974. Who spoke to you about it?—I was spoken to by the Sub-Divisional Inspector, Mr. McKay.

49975. Did you have any means of refreshing your memory about it?—Yes, I looked up the charge book and saw that they were the people who were charged at that time, and refreshed my memory.

49976. That was the only thing you had to help you?—That was the only thing I had to help me.

49977. Have you seen the Magistrate's notes?—No, I have not.

49978. I suppose since last Thursday or Friday you have prepared a statement?—Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) On Saturday morning.

49979. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Have you refreshed your memory by talking it over with other constables at all?—No; I simply took the names and addresses at

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the time in the charge book, and the occurrence came to me on thinking it over.

49980. After the hearing at the police court, did anything more happen?—Nothing more happened.

49981. The case was all over as far as you were concerned?—Yes.

49982. Can you tell us a little bit more about the disturbance? After you had taken this woman up you say Mr. Y came just about the middle of the road to you?—Yes, as near as I can say about 10 or 12 yards or so.

49983. What was the first thing he said?—He said to me, "You are not going to take her, I suppose, into custody?"

49984. Did he threaten you?—No, he used no threats to me.

49985. He might very well have said that if he thought you were making a mistake and not taking her up rightly. What did he say he was going to do?—He seemed to me as though he was trying to get her away from me.

49986. Then did she throw herself down?—It was then she threw herself down.

49987. Did she absolutely throw herself down?—I could not say whether she went down on to the roadway or not. I held her up, of course, as best I could.

49988. And I suppose you had to drag her out of the road?—No, I did not have to drag her. She pulled herself together and walked on again after that.

49989. Had you hold of her right arm then?—I had hold of her right arm.

49990. And he took hold of her left arm?—Yes.

49991. He went on with you. That lasted some little time, did it?—Perhaps a minute or two, or something like that.

49992. I suppose he was excited?—He seemed very excited.

49992*. What did he say?—I could not hear what he was saying, there were so many around.

49993. Did you hear anything said about bail?—No, I did not.

49994. Of that you are sure?—I am sure.

49995. Did you hear anything said about bail in the police station?—No.

49996. You know they were bailed out?—Yes, I know they were bailed out.

49997. But, so far as you were concerned, you had no idea at that time that there was any question of bailing them out?—No.

49998. You called upon Police-constable 155 C to arrest Mr. Y?—Yes.

49999. Why did you do that? Mr. Y had already let go the woman?—Yes. He got hold of the woman a second time. I gave him the first chance.

50000. He got hold of the woman a second time?—Yes.

50001. Did you really think he was trying to rescue a woman he knew?—Yes, I did.

50002. In the crowd?—Yes.

50003. Did you say anything to Police-constable 1555 C about arresting Mr. Y?—I told him to take him into custody.

50004. I suppose you were excited at that time too?—No, it would not make me excited; I am so used to those occurrences.

50005. You say you knew these women as prostitutes?—Yes.

50006. How long before, do you think, you had known them?—Two or three months, or something like that. I could not tell you exactly the length of time; it would be about two months, if not more.

50007. Frequenting this part of Piccadilly?—Yes, the vicinity.

50008. Every night?—I cannot say every night.

50009. But regularly?—Regularly.

50010. Why did you not arrest them before?—I never saw them actually accost men in my presence—not two or three, one after another. As soon as they see you there you cannot get near them.

50011. You saw them accost some men at Great Windmill Street, and then between that and the Pavilion, which is not very far, they accosted another man?—Yes.

50012. What is your general rule with regard to these women? Here are two women who you say are well known as prostitutes, and you do not attempt to arrest them. Do you say if you had thought it right to arrest them during that period you could not have arrested them?—If you see the women, these prostitutes, accost gentlemen in the vicinity—if you see them stop two or three gentlemen—and you know what their characters are, you take them into custody if you can get hold of them.

50013. Do you mean to say these two women, who you knew perfectly well, were Regent Street prostitutes, had never been seen by you before accosting men?—I have seen them accost one gentleman, as I say, and the like of that; but you cannot get near them, as a rule. They do not give you the chance to get near them to caution them.

50014. You were behind them?—Yes, and they seemed persistent on this particular night.

50015. You say 155 C did not help you to take the woman at all?—No, he never touched the woman.

50015. You took the woman with Sergeant 20?—Yes, he came up almost immediately with 155 C.

50017. I understand from you Mr. Y was not taken into custody until you reached Air Street?—Near Air Street. That is, where I called on Police-constable 155 C to take him into custody. Whether he arrested him at that time, I could not say. I did not actually see the arrest.

Police-constable WILLIAM HENRY JAMES WOOD, 155 C, sworn.

P.C. W. H. J. Wood.

50018. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Your name is William Henry James Wood, you are Police-constable 155 C, and you are stationed at Vine Street Police Station?—Yes.

50019. Did you join the Metropolitan Police Force on the 17th June, 1901?—Yes.

50020. Have you done duty at Vine Street Police Station ever since?—Yes.

50021. Have you a clean defaulter's sheet?—Yes.

50022. And have you had your regular advances of pay?—Yes.

50023. On Saturday, the 21st April, 1906, were you on patrol duty?—Yes.

50024. Where were you patrolling?—On the north side of Regent Street, from Air Street to Piccadilly Circus.

50025. That is round by the County Fire Office?—Yes.

50026. Was that from 7 o'clock in the evening until 3 o'clock the next morning?—Yes.

50027. Where were you principally stationed during that time? Did you go backwards and forwards the whole time?—Yes, I was up and down the whole time.

50028. Did you see Police-constable 22 CR with a woman in custody?—Yes.

50029. Where were you then?—By the County Fire Office.

50030. Where was Police-constable 22 CR with the prisoner?—Crossing Piccadilly Circus.

50031. Whereabouts in Piccadilly Circus?—As far as I can remember, just about the Fountain.

50032. What was the next thing that you noticed?—I saw a large crowd a short distance behind Police-constable 22 CR, and I then saw Police-constable 27 CR with a woman in custody. I saw the woman struggling.

50033. Where was that?—In Piccadilly Circus.

50034. Whereabouts?—Just by the Fountain, and I saw a man trying to pull away the woman from the police-constable.

50035. How long did that continue?—Only a few minutes.

50036. What was the next thing you noticed?—The man would not let the woman go, and they walked across the Circus towards Regent Street. I followed the crowd up.

50037. How far would you be from the constable and the woman?—A matter of a few yards. I followed them to Swan and Edgar's. I saw the man catch hold of the woman by the arm again.

50038. Could you say whether it was the same man or not?—Yes, the same man.

50039. It was the same man?—Yes.

50040. Did you see him afterwards at the police station?—Yes.

50041. Who was the man?—His name is Mr. Y.

50042. Outside Swan and Edgar's you saw that he caught hold of the woman's arm again?—Yes.

50043. What took place then?—Police-constable 27 CR called on me to take the man into custody. I did so.

50044. Had you heard the man say anything to the woman while you were following them up?—Yes.

50045. What did you hear him say?—I heard the man say, "All right ——; go quietly."

50046. Did you hear him say anything else at all?—No.

50047. Did you take him into custody?—Yes.

50048. Where was it you took him into custody?—In Regent Street.

50049. Whereabouts?—Outside Swan and Edgar's shop.

50050. Which end of it?—Near Air Street.

50051. Having taken him into custody, did you say anything to him?—Not that I remember.

50052. What did you do with him?—Took him to Vine Street Station.

50053. Did he go quietly?—Yes.

50054. How did you go into Vine Street?—Walked along Regent Street, and went down Half Moon Passage.

50055. Were there any constables in Half Moon Passage when you got there?—I did not notice any.

50056. Did you stop at the entrance to Half Moon Passage?—No.

50057. Went straight through?—Went straight through.

50058. Did anybody in Air Street say, "Don't let that man with a cap come in," or any words to that effect?—No, I did not hear anyone.

50059. Was Mr. Y wearing a cap, do you remember?—I think he was, as far as I remember.

50060. There was no stop at all, you say, at the entrance to Half Moon Passage?—No.

50061. Was there any stop at all at the entrance to Vine Street Police Station?—No.

50062. Were there any constables outside there beyond the man on the door?—Not that I remember.

50063. Did you go into the station with your prisoner?—Yes.

50064. Did he say anything to you on the way after you arrested him?—No.

50065. Did he say anything about bail to you?—No.

50066. Did you see Police-constable 27 CR ahead of you as you were going along?—Yes.

50067. How far was he ahead of you?—A few yards.

50068. How long would it be after Police-constable 27 CR and his prisoner went to the station that you went to Vine Street with your prisoner?—About two or three minutes.

50069. Do you remember at all what you said to the Inspector about your prisoner?—No, I cannot remember now.

50070. Did you say that you arrested him at the Fountain, Piccadilly?—No.

50071. Did you yourself know either of the two women?—No.

50072. You had never seen them before?—No.

50073. Have you seen them since?—No, and I do not think I should know them if I was to see them.

50074. (*Earl Russell.*) Would you know the man Mr. Y if you were to see him?—Yes.

50075. Has anyone told you whether he is in the room or not?—No.

50076. You have not heard anything about him while you have been upstairs?—No.

50077. Just look round, and see if you can see him?—Yes; *that* is the gentleman there.

50078. You are quite sure of him?—Yes.

50079. When you took this man into custody at Swan and Edgar's you did it because you were asked to?—Yes.

50080. You did not know what reason there was for arresting him?—There was a reason, because the man was trying to take the prisoner away from the other constable.

50081. You did know that?—Yes.

50082. Would you have taken him into custody yourself, if you had not been asked?—Yes.

50083. I am right in saying that your beat was on the north side of Regent Street?—Yes.

50084. And the place where you took him into custody was on the south side?—Yes.

50085. So you had come off your own beat?—Yes.

50086. Because you were called off it, or because you thought yourself you would be wanted?—Because I saw a large crowd and the policemen, and I thought it was my duty to go.

50087. You say because of the way Mr. Y behaved you would have taken him into custody yourself without being told to do so?—Yes.

50088. At the time you took him into custody was he giving trouble to 27 CR?—Yes.

50089. Are you sure he was not quite quiet?—Yes.

50090. Not quite quiet?—Not quite quiet.

50091. Was he still holding the woman?—He had the woman by the arm.

50092. Are you sure of that?—As far as I remember.

50093. At the time you took him into custody?—Yes.

50094. At the time 27 CR asked you to take him into custody had he the woman by the arm then?—As far as I remember he had.

50095. It would not be correct to say that he had left off pulling the woman, and was not interfering with his hands between the prisoner and the constable?—As far as I remember he had the woman by the arm.

50096. You think so?—Yes.

50097. The place where you arrested him was quite close to Air Street?—Yes.

50098. And the total distance from there to Vine Street Police Station is a matter of 50 to 80 yards?—Yes, I should say it would be something of that sort.

50099. Did you arrest him instantly when 27 CR told you to?—Yes.

50100. Without any hesitation?—Yes.

50101. You did not stop to think about it?—No.

50102. Did you tell him when you laid hands on him what you were arresting him for?—No.

50103. You laid hands on him and did not say a word?—Yes.

50104. Sure?—Yes.

50105. Did he say nothing?—No, I do not remember his saying anything.

50106. I see you have not been very long in the Force. I suppose you have arrested other people?—Yes.

50107. It was not your first arrest?—No.

50108. Do you find, as a rule, if you go up to a man and lay your hands on him and arrest him, and do not say anything to him, he will remain quite quiet and not say anything to you?—I do not usually arrest a man without speaking to him.

50109. You did this time?—I was called on by the other police-constable to do so.

50110. I am not saying whether you were right or

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wrong, but I am speaking of the fact. You did arrest this man without speaking a word?—Yes.

50111. You are quite sure of that?—Yes.

50112. He did not speak either?—Not that I remember.

50113. He made no complaint?—Not that I remember.

50114. He went to the police station with you like a 'amb?—He went quietly.

50115. He was a very obliging member of the public, was he not? Now tell me this: Where was 27 CR when you arrested the man? Had 27 CR walked on? Did he just tell you to arrest the man and walk on, or did he wait to see you do it, or what?—I do not think so. After calling on me to arrest the man, I did so immediately, and he walked on.

50116. Did 27 CR see you arrest him or not?—That I could not say.

50117. Was he within three or four yards of you when you arrested him?—Yes.

50118. Did you follow him down immediately?—Yes.

50119. When you started walking to the station with your prisoner, how far behind you were Police-constable 27 and his prisoner?—Quite a short distance.

50120. The inside of ten yards?—Yes.

50121. Then you must have entered the police station almost at the same moment, must you not?—Just after him—a very short time after him.

50122. You said you went to the police station two or three minutes after 27 CR?—Yes.

50123. It would not take you as long as two minutes to walk 80 yards, would it?—It is a matter of a very short time.

50124. It would not take you very long to walk it—rather less than a minute—if you had no trouble. Did you walk at an ordinary slow speed of about two to three miles an hour?—Very slow.

50125. There was no check on the way you have told Mr. Muir. Mr. Muir asked you particularly, and I understood you to say there was no stop on the way?—But you could not walk fast.

50126. But I suppose you could walk as fast as a constable with a woman could walk?—Yes.

50127. Do you wish to tell us you got to the police station practically at the same time, or two or three minutes after him?—Just after him.

50128. Do you mean within a few seconds?—Yes.

50129. Did you see 27 CR and his prisoner enter the door of the police station?—No, I could not say that I did.

50130. Where is the door that you enter? Does it open upon Vine Street, or does it open upon Half Moon Passage?—On to Vine Street.

50131. Coming the way you did, up Half Moon Passage, it would be round the corner to your right. Is that so?—Yes.

50132. Did you see 27 CR and his prisoner in front of you in Half Moon Passage as you came down?—No.

50133. Did you see him turn into Half Moon Passage from Regent Street?—No, I did not.

50134. I want you to explain this: From the mouth of Half Moon Passage to Air Street where you arrested your prisoner is only a matter of 50 yards?—Yes.

50135. You say when you arrested your prisoner 27 CR and his prisoner were walking in front of you towards the station—the inside of ten yards in front of you. Is that right?—Yes.

50136. You started walking along Regent Street behind him in the same direction?—Yes.

50137. Less than 10 yards behind him?—Yes.

50138. Why or how did you lose sight of him. Can you tell me that?—He was so far in front of me, and there was such a large crowd that I could not see him.

50139. He was so far in front of you and the crowd was between you and him. Was that large crowd there when you arrested Mr. Y?—Yes.

50140. Were you delayed by the crowd at all? Did they obstruct you at all?—I could not say that.

50141. You do not suggest that the crowd was worse for you than it was for him, do you?—No.

50142. You both went to the station at about the same pace. When you got to the station you took your prisoner straight into the charge room?—Yes.

50143. Did you see 27 CR and his prisoner there?—No, I did not see him there. I do not remember seeing him there.

50144. You kept your man in custody until you produced him to the Inspector, and charged him?—I did not charge the prisoner.

50145. But you had this man in custody, had you not, when you reached the charge room?—Yes.

50146. Did you keep him in your custody until you handed him over to the Inspector in the dock to be charged?—Yes; he stood there in the charge room.

50147. You did not know what to charge him with, did you?—I should have known.

50148. But you surely took notice that 27 CR was there when the charge was preferred against him?—No, I did not notice him when I walked into the station.

50149. Did you notice him afterwards?—I noticed him afterwards.

50150. Did you see any of these other people charged. Did you see the woman ——— charged whom 27 CR had taken in?—I saw her placed in the dock.

50151. And charged?—Yes.

50152. You know what charging means. You read the charge over to them, and you ask them what they have to say?—Yes.

50153. Did you see the woman ——— who had been brought in by 22 CR charged. Did you see the female prisoner who was brought in by 22 CR charged?—Yes.

50154. You saw two women charged, one by 27 CR and one by 22 CR?—I saw the two women.

50155. Your attention was first attracted to one of these women in the custody of 22 CR in Piccadilly Circus, was it not?—Yes.

50156. Where abouts do you say you were standing? (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) By the County Fire Office.

50157. (*Earl Russell.*) That is part of the Regent Street frontage, which is near to Glasshouse Street?—Yes.

50158. You were standing there?—Yes.

50159. Did you see the arrest of this woman, or did you not notice it until after the woman was arrested?—No, I did not see the arrest of the woman.

50160. You saw 22 CR crossing the Circus with a female prisoner. That is what you first saw?—Yes.

50161. And you saw a crowd?—I saw a crowd behind the constable.

50162. Did the crowd not interfere with your view at all?—Not with 22 CR.

50163. Not with your view of 22 CR?—No.

50164. Were you able to see 22 CR and his female prisoner all the way across from the pavement to the fountain?—I did not take notice of 22 CR; I saw him pass on.

50165. Tell me how much you did notice. Mr. Muir asked you the question, and this is what you said. You said you saw 22 CR with a female prisoner crossing the Circus by the fountain. That is what I understood you to say?—Yes.

50166. That is correct, is it?—Yes.

50167. Then I ask you did you see that he had a female prisoner with him?—Yes.

50168. Were you able to see him, and did you see him, the whole way from the pavement to the fountain?—Yes.

50169. And his female prisoner?—Yes.

50170. Did you see any man interfering with them at all?—No.

50171. Did you see that woman behaving badly at all?—No.

50172. Did you see her throw herself on the ground, or anything of that sort?—No.

50173. Did you see her struggle or fight?—No.

50174. You saw nothing more for the moment of 22 CR and his prisoner after they reached the fountain. Is that right?—Yes.

50175. But you saw 27 CR and his prisoner?—Yes.

50176. What did the prisoner of 27 CR do? Did she give any trouble?—Yes, she was resisting.

50177. Did you step off the pavement and come close to 27 CR and his prisoner to see what was going on?—I stepped off the pavement into the roadway.

50178. Did you see the prisoner of 27 CR throw herself down?—No.

50179. Did you hear her scream?—No.

50180. If she had screamed you would have been bound to hear her from where you were standing, would you not?—I may have done.

50181. When he was half way across to the fountain you were within a few yards, were you not?—Yes.

50182. The woman could not have screamed loudly without your hearing her, could she?—I cannot say that I noticed the woman screaming.

50183. You did not notice the woman screaming?—No.

50184. You are sure that she did not, in fact?—I did not hear her.

50185. You saw Mr. Y. Where did you first see Mr. Y, whom you afterwards took into custody?—In Piccadilly Circus.

50186. Close behind 27 CR and this woman?—When I first saw him he was in Piccadilly Circus, and he had the woman by the arm then.

50187. In the roadway or on the pavement?—In the roadway.

50188. Was it before or after 27 CR had reached the fountain?—Just about the fountain.

50189. What was he doing with the woman's arm?—Trying to pull her away from the constable.

50190. Did you hear what he was saying, or were you not close enough for that?—Yes, I heard Mr. Y say "go quietly ———," or something of that sort.

50191. Did he say something of this kind: "It is no good struggling; you will have to go; go quietly?"—I heard him say "go quietly."

50192. He said something of that kind?—Yes.

50193. Did you hear him say anything about "It is no good struggling?"—No.

50194. Did you hear him say later "Don't be silly; don't struggle; I will come and bail you out"?—No.

50195. You never heard him tell the woman not to be silly?—No.

50196. Did you see Mr. Y take a pocket-book out of his pocket and write in it?—No.

50197. Did you see him writing with a pencil at all?—No. I did not.

50198. Be careful. Did you not see him writing down either on a piece of paper or in a pocket-book the numbers of the constables in Piccadilly Circus, including yours?—No, I did not see him.

50199. You did not see him write anything?—No.

50200. Did you hear him say anything about the numbers?—No.

50201. I suggest to you that you saw him writing the numbers down, and that you said to him "You are writing it upside down." Did you say that?—No.

50202. "I should write it properly; it will be a lot of use to you when you get in the cell." Did you say that to him?—No.

50203. Nothing of the kind?—No.

50204. And you never saw him write anything?—No.

50205. Did you see him write anything in the police station?—No.

50206. Did you not see him write any numbers down there?—No.

50207. Did you have any conversation with him like what I have put to you at any time, either at the station or in the Circus?—No, there was no conversation at all.

50208. Never said anything of the sort?—No.

50209. And never saw him write anything at all?—No.

50210. Did you not hear him say anything about having an appointment with these women?—No.

50211. You heard what was said, I suppose, when he was charged, and when the women were charged at the police station?—No, I cannot say that I did.

50212. You were not paying any attention?—No.

50213. As to what happened in the station, you say you do not remember anything, do you?—No.

50214. Nothing at all?—No.

50215. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You told us that after you took Mr. Y up he went quietly?—Yes.

50216. That was from Air Street as far as Half Moon Passage?—From where I arrested him in Regent Street.

50217. When you say he went quietly, did he not talk to you?—I do not remember his saying a word to me.

50218. Did he not argue with you at all?—No.

50219. We have had a witness who said he saw him arguing with you?—He was not saying a word to me.

50220. Did he ask you why you had arrested him?—I do not remember.

50221. Had you got physically hold of him at that time?—Yes. When I arrested him I caught hold of his right arm in the usual way.

50222. You say he went quietly. Would it be apparent to a person, seeing you and him together, that he was arrested or not?—They could see I had hold of the prisoner, and that I had him in custody.

50223. You had hold of him in such a way that anybody seeing you would know that he was under arrest?—Yes.

50224. Were there no policemen at the entrance to Half Moon Passage when you turned in?—No, I do not remember seeing any.

50225. Where was the crowd? The crowd was round about you and him, I suppose?—Yes.

50226. Do you remember whether he had a cap on?—A far as I remember, he had a cap on.

50227. What did you do with him when you got him to the station? What was the first thing you did?—I took him inside the station and let him stand there in the usual way.

50228. What do you call the "usual way"? Where did you put him—on a seat?—No, he stood up, and he was charged, and was there the whole time.

50229. In the charge room. Was there anything going on in the dock at that time?—Yes, I think somebody was being charged.

50230. Where were these two girls?—The two girls were being charged, as far as I remember; there was someone in the dock.

50231. As far as you remember, the girls were in the dock, when you came in, being charged?—Yes.

50232. Then did you put this man in the dock immediately afterwards?—No, Police-constable 27 CR put him in the dock.

50233. You said nothing to the prisoner on that occasion?—No.

50234. Can you remember what you said you had arrested him for?—No, I am afraid I cannot remember.

50235. You cannot remember how you arrested him, why you arrested him, or what you arrested him for?—No.

50236. Who was it who charged him?—Police-constable 27 CR.

50237. (*Chairman.*) Had you ever seen either of those women before?—No.

50238. Had you been on patrol duty for some little time before this occurrence?—I had been engaged on patrol duty from time to time.

50239. When had you begun your patrol duty?—On this night we were out specially.

50240. I rather gathered you were out on special duty?—Extra patrol.

50241. May I take it, being a Saturday night, a good many extra patrols were about in that part of the division?—On this occasion there was a large football match, and there were extra police.

50242. Then you were one of a considerable number of extra men who turned out to patrol that night?—Yes.

50243. So that in case there was any disturbance

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anywhere there were plenty of constables near by who could come quickly?—Yes.

50244. I mean, I suppose if opposite, say, the church in Piccadilly there was any disturbance, an affray of some kind, a noise, and some shouting, plenty of constables were at hand to rush to the place?—Yes.

50245. More than usual; at any rate, you say a good many more were turned out on special duty on this night?—Yes.

50246. I think I may take it, may I not, that if at any point there was a disturbance, as there was here outside Swan and Edgar's (we are told by you and the others that the woman who had been arrested was behaving violently, and somebody was endeavouring to rescue her), the constables would come up from every direction?—They may have come.

50247. You yourself were attracted by it?—Yes.

50248. As I understand it, you were standing near the County Fire Office, and you yourself voluntarily went when you saw your colleague was having some trouble with the prisoner?—Yes, when I saw the crowd.

50249. Did you notice whether any constables were marching that way as well?—No, I did not notice that.

50250. As I understand it, before you actually arrested Mr. Y and marched off with your prisoner, a large number of members of the public got between you and 27 CR and his prisoner?—Yes.

50251. You told Lord Russell there was a large crowd round 27 CR and his prisoner while you were ten yards off with Mr. Y. Is that so?—Yes.

50252. I may take it then that when you commenced to take your prisoner to the police station, 27 CR was ahead of you near Half Moon Passage with his prisoner, and there was a crowd between you and him. Is that so?—Yes.

50253. You did not actually see him, I understand, turning into Half Moon Passage?—No.

50254. Did the crowd give way before you, or did you have to order them off?—No, I simply walked through the crowd.

50255. Did you notice any constables in the crowd at that point besides the members of the public?—I did not notice any.

50256. A witness has told us that he saw a disturbance outside the Pavilion Music Hall—"There were several policemen's helmets in the crowd. I said to my friend, 'Here is an arrest; let us see what happens.'" I need not trouble you with the next sentence or two, but he followed the crowd into Regent Street. Then he said, "There is a big hoarding there." That is a hoarding we are told which was erected and was visible, in connection with the new hotel. You know the new hotel?—Yes.

50257. The hoarding is removed now. "There is a small passage way to Vine Street Police Station. Just up there the crowd were stopped by several policemen—I should think about six or seven of them—at this passage way. We got through, and were much surprised to see ——— arguing with a policeman." When you got to the corner of Half Moon Passage were there members of the public crowding round the entrance and trying to go down the passage ahead of you?—They were going down the passage.

50258. Following 27 CR and his prisoner?—Yes.

50259. Then, as I understand it, you took your prisoner into the passage, and the crowd made way for you, or did they continue on?—The crowd still walked down, and I walked down with them.

50260. Through the passage?—Yes, through the passage.

50261. When you got in front of the station with your prisoner, and these members of the public were crowding round, did you come across any members of the public in Vine Street. Was there a crowd in Vine Street?—Yes, there were some in Vine Street.

50262. Round the door of the police station?—Towards the police station.

50263. Were there constables amongst the crowd?—I did not see any.

50264. There was a man on the door, I suppose?—Yes, there is usually a man on the door.

50265. Of course, this is a good long time ago now, and I understand you made no note at all of what you saw or said, or of what was said to you that night?—No.

50266. So I rather gathered. You gave evidence at the police court?—Yes.

50267. And I suppose you had not heard anything about the matter until the other day—Friday or so?—Last Friday was the first I heard of it.

50268. Then Sub-divisional Inspector McKay spoke to you, I presume?—Yes.

50269. What I understand from you is that from the moment you arrested Mr. Y, and constable 27 CR went off with his prisoner, there was a surging crowd round him and round you as well. Is that so?—Yes, there was a crowd round him at the time.

50270. 27 CR and the crowd went into the passage, and you followed with your prisoner?—Yes.

50271. Was it a disorderly crowd in any way?—Simply a curious crowd.

50272. Were they booing, or making any noise?—No—simply in the ordinary way following in.

50273. They were not simply following you. A good many of them were preceding you, and following somebody else, as far as I can make out?—They were all going towards the station, or making towards the station.

50274. Was Half Moon Passage very full of people when you passed through it?—There were a lot of people passing there.

50275. On the whole it was rather a confused scene, was it—people walking before you, and walking round you, and more or less pushing you and your prisoner?—I do not say they were pushing me and the prisoner; some were going one way and some the other.

50276. Was the crowd so thick that you could not avoid touching them?—We touched them as we passed.

50277. But they made way for you. There was no attempt to rescue your prisoner?—No.

50278. Am I to understand he said nothing to you at all after the moment you arrested him until he was charged?—I do not remember his saying anything at all.

50279. Did you pause at all on the way. Was the block so great that you had to wait a moment at any point on the journey to the charge room?—No.

50280. A witness said: "Just up there"—that is when they got to Half Moon Passage—"the crowd were stopped by several policemen—I should think about six or seven of them—at this passage-way." Did you notice any constables trying to prevent the crowd from going into Half Moon Passage?—No, I did not see any at all.

50281. The witness goes on to say: "We got through, and were much surprised to see Mr. Y arguing with a policeman." I understand they got through, and following you pretty quickly they could have seen you taking Mr. Y into Vine Street Station?—They could have seen me taking him to the station.

50282. If he was behind you he could have seen you taking the prisoner up the steps into the station?—Yes.

50283. Are you sure that outside the station there was not any pause at all, and that you had no conversation with Mr. Y there?—No conversation whatever.

Sergeant Robert Samuel Lougton, C 20, sworn.

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50284. *(Mr. R. D. Muir.)* Are you a police sergeant, stationed at Vine Street Police Station?—Yes.

50285. Did you join the Metropolitan Police Force on the 6th June, 1898?—Yes.

50286. Have you a clean defaulter's sheet?—Yes.

50287. Have you had the regular advances of pay?—Yes.

50288. Were you promoted to the rank of sergeant on the 18th July, 1904?—Yes.

50289. Did you have your first six years of service at Notting Hill?—Yes.

50290. Since then you have been on duty at Vine Street?—Yes.

50291. That is since the date of your promotion to the rank of sergeant?—Yes.

50292. On the night of the 21st April, 1906, were you on duty from 7 p.m. until 1 a.m. the following morning?—Yes.

50293. Were you in charge of the extra patrols?—Yes.

50294. Would it be your duty to see that the constables were doing their proper patrols?—Yes.

50295. Had each of them got a proper patrol allotted to them?—Yes.

50296. Were you outside the Pavilion Music Hall about half-past 12 on the morning of the 22nd?—Yes.

50297. Did you see two women in the custody of two constables?—Yes.

50298. The constables being 22 and 27 CR?—Yes.

50299. Did you notice the behaviour of the woman who was in custody of 22 CR?—After he arrested her outside the Piccadilly Restaurant she started to struggle a little way, and when opposite the fountain she struck him in the face.

50300. Did you see the actual arrest?—Yes.

50301. Was anybody with the woman at that time?—I never saw anybody.

50302. Was that woman taken away by 22 CR?—Yes.

50303. Did you see the woman who was in the custody of 27 CR?—Yes.

50304. What was she doing?—They started off, and they got about ten yards towards the Circus when she gave a scream, which caused a large crowd. They all rushed towards the spot and she struggled, and then she went quietly for some distance from Swan and Edgar's to almost Air Street. I was some distance behind, but there were a good many people and then they suddenly stopped again, and 27 was struggling with her, and the man who was subsequently arrested was trying to get this woman away. 155 then appeared on the scene at the same time as myself, and was told by 27 CR to take that man into custody.

50305. Who was that man?—The male prisoner Mr. Y I believe his name is. At the same time I got hold of the woman's arm and assisted them right into the station.

50306. How did you get into Vine Street?—I went straight up by Air Street, Regent Street, and down the passage. There was a temporary wooden platform erected at the time.

50307. Were there any constables at the entrance of Half Moon Passage?—No.

50308. Was there any obstruction to your getting down to the police station?—None whatever.

50309. You went into the station?—Yes.

50310. With 27 CR and his prisoner?—Yes.

50311. Did you see 155 C arrive?—He brought in the man.

50312. How long after you got in?—A matter of a few seconds, I might say—not more.

50313. Would it be true to say that Mr. Y was arrested at the fountain in Piccadilly?—No, it would not.

50314. Did you hear anyone say so at the police station or the police court?—I never attended the police court, and I never stopped in the police station.

50315. Did you go out to your duty of looking after the patrols after that?—Yes.

50316. You were in charge of the extra patrols?—Yes.

50317. Were there any extra patrols stationed across the entrance to Half Moon Passage?—No.

50318. (*Earl Russell.*) You saw the arrest of the two women?—Yes.

50319. You saw 27 C from the time he left the pavement to the time he reached the fountain in Piccadilly Circus?—Yes.

50320. You did not see Mr. Y there?—No.

50321. Do you know him by sight?—No, I should not know him.

50322. Will Mr. Y stand up. Would you recognise him?—No, I could not recognise him.

50323. But you did see him in the charge room at the station?—I only went to the door of the charge room with 27 C and his prisoner, and at the same time 155 was bringing in Mr. Y. They passed me on the steps, I believe.

50324. That is how you knew he was Mr. Y when you came in the station?—Yes.

50325. I put it to you that you just had time to go in the charge room with your prisoner and walk out again, and he was actually coming in in charge of 155?—That is right.

50326. You saw him then and you saw him outside Swan and Edgar's?—Yes.

50327. You knew when you met him on the steps of the station that he was the same man you had seen outside Swan and Edgar's?—I could not swear to that. I could not swear for certainty. 27 said, "Bring that man in," or words to that effect, and 155, who was there at the time, took him into custody.

50328. You swear to him not because he is a man you knew by sight, or because his name is Y, but because he was the prisoner of 155?—Yes.

50329. That is how you identify him?—Yes.

50330. You would have known him if you had seen him before that night taking a part in these disturbances?—Oh, yes.

50331. Are you quite sure he was not with these two women when they were arrested?—I never saw him. These two women were by themselves when they were arrested.

50332. Are you quite sure he was nowhere near 27 or his prisoner when he was crossing the Circus to the fountain?—I never saw him if he was. There was a large crowd in the Circus at the time.

50333. I began by asking you whether you were able to see Constable 27 from the time he left the pavement to the time he reached the fountain with his prisoner?—Yes.

50334. Were you able to see him?—Yes.

50335. To have a proper view of him the whole time?—Yes.

50336. Could you have seen any man who had spoken to him or spoken to the woman?—Yes.

50337. Did this man Y or any other man either speak to the constable or speak to the woman?—No.

50338. Did no other man come near him or come near the woman?—No.

50339. Between the pavement and the fountain?—No.

50340. Are you quite certain of that?—Positive.

50341. Then if Constable 27 says that half way between the pavement and the fountain this man Y took hold of the woman's arm and tried to pull her from him, that would not be true?—I never saw him.

50342. I do not ask you whether you saw it. That would not be true, would it?—I cannot say. I did not see him myself do so.

50343. Could it have happened without your seeing it?—Oh, yes.

50344. You think now it could?—It could have happened.

50345. I have asked you carefully twice. Do be careful. I have asked you to tell me if you could see anything that happened while they were crossing. You told me you had a clear view of them. Is that true or is that not true?—There were a lot of people about, and there may have been a lot between us, but I could see 27 quite distinctly.

50346. Had you got a clear view of 27 and his prisoner, or had you not?—You could not say exactly a clear view, because there were so many people about at the time.

50347. You told us exactly that you had a clear view?—I could see 27.

50348. A minute ago you said you had a clear view. What do you mean?—I could not have exactly a clear view.

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50349. Now I have told you what he says you think you had not a clear view?—Not a positively clear view.

50350. You think that now?—Yes.

50351. But you did not think it a minute ago, did you?—(*No answer.*)

50352. Now tell me about 22, and how much you saw of him?—I saw but very little of him. As soon as he arrested his prisoner he went straight away till he got to the fountain.

50353. You are in a hurry to tell me about 22?—He went on first.

50354. You had a very bad view of him indeed?—Yes, I cannot say I had a good view of him.

50355. Did you see 22 at the moment when he laid his hand on the woman on the pavement outside the Pavilion?—Yes.

50356. Did you see him again when he reached the fountain in Piccadilly Circus?—Yes, I did.

50357. Take as long as you like in answering, but be sure about it. Did you or did you not?—Yes, I did.

50358. You are sure?—Yes.

50359. Did you see him all the time in between?—Not all the time to the station.

50360. Did you see him all the time between the pavement and the fountain?—Yes.

50361. You did?—Yes.

50362. And you saw everything that happened to him?—Yes.

50363. How far was he from 27 when they were crossing from the pavement to the fountain?—I should say a matter of 10 or 15 yards.

50364. The whole distance is only about 24 yards?—I should say about 10 yards.

50365. You may take it from me the distance is about 24 yards. Would you say that No. 22 was half way across with his prisoner before No. 27 started after him?—Roughly speaking, I should say 10 yards.

50366. Do you know what had delayed No. 27, and why he was not able to start and come up with No. 22?—Because 22's prisoner went quicker than the other one.

50367. But the one was still at the starting point when the other had got 12 yards?—Not exactly at the starting point. They started on the way to the station.

50368. By the time that 27, that is the one with the second prisoner, was half way across from the pavement to the fountain where do you think 22 was then?—He would be nearly at Swan and Edgar's corner then.

50369. You think while the one had gone 12 yards the other had gone about 50 or 60?—Not as much as that.

50370. 22 had no delay with his prisoner at all?—Not what you may call delay.

50371. No delay at the fountain at all?—When she struck him in the face no doubt he did hesitate a little while then, but only a matter of a few seconds.

50372. How did she strike him?—He was on the left side of her, and she struck him with her right hand. He was on the left side of her all the way up Regent Street. He had one hand like this (*describing*), and one at the back of the neck.

50373. Where did she strike him?—In the face.

50374. Which part of the face?—Across the mouth.

50375. With her open hand?—Yes.

50376. A stupid sort of silly woman's blow, with no strength in it?—That might be. She was not a very strong woman.

50377. Should you call that an assault on the police?—Yes.

50378. You would have charged her with an assault if you had been him?—Yes.

50379. Do you say it was one blow or two?—I only saw one blow.

50380. If he had the trouble of this blow and of catching the woman's hand at the fountain, will you tell me how it was the other constable, 27, was so far behind him. Surely the other constable must have been at least half way across before 22 left the fountain?—Unless, on account of the scream, the crowd had got in between them and impeded the second constable. That is the only reason.

50381. I think you said you saw the prisoner of No. 27 throw herself on the ground?—No.

50382. Struggle?—Struggle.

50383. Is it correct to say that was about half way from the pavement to the fountain?—Nearly half way, I should say.

50384. Had the first constable, 22, reached the fountain by then?—Yes, he was just about the foun tain.

50385. And therefore he was about 15 yards or 10 yards away?—About 10 yards.

50386. Did the woman scream at the same time?—The second prisoner of No. 27 did.

50387. Did she scream loud?—You would not call it a loud scream, but she screamed.

50388. I do not call it anything at all, but No. 27 did call it a loud scream?—She screamed.

50389. Was it a loud scream or not?—I have heard many scream louder.

50390. If 27 says she screamed loudly you would not agree with him?—We may differ in opinion as to the power of a scream.

50391. How far off were you when you heard her scream?—I was on the pavement then.

50392. Fifteen yards away?—Nearly that, I should think.

50393. Do you think it possible that 22 could not have heard her scream?—I do not know. There was a lot of traffic about at the time, and there was a great tumult there.

50394. There was just the same tumult between you and 27 as between 22 and 27?—Yes.

50395. I want to know what happened opposite Swan and Edgar's Were you following these prisoners up?—Yes.

50396. Which one in particular?—27.

50397. Because you heard the screaming and the struggling?—Yes.

50398. Were you following them up on the same pavement as they were, or were you in the roadway?—I believe I was on the pavement.

50399. Outside Swan and Edgar's was the first time that you saw Mr. Y?—Yes.

50400. The first time you saw him?—Yes.

50401. That you are quite sure of?—Yes.

50402. What was he doing there?—There was a great rush again, and I made my way as quick as I could to 27; his prisoner was struggling then, and this man Y, the male prisoner, had hold of her arm.

50403. How close were you at that time?—Close up.

(*Chairman.*) I do not want to shorten your cross-examination, Earl Russell, if you think the questions you are putting will seriously aid the view of the transactions which you are suggesting to us, but I do not think any good purpose is served by simply going over the same ground again and again.

(*Earl Russell.*) I am in the hands of the Commission, but it seems to me that when the sergeant says he had a full view of the transactions, and says that nobody, neither Y, nor any other man, approached 27, and his prisoner during that occurrence, whereas 27 swears definitely he did, it is rather material. But if you think it is not worth pursuing I will not pursue it.

(*Chairman.*) I thought you did make one point that there was a contradiction, or a seeming contradiction, between the evidence of 27 CR and the evidence of the sergeant. Then you go on to certain other things.

(*Earl Russell.*) I am in the unfortunate position that I cannot tell what contradiction will arise until I have probed the evidence, and I was not at all sure there might not be a contradiction with regard to what occurred outside Swan and Edgar's. But if the Commission do not desire me to pursue it I will not pursue it.

(*Chairman.*) I did not intend to stop you if you think your case is in any way assisted by it.

(*Earl Russell.*) As I say, I am in the position that I

can never tell until I have asked questions what answer I may get.

(*Chairman.*) I do not stop you.

50404. (*Earl Russell.*) I will take it as shortly as I can. Would you just tell me when you saw Mr. Y and were quite close, what he was doing?—He was catching hold of the right arm of the female prisoner.

50405. What was he doing with it?—Trying to get her away.

50406. Pulling it?—Yes.

50407. Was he pulling her away from the other policeman?—Yes.

50408. Was he saying anything?—No. I never heard him say anything.

50409. Could he have said anything without your hearing it?—Yes.

50410. Although you were so close?—Yes.

50411. You think he might have been able to say something that you did not hear?—Yes.

50412. Then if he says he was advising her to go quietly you could not say that was not true?—I could not.

Sergeant R. Lougton.

18 June 1907.

50413. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Who had hold of the right arm?—The prisoner, Mr. Y., had the left arm and 27 had the right.

50414. (*Earl Russell.*) You are not in a position to contradict any statement as to what he said at that time?—No.

50415. He might have said something that you did not hear?—Yes.

50416. He was not attempting to assault the policeman in any way?—No.

50417. I think you said you did hear Police-constable 27 order him to be taken into custody?—Yes.

50418. And 155 was in sight. Did you see 155?—He came there at the same time as I did.

50419. You did not watch to see whether he took him into custody or not?—No.

50420. You do not know what happened after that?—No.

50421. You went on with your prisoner?—Yes.

50422. That is the extent of your knowledge of it?—Yes.

Inspector ALBERT BEX, sworn.

Inspector A. Bex.

50423. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Are you an inspector of the F Division?—Yes.

50424. Are you stationed at Notting Hill?—Yes.

50425. Did you join the Metropolitan Police Force on 8th July, 1889?—Yes.

50426. Have you a clean defaulter's sheet?—Yes.

50427. You have had three rewards for police duty?—Yes.

50428. You have been inspector for two years and eight months?—Yes.

50429. And of that time two years and six months were at Vine Street?—Yes.

50430. That is up to the time you were removed to Notting Hill?—Yes.

50431. Did you take the charges against these three persons on the early morning of the 22nd April, 1906?—Yes.

50432. You see your handwriting on the charge sheet?—Yes.

50433. Had you gone on patrol duty before the women were bailed?—Yes.

50434. But you bailed the man out?—I bailed the man out at 2 o'clock.

50435. Have you any recollection at all of this case?—I have no recollection of it. All that I can go by is the records. I can see my handwriting here.

50436. How does it come that these charges are on three different charge sheets?—I should imagine that I should use *this* charge sheet first, and then I should put the charge on *that*, as there is just room for it, and I started a fresh sheet for *this* one.

50437. (*Earl Russell.*) I have no question to ask except with regard to the time. One charge is timed 12.30 and the other 12.35. Can you tell the Commission what would be the smallest difference that would arise between them. You do not book anything between the five minutes, I understand?—Not as a practice. If it is about five minutes I generally put it down.

50438. Can you tell me how near they were to each other. Would they come into the station within three minutes of each other, or would it be five minutes between the two charges?—I could not say. There might be a difference, but what the difference was I could not say.

50439. Could they possibly have come in within a minute of each other?—No, it would be nearer to 35 than to 30.

50440. You do not quite understand my question. One charge is given as 12.30 and the other is given as 12.35. It is not possible they could have come in together?—No.

50441. If they had they would be the same time then?—Yes.

50442. I want to know what the smallest difference between them is that would account for the difference of five minutes in putting them down?—I take it to the nearest five minutes of the clock.

50443. Then they might have been within one minute of each other?—Two and a-half. Possibly it may have been 2½ minutes over the 35, and I should have dated it back to the five minutes.

50444. You cannot really tell by simply looking at it?—No.

50445. Is the time that is written down here the time at which you put the person in the dock, and start taking the charge from the time when the person is first brought into the charge room?—The date and hour he is brought to the station when he comes into the station.

50446. Who books that?—I do. I take notice of it.

50447. You take notice of that even before you start formally taking the charge?—Yes.

50448. Supposing you had two prisoners, or were dealing with two prisoners, when one of these cases came in, you still would take the time he came in at and not the time at which he is charged?—I should say he came in at such and such a time if I looked at the clock, and I should put those two at 12.30. The clock is up high in the charge room, and you have almost to get up to look at it. Then I might say it is a few minutes after for this one, and I should put 12.35.

50449. Even if you did not charge him for five minutes or so, you would put down the time he was brought into the station?—Yes.

50450. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You do not remember anything about this case?—No, I cannot recollect any of the incidents of the case.

50451. When was it first mentioned to you?—I think it was on Thursday evening.

50452. Have you tried to refresh your memory about it by looking at the records?—Yes.

50453. You could not recollect anything?—No.

50454. Did you have any conversation with any of the other policemen who were concerned in this case?—No, I did not.

50455. You have no recollection about any question of bail?—No. I see by the records that I myself bailed the man. That is in my handwriting.

50456. You have no recollection of any difficulty with regard to bail?—No.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That is all the evidence I have, Sir, except Inspector McKay, who will produce the records to show what has already been proved by Sergeant Lougton, that there were no special patrols on duty at the end of the passage.

(*Chairman.*) We will take that statement from you.

Inspector A. Bex.
18 June 1907.

It is not a statement you would challenge, Earl Russell?

(*Earl Russell.*) No.

(*Chairman.*) Will you make that statement, Mr. Muir?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Sergeant Lougton proved it. He was the officer who was actually on duty in charge of the special patrols.

(*Earl Russell.*) You are quite aware of the suggestion, Sir. It was not suggested that special policemen were ordered deliberately to stand across the passage as a permanent thing all night. That is not the suggestion.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It was rather suggested in the evidence of Mr. Y. that there was a string of men stationed there for the purpose. I want to prove that that was not so.

(*Chairman.*) There is no evidence of that besides that statement. It may have been a mistake.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) That is all the evidence I have to call in this case.

(*Earl Russell.*) I do not know, Sir, whether you propose to take any steps about the man ——— or about the cross-examination of the other witnesses.

(*Chairman.*) We will consider that. If we require ———attendance for examination we will summon him. We will take time to consider that.

(*Earl Russell.*) He has not been called upon at all yet, Sir.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) And the same would apply to the cross-examination of the complainant and his witnesses. You will let us know.

(*Chairman.*) We will let you know.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

Friday, 21st June 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).

Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.

Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at-Law).

Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-at-Law).

J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).

J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant-Secretary*).

Patrick McCarthy, sworn.

P. McCarthy.
21 June 1907.

50457. (*Chairman.*) Your full name is Richard McCarthy?—No, Patrick. My name is a nickname.

50458. But you are commonly called Dick McCarthy?—Yes.

50459. You reside at 25, Pearman Street, Lambeth?—Yes.

50460. Do you know Alfred James Platt who has given evidence before this Commission?—Yes.

50461. Are you any relative of his?—Brother-in-law.

50462. Do you mean that you married his sister?—Yes.

50463. What is your occupation?—General dealer.

50464. Have you got a shop?—Yes.

50465. What do you sell?—Flowers, fruit, and all manner of things.

50466. Your shop is at 25, Pearman Street, is it?—No—25, Yardley Street.

50467. How long have you been engaged in the occupation of a general dealer?—Four or five years.

50468. What is your age?—Twenty-nine.

50469. Have you been engaged in the business of street bookmaking as well?—Only once.

50470. Will you tell us how you came to engage in it, and what kind of transactions you embarked upon?—The brothers Fisher came and asked me if I would take over their pitch, they were in a bad state, and me and my brother-in-law took it over.

50471. You said "the brothers Fisher." You were at school, I think, with one of the Fishers, were you not?—Yes.

50472. Which of the Fishers were you at school with?—I forget now—Bob or Bill—I forget which.

50473. How many of the Fishers did you know?—Only two of them.

50474. Two of them?—I know three of them, but I did not know the other one before I did business.

50475. We have had one named Christopher Robert; that is Bob, I suppose. What is the other one that you knew?—William.

50476. And what is the name of the other one that you now know?—I do not know his name. I believe it is Tom.

50477. You do know a third Fisher?—Yes.

50478. Before you went and took over this pitch from the Fishers had you known what business your brother-in-law, Platt, was doing?—Yes, he was a bookmaker, I think.

50479. A bookmaker, you think?—He was, I know.

50480. That was in 1906, I understand?—I cannot say when it was. I do not remember a thing like that. It was nothing to do with me when I was out of the business, I let it slip by me.

50481. In what year was this partnership or these transactions?—About twelve months ago, perhaps.

50482. That would be 1906?—Yes.

50483. How did you come to go into the business? Who first talked to you about it?—A little chap I had working for me.

50484. What was his name?—Frank Baxter.

50485. In consequence of something he said you went and saw the Fishers?—I believe Robert Fisher asked him at the time to ask me whether I would stand for him. I went up and saw him about it, and we took over the papers the very same day.

50486. "We took over the papers"?—Yes.

50487. Who are the "we"?—Me and my brother-in-law.

50488. Did you take over the pitch without seeing Platt on the matter at all?—No; Platt was there.

50489. Then, as I understand, after this message had come to you from Fisher you saw Platt?—No. Platt happened to be with me at the time that Baxter told me of it.

50490. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Baxter gave you the message when Platt was there?—Yes. Then we both went up to Fisher.

50491. (*Chairman.*) Then you and Platt went and saw Bob Fisher?—Yes.

50492. What was the arrangement come to between you and Bob Fisher?—We asked him how much he owed on the pitch. I believe he said £7 or £8, but I will not be certain now.

50493. What was the conversation. Tell us what you recollect about it. I have no statement from you, and therefore I cannot suggest anything to you. Will you tell us what took place?—I was not very well up in the business, and I left it all to Platt. We arranged to go half each.

50494. McCarthy and Platt were to have half each. Is that what you mean?—Yes.

50495. Fisher was to have nothing?—No; we paid him a wage.

50496. Then he was not a partner at all?—Who?

50497. Fisher?—No, he had a weekly wage.

50498. Was that arrangement altered afterwards?—I do not think so.

50499. What you wish us to understand is that Bob Fisher was not a partner with you and Platt at all, but that you and Platt were the two partners, and Bob Fisher was simply an agent or servant?—That is so.

50500. Paid weekly wages?—Yes. £2 a week he got.

50501. Were any other of the Fishers to come in at all in any way?—No, I believe Bill got 30s. and Bob got £2. Then we had to give Bill £2, I think.

50502. How did you manage the business? Did you give Platt any money at all, or did you and Platt jointly put up any money, put it in a bank or deposit it in any way?—No; we trusted one another. If we lost £10 we should have to put £5 each, and if we won we should have half each.

50503. What happened at the end of the first week?—I cannot recollect that. It has gone out of my head now.

50504. With regard to this partnership arrangement between you and Platt, or the arrangement that you and Platt made with the Fishers, did you put it into writing at all, or make any note of it?—No, I do not think so.

50505. Did you and Platt keep any books to show how you and he stood?—Yes, there were one or two books.

50506. Who kept those books?—We had one each, I think.

50507. You had one, and Platt had one. What did you put in those books? What was the purpose of those books?—I forget now—expenses, and one thing and another.

50508. You did not keep the names of the punters, or anything of that kind, in your book, I suppose, because you did not actually go on the pitch yourself very much?—I did not go there very much.

50509. Did you ever go on the pitch and take slips and money yourself?—I took the papers and money after the race time—after the time of the race.

50510. But you did not stand on the pitch?—No.

50511. And you did not keep a note of the names of the punters or anything of that kind?—No.

50512. I want to know what was put in your book?—I do not know now.

50513. Have you got it?—No; I destroyed everything after I had done with the business. I never expected anything of this.

50514. Have you ever seen Platt's books?—At the time I used to see his books. We took one another's word for it.

50515. I am talking of the book that you refer to that you had, and of the book that Platt had to show how you and Platt stood together?—It might show how we got on on the week, or anything of that kind. I cannot be certain of what it was now.

50516. What was the course of business after you commenced it with Platt? Did you go every race day to near the Sutton Arms?—Nearly every day.

50517. Was Platt there as well?—Yes.

50518. What part did you play? Did you stand on the pitch with Bob Fisher or with Bill Fisher?—No, I might just have a walk round till it was time to go and collect the papers. That was all.

50519. Did you collect the papers after every race or at the end of the day?—Just at the time of every race I would take the papers from him.

50520. What did you do when, at the end of the day's racing, you went and got the papers from Bob Fisher, supposing he was the man on the pitch?—We would put them in a bag and go home, and Platt and Fisher used to reckon them up.

50521. You did not get any money. You only got the slips?—No, not till we got home to Fisher's office.

50522. Does that mean not till you got home in Lambeth?—No—to Robert Fisher's.

50523. Then the course of business was that you or Platt collected after every race the slips. You took the slips away to Bob Fisher's place?—Yes.

50524. Then you waited for him to come?—He would go with us. We would wait till the last race, and we would have all the papers given in at the different times.

50525. Then during the time that Bob Fisher was on the pitch you used to collect the slips from him, and, when the racing was over for the day, you all three went to Fisher's?—That is it.

50526. What did you do when you got there?—They had to reckon up the papers and see how much money they had taken.

50527. Who kept the books? Was there a book produced each day?—I am sure I cannot say for certain now. It is 12 months ago. I have not bothered about thinking of such a thing as that.

50528. What I am thinking of is this. You have all three got to Fisher's, and you and Platt have got between you a lot of paper slips. That is so, as I understand it?—Yes.

50529. That you had collected during the day from Bob Fisher. Then Bob Fisher had the money, I suppose?—He would count it out on the table.

50530. He would count it out on the table. What was the course of business when he had counted it out?—We would take it, and, if we had lost, we should have to put something to it.

50531. We have not yet arrived at the question of whether there was any loss or not.

50532. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What he put on the table did not correspond, according to what we have heard, with what the slips showed?—No.

50533. (*Chairman.*) Somebody entered the names of the punters in a book, and the amount of the bets, and so on?—Yes, what was owing.

50534. Then Fisher produced all the money he had got?—Yes. Several days there were £3 or £4 deficient in the papers. The papers would, perhaps, tally up to £20, and there would be perhaps £16 on the table.

50535. How did you arrange about the deficit?—After we took the papers the first day we were £9 7s. deficient in the takings. The papers were there, but the money was not.

50536. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The first day?—Yes.

50537. (*Chairman.*) The first day you were £9 wrong?—Yes.

50538. What happened on that?—Then we asked him to make out a list of how much he did owe, and I think it came to £40 odd, or something like that.

50539. That was at the time you were taking over Fisher's debts?—Yes. I asked him at the time before we took it over how much he owed, and he said £7 or £8.

50540. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You mean you found the first day he had paid out some £9 for the old debts out of the money which he had taken for you?—The people coming to have a bet had no money, and we were in the cart the first day on taking over the papers, so we had to go through with it.

50541. (*Chairman.*) I think I understand the general course of business. How long did that arrangement go on?—What—owing money?

50542. No, how long did your partnership with Platt last?—I think about six weeks—five or six weeks—I would not be certain.

50543. How did it come to an end?—I found I was not too well up in it, and it was too much work for me, and I left it.

50544. Do you mean it simply came to an end because it was too much work for you, or because you

P. McCarthy. 21 June 1907.

lost money on it?—I did lose money on it. I should have carried it on, but I thought it was too much work. I had to get up very early in the morning.

50545. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) To attend to your business?—Yes.

50546. (*Chairman.*) Did Bob Fisher come to you and say Platt owed him money? What he has told us is that Platt made off on the last day, only giving him a very small amount of money, and disappeared, leaving him to discharge the debts of the punters?—I do not know anything about that, much. I believe I heard something of it.

50547. Tell us in your own way how your partnership with Platt came to an end?—I lost all I could afford, and I turned it up; I let him have it.

50548. Did you see Platt and tell him that, or did you see Fisher and tell him, "You are no longer my servant?" As I understand the arrangement, Bob Fisher was your weekly servant?—Yes, Mr. Platt told him that I was out of the business.

50549. That was all. You did not see Bob Fisher again?—No, not for a week or two afterwards. He came to Covent Garden Market.

50550. When he came to you a week or two afterwards, what did he say?—He told me Platt had kept £20, or something like that.

50551. Was that all? Did he demand the £20 from you?—No. He knew I had nothing whatever to do with it.

50552. Both you and Bob Fisher remained friendly?—Yes.

50553. Did you sometimes hear talk between Platt and Bob Fisher as to the cause of the deficiencies or the difference between the money on the table and the amount mentioned in the slips?—I might have heard something, but I cannot really remember it now.

50554. Do you ever remember Platt saying something like this, for instance, "Give me a list of expenses"?—Yes.

50555. When the money was on the table, and the amount of money due to the punters was also made up, and you found there was a deficiency—on the first day you said it was £9—we know that that was very likely due to the transfer of the business; but on other days, as I understand it, there was sometimes a deficiency?—Yes.

50556. Then, I suppose, some excuse or some explanation was given by Bob Fisher?—Yes.

50557. Do you remember hearing Platt say, for instance, "Give me a list of expenses"?—Yes, I do.

50558. Did he use words like that?—Yes.

50559. Did you ever hear the matter of expenses discussed between Platt and Fisher in your presence?—No, I cannot say I did. I would not remember that now.

50560. Did you ever look at the list of expenses written in a book or on a slip of paper produced?—He would perhaps say "10s. expenses" or something like that. I would take no notice of it.

50561. That is rather what Fisher would say—something about 10s. Did you not inquire what the expenses were?—No, I do not know that I did now.

50562. What expenses would there be, do you think?—I cannot say now what they would be.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It was your money he was dealing with?

50563. (*Chairman.*) It was a vital thing for you?—There were only perhaps 8s. or 10s. a day, and we always looked for expenses.

50564. What were the expenses for? Did you understand that you were to pay for Platt's dinner or to pay for Fisher's dinner?—Yes, it might be that.

50565. Or any other outgoings they might incur or make?—Yes, it might be that.

50566. What outgoings? Did you ever hear any of the items discussed?—I cannot say for certain now, it is so long ago.

50567. Am I to understand that you did not really take much interest in the matter, but that you left it to Platt and Fisher, and you sat by?—Yes, I mostly left everything to Platt.

50568. You trusted Platt?—Yes.

50569. And it never occurred to you to ask what the expenses were for?—He might tell me at the time.

50570. Of course he might do so, but just think. You have told us you were carrying on the business, and you had for six weeks a try at it, and you lost money over it. Do you mean to say you did not during these weeks at all inquire what expenses were being incurred each day, if the word "expenses" was mentioned, as you say it was?—There would not be expenses every day, at least, nothing to speak of.

50571. But what were the expenses?—Drinks, or to give punters a little commission, or anything of that sort—drinks, and one thing and another.

50572. Were any other expenses referred to in the conversation?—I cannot remember now.

50573. Did you ever hear the word "tecs" mentioned or see in the paper or book "tecs"?—I might have heard so.

50574. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That means you did, does it not?—I believe I did.

50575. Yes, of course, it does. It means you did.

50576. (*Chairman.*) What did "tecs" mean?—Policemen, I suppose.

50577. Did you ever see in the list of expenses, or on any piece of paper ever produced at these interviews the word "coppers"?—Yes.

50578. What does "coppers" mean?—Policemen, I suppose.

50579. Did you ever look at any of the books that were kept by the Fishers?—No, I did not.

50580. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did you understand that there were payments being made to "tecs" and "coppers" as part of the expenses?—Yes. I knew there was that going on.

50581. Is that what you understood by the entries of "tecs" and "coppers" to account for the moneys that had been paid out?—Yes.

50582. (*Chairman.*) Look at *that* book. (*Handing.*) Look at it outside first. Do you recognise the book at all?—Yes, I believe *this* was Platt's book.

50583. You will see there is a little slip of paper put in. Look at the top of the page there, and just run your eye over it. Do you see there a list of expenses and various names put down?—I am not a very good scholar.

50584. Can you not read?—Not much.

50585. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Can you read *that*?—Yes—Leach.

50586. Do you remember anything about that?—I remember his mentioning something about it one day.

50587. What was it he mentioned?—He paid Leach 10s., or something of that.

50588. (*Chairman.*) What did that mean to you? Your own money was in question, remember.

50589. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You would want to know who Leach was, would you not, and what the 10s. was for? They were paying out your money?—I stood upon what Platt said. If he said he paid out 10s., I said "All right," and took no more notice of it.

50590. But you would want to know who Leach was, and why they were paying out 10s. They would tell you that in the ordinary course, would they not?—Yes, he might have said, "I gave a 'tec' 10s."

50591. When you say he might have said that, do you recollect his saying it?—He did say that.

50592. "I gave a 'tec' 10s." You mean that is the explanation of the entry of "Leach, 10s."?—Yes.

50593. That is what you understood?—Yes.

50594. Is that right?—Yes.

50595. I see that is the only entry of 10s. on that day. Did you know Leach?—No.

50596. Now will you look at *this* book. *This* is A.P.1. Do you know whose handwriting that is?—No.

50597. We are told that it is Fisher's handwriting. Do you see *that* entry?—Yes, I see it.

50598. "Expenses—L——g." Do you remember anything about that?—No.

50599. Altogether £1 9s. is accounted for there?—I cannot remember it now. I have forgotten all about this thing.

50600. You have forgotten about these particular items?—Everything. I wiped it out of my head just after I finished. I might mention the thing on the day and it would be settled.

50601. (*Chairman.*) Am I to understand that the police or detectives were referred to at these interviews when you were settling the accounts?—Yes; they might say, "I gave some man 10s. or 5s.," or whatever it might be.

50602. What I want to know is whether it was part of the business that payment to detective officers, as you gathered from these interviews, was a regular matter of expense each day or each week?—Yes, I believe it was.

50603. And you left all that matter to Platt?—Yes.

50604. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Was it Platt who always paid out the money?—No.

50605. I understood Fisher had to bring the money back which he had taken?—Yes.

50606. And you, Platt, and Fisher met, and then an account of the money was given for that day?—Yes.

50607. He would say, "I have taken so much; I have so many slips; So-and-So has not paid; the balance of the money is money spent"?—Yes, that would be answered for on settling up.

50608. What I want to know from you is this. Did you understand, during the course of these meetings in the five or six weeks you were in the business, from Fisher that part of the expenses were payments to the police and detectives?—Yes, he mentioned it several times—"I gave So-and-So 10s. or 5s."

50609. You say "So-and-So"?—I cannot remember the name.

50610. You cannot remember the name, but you mean it was the police or detectives?—Yes.

50611. Who was it who mentioned this?—Robert.

50612. Robert Fisher?—Yes.

50613. I suppose you understood that that was part of the system, did you not?—I knew it had to be done.

50614. Anyhow, whether it was right or wrong, you were new to the business, and you were told by one or other of them that that had to be done. Is that right?—Yes.

50615. Who told you, do you remember?—Robert Fisher.

50616. Do you remember what he told you about it—I do not mean the exact words, but nearly, as far as you can recollect, what was the substance of what he said about that?—I believe Platt asked him did he have anybody round there all right, and he said "Yes."

50617. "Did he have anybody round there all right"?—On his beat.

50618. I am not sure that I understand what that means. "Did he have anybody round there on his beat all right"?—Did he have the police all right he meant.

50619. What did you understand that to mean?—To let him bet.

50620. What did Fisher say?—He said "Yes."

50621. Did he say how he had got them all right?—We knew how he had got them all right.

50622. I do not quite understand. He said what?—He said, "We will have to give them half-a-sovereign now and again when they come round."

50623. Who said that?—Robert.

50624. (*Chairman.*) Then I understand that the deductions for expenses included sometimes a commission to some punter or to somebody who obtained a punter for you?—Yes.

50625. There were these other expenses for "tecs" or "coppers," or 10s. for one of them when they came round, and that sort of thing?—Yes.

50626. Were any other deductions made?—I cannot say for certain now.

50627. Were any other excuses made for the non-production of more money or of the right quantity of money?—A man might have a bet and owe it.

50628. You mean a bet on the nod?—Yes.

50629. A punter gave the slip, but he did not give the money at the moment, and Fisher trusted him. That is what you mean?—Yes.

50630. Then this business, as far as you were concerned, came to an end in about six weeks—at the end of June?—Yes, in five or six weeks.

(*Chairman.*) Have you any questions to ask, Mr. Muir?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No, thank you, Sir.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Platt, would you like to ask any questions?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, Sir.

50631. These books were made up every evening?—Yes, at the table.

50632. In your presence, in Robert Fisher's presence, in William Fisher's presence, and in mine?—Yes.

50633. When the money was put on the table, and the slips accounted for, they had to account for the list of their expenses, which was made in your presence?—Yes.

50634. And you heard each and every item called over?—Yes.

50635. All these items under the list of expenditure was what Robert Fisher and William Fisher had to satisfy you and I of the moneys they were deficient of?—Yes.

50636. And what is there in their own handwriting is the truth?—Yes.

50637. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do I understand that you used to see these little books?—The items were called over on the day.

50638. What were you yourself actually doing at these meetings? Did you write out anything or call anything out?—No, I simply got the papers—the 2s., the 3s., and the 4s. papers—and pinned them all together.

50639. Having got them all together you would call out the names?—No, they would mark the paper 4s.—they would be marked—and, after that, they would go through them and reckon up how much they came to.

50640. Those were the papers with the names on?—Yes, the punters' names.

50641. Then there was a list of punters in those books?—The amounts paid out.

50642. Do you remember at all when these books were written out?—They would be written out every night—what we had to pay out.

50643. They were written out at these meetings?—Yes.

50644. When you all sat down at the table?—Yes.

50645. Then I suppose you did not see these books?—They were put in a bag.

50646. Did you check them at all to see whether they were right?—No.

50647. I do not know whether you can read sufficiently to read the first item on *that* page (*handing*). What should you say it is?—I do not know.

50648. You cannot make it out at all?—No.

50649. It is 16s. 6d. for something that looks like "tea." Do you remember ever having been charged for tea? Was it usual to charge for tea?—We used to pay after we settled up the papers.

50650. Would you say that item was at all likely to be an item for tea? Would it be likely for you to pay a sum like that for tea?—No—3s. or 4s., or 4s. or 5s.

50651. Fisher said that that word means "tea." Do you remember anything being put down for coffee?—No, never.

50652. Was there ever any suggestion that coffee was to be paid for?—I do not know that we ever had coffee.

50653. Did you know you were losing money during that time?—Yes.

50654. How soon after you started did you find it was not a paying business?—I do not think we ever won there; we might have won one day and lost the next, and so it went on.

50655. Were you at all anxious about the future?—No.

50656. You thought you would take your chance?—Yes.

50657. Did you have to put down money of your own?—If we lost £10 a day, I should have to find £5, and Platt would have to find £5.

50658. You actually had to find money of your own?—Yes.

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50659. All this time did you think that Platt was treating you honestly?—Yes, I thought so.

50660. Do you know at all whether he made a profit at that time?—I do not think he did. I know exactly how he had to get his money.

50661. Then you know he had to draw on his money to make good his losses?—Yes.

50662. Did you ever raise any objection to this system of paying the police?—No, I do not think I did.

50663. You looked upon it as usual?—I left it all entirely in Platt's hands. I did not understand the business much, and I left it to him.

50664. I understand from you it was Fisher who told you it was usual. Was that so? It was not Platt?—No, not Platt.

50665. Fisher said it was usual?—Yes.

50666. We have only had a certain number of these books before us, but do you know how often an expense like that would be put down? Do I understand, first of all, that you had this account every day?—Not every day "Police" I should think.

50667. You had to make up the books every day?—Only these items.

50668. That was every day?—Yes.

50669. How often in the course of the week would an item like this—"Police" or "Tecs"—be brought to your notice?—I cannot say for certain now, but once or twice.

50670. Once or twice a week or once or twice during the whole time?—Once or twice a week.

50671. Then you looked upon it as a regular expense?—Yes.

50672. And not as an occasional expense?—No.

50673. What sort of a book was it that you kept yourself?—Similar to that. The one was like the other.

50674. One like *this*?—Yes.

50675. In that book did you make any calculations so as to show what amount of money was due to you, and what amount of money was due to Platt?—No.

50676. How did you settle up as between you and Platt?—If we lost £5 on the day, that was all I knew of it. I left everything else in his hands.

50677. You paid it up?—I paid 50s.

50678. Supposing you won?—I would have half the winnings.

50679. In cash?—Yes. If there was £20 taken, and we had won £10, we would know that at the table.

50680. You would put it in your pocket on the spot?—I might give £5 to Platt.

50681. Then you did have a bank or he had some capital to go on with?—Yes.

50682. Supposing you had made £10 in a day, £5 of that would be yours and £5 would be Platt's?—Yes.

50683. Then it might happen he had not enough money in hand, and you might hand over £5?—Or he might hand it to me.

50684. Would there be any account of that transaction put down?—We never bothered; we took one another's word for that.

50685. You would remember how much?—Yes.

50686. Did you try to make your book agree with his book? In this book there are many entries which are not merely entries of expenses?—He would make the two books out practically the same.

50687. He would make the two books out, and you would keep one of them?—Yes.

50688. (*Chairman.*) Just one or two more questions. I think you told me positively that neither of the Fishers became a partner with you and Platt?—No.

50689. Are you certain of that?—Yes.

50690. I think it was William Fisher who sent the messenger to you?—I would not say whether it was Bill or Bob, but one of them.

50691. Was the interview on a Monday?—It might have been; I do not know now—on Monday or Tuesday.

50692. I rather think you agree with this which was said by Bill Fisher: "I sent word that I would like to see him, and he came one Monday morning with Platt, and met me near Sutton Street"?—Quite right.

50693. That is true, is it?—Yes.

50694. Before that time did he know Platt? Did you know whether they were acquaintances?—No, I do not think he knew him.

50695. You were the person who introduced Platt to Bill Fisher or Bill Fisher to Platt, putting it whichever way you like?—Yes.

50696. Then Bill Fisher said this: "He" (that is Platt) "asked us the position we were in, and I gave it to him as well as I could. In arranging terms he said, 'What do you think if I give you £2 a week and a third of the profits, would you think that would be satisfactory?' I said that would do nicely." Bill Fisher said that. Do you recollect those words being used?—No.

50697. Did Bill Fisher then take you to see Robert Fisher or Bob Fisher?—I would not be certain whether Bob Fisher was not there—both of them.

50698. When the conversation commenced were you four together or three together?—I could not say for certain now.

50699. What Bill Fisher has told us is this: "I said 'If you will come to my brother, he is just round the corner, and see him as well, and just settle it, no doubt it will be all right.'" You and Platt having met Bill Fisher do you remember that he suggested that you should go and see Bob?—Yes, I believe that was it.

50700. You think that is so?—Yes.

50701. Now that your recollection has been refreshed are you quite certain nothing was said about one-third of the profits to go to Bill Fisher?—No.

50702. What is your answer to my question?—There never was such a suggestion as that.

50703. You are quite certain about that?—Yes.

50704. Did you hear the names of any of the punters discussed at any of the interviews, or the nicknames?—No, I cannot say I did. I do not remember now.

50705. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Were you in the habit of having tea on Saturdays?—Yes, I think we were.

50706. Where did you have tea?—At William Fisher's place.

50707. Do you remember whether they charged for that?—Yes.

50708. They did charge for that?—Yes.

50709. That is what you say they charged 4s. for?—4s. or 5s. some days.

JAMES EDGAR LLOYD, sworn.

J. E. Lloyd.

50710. (*Chairman.*) Is your name James Edgar Lloyd?—Yes.

50711. Do you live at No. 10, King's Cross Road?—Yes.

50712. You were formerly a billiard marker at the Union Tavern, King's Cross Road, I understand?—Yes.

50713. How long were you employed there?—Sixteen months.

50714. From what date to what date?—From Easter Tuesday, 1905, I think it would be, until about July, 1906.

50715. I suppose a good many people came and used the billiard room?—I had several regular customers, but very seldom strangers—now and again.

50716. I suppose now and again a stranger would come to the place habitually for perhaps a week or a fortnight, or a little longer, and then disappear, and then you would see no more of him?—Yes, that would happen occasionally.

50717. Do you remember a dark man coming there to play with whom you had conversation, and whom you gathered to be a detective?—Yes, I do.

50718. About what time was that?—It was sometimes in the afternoon and sometimes in the evening.

50719. It was between April 25th, 1905, and July, 1906. About what time of the year would it be?—It would be nearer Christmas.

50720. You cannot say whether it was in December or January?—It was before Christmas; I should think it would be between October or November and Christmas.

50721. Did you find out the gentleman's name?—No.

50722. Or did he tell you his name?—No.

50723. What did you gather his particular business in that neighbourhood was?—My idea was that he was perhaps shadowing somebody at Rowton House.

50724. Is that opposite the tavern?—Yes, right opposite the billiard-room window.

50725. Was that notion formed from conversation you had with him?—No.

50726. From his manner?—Yes. That was my idea. I never asked him the question.

50727. Did you have a conversation with him?—On one or two occasions simply on billiards.

50728. Do you see him in Court now?—No, I do not recognise him.

50729. I myself do not know whether he is in Court, but you do not recognise him?—No.

50730. That is to say, you do not see him in Court now?—No.

(*Mr. Platt.*) Might the witness have a closer view?

50731. (*Chairman.*) Yes?—Will you step down and have a closer view?—(*The witness having looked round the Court.*) I cannot recognise him at all.

50732. Do you remember his playing once with a man who might be described as fair?—Yes.

50733. Who was that fair man?—The fair man is *that* man. (*Pointing to Mr. Platt.*)

50734. He played how many times, do you think?—I only remember him playing once, but I remember the other playing perhaps three or it may be four times.

50735. Was the dark man a tall or a short man?—A tall man.

50736. You are certain that the tall man is not now in Court?—I am not certain that he is not here, but I fail to recognise him.

(*Chairman.*) Is Sergeant Bex in Court?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Yes.

(*Chairman.*) You do not see anybody whom you recognise as being the dark man.

(*Witness.*) No, I do not.

(*Chairman.*) Will Sergeant Bex stand forward? (*Sergeant Bex stood up in Court.*)

(*Witness.*) No, I do not recognise him now.

50737. (*Chairman.*) Have you any questions to ask, Mr. Muir?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No, Sir, thank you.

(*Chairman.*) Have you any questions to ask, Mr. Platt?

50738. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, Sir. On the night that he played billiards at the house in King's Cross Road there was an altercation over the money that should be paid for the billiards?—Yes.

50739. The dark man left the house to get the money and to come back to pay you?—And you left with him.

50740. I left with him, and we came back?—Yes, and the dark man paid me.

50741. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Just tell me a bit more about that altercation. Do you remember anything about it?—I think, as near as I can remember, there might be seven, eight, or nine games owing for, which made 7s., 8s., or 9s., and after the game was over I had a trouble to get the money.

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50742. From whom?—From either of them. There were nine games played, and that represented 9s.; but whether it was five and four or six and three I do not know. I could not get the money in the room, and I followed them down into the bar, and there they sat talking together for some time. Then the dark man said to the fair man, "Pay up." Whether he said "Pay your share" or "Pay up" I do not know, but the dark man seemed to think that the fair one ought to pay his share. That is what I concluded from the conversation. After some time they left, and I thought I should never see them again. I was anxious about the money; but they came back again, and the dark man paid the money that was owing. I thanked him very much, I had a drink, and I do not remember seeing him again.

50743. The fair man I understand you to say is Platt?—Yes.

50744. That you have no doubt about?—No doubt about.

50745. The dark man is the man you said you had seen on occasions there?—Yes.

50746. What did you know about this dark man?—Nothing at all, only that he came there to play billiards twice or three times, and I had spoken to him once or twice.

50747. What did you say just now to the Chairman about Rowton House?—I thought he was watching somebody at Rowton House, because he would sit there sometimes before playing.

50748. He had not said anything to you about it?—No.

50749. Is Rowton House opposite?—Exactly opposite the billiard room window.

50750. When did the idea occur to you that he was watching Rowton House?—I can scarcely explain myself, but I had an idea in my own mind that he was watching somebody there, and that it was important to watch anybody going in or out.

50751. That idea occurred to you about October?—Yes, between October and Christmas.

50752. Has anybody ever mentioned this matter to you?—No.

50753. Not at all?—Yes, I have had a gentleman round at my place in King's Cross Road asking me if I had been marker at the Union Public-house, and I said yes.

50754. Did he mention anything to you about Rowton House?—No.

50755. Is this the first time you have said anything about Rowton House?—No, I made a statement, and in my statement I said I thought he was watching Rowton House.

50756. (*Chairman.*) Did the dark man play with anybody except Platt?—He might have had one or two games with other people. There were two tables there.

50757. He must, must he not; because you said on one occasion he did play with the fair man, and he came in several times?—Only to my memory, but I was not always in the billiard room. I am a silversmith by trade, but work fell off, and, as I have several children, I took over the billiard room to earn wages to assist me. Sometimes I did not get there till seven o'clock in the evening, but I left a deputy in the room, or a friend, who would see to the room for me during my absence at times.

50758. Did the dark man ever play with your friend?—He may have done, but not in my presence.

HARRY CHAPMAN, sworn.

50759. (*Chairman.*) You are Harry Chapman, of 72, Cornwall Road, Lambeth?—Yes.

50760. What is your business?—A newsagent.

50761. Have you got a shop at this place, Cornwall Road?—Yes.

50762. You sell newspapers?—Yes, tobacco and sweets.

50763. Have you been, during the last few years, doing any other work than that?—I have been a street bookmaker.

H. Chapman.

50764. Do you know Platt?—Yes.

50765. How long have you known him?—Since 1903, on and off.

50766. Where did you carry on your bookmaking

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operations in Lambeth?—In different parts of Lambeth.

50767. Where was your usual pitch?—In 1903, do you mean?

50768. Yes?—In Millman Place, Bloomsbury.

50769. Were you arrested? I think we have seen your name?—Yes.

50770. How many times?—A number of times—I have not kept count.

50771. Was it in your case that there was an appeal to Newington Quarter Sessions?—Yes.

50772. Your name has been sent to us as a witness who could throw light upon the suggestion that bookmakers in that part of the metropolis bribed the police. What have you to say about it?—Nothing much, only my own case.

50773. What was your own case?—I was summoned for frequenting Millman Place.

50774. Have you heard the allegations made by Platt against the police in the L Division?—I have heard that he alleged that they had been bribed.

50775. What do you say to that?—I have not had anything to do with that. I have never bribed the police.

50776. Did you know Constable Deed, who was afterwards dismissed from the force?—Yes, I knew he was dismissed.

50777. Was he the man who arrested you?—No; he summoned me.

50778. He was the man who summoned you, and he was the principal witness?—No—204 L. Deed was dismissed before my case came on for hearing.

50779. Then all you come forward to tell us is that you know nothing about the police having received money from yourself and others?—Only what I have heard.

(*Chairman.*) Do you, Mr. Platt, wish to ask this witness any questions, because I have no statement from the witness. His name was handed to the Commission, and we have asked him to come.

50780. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, Sir. All the transactions with the police were done with your late stepfather?—Yes.

50781. You know that at 72, Cornwall Road, you have had Deed in your shop?—Yes.

50782. You know it is compulsory with us in the L Division to give each and every one of these men on that special duty money?—I have heard so.

50783. You have known it yourself?—No, because I was only a clerk.

50784. In November, 1903, did you pay a fine of £15 6s. for one of your men?—Yes.

50785. Did you pay the money yourself?—I did.

50786. You know it is the usual thing for us men in the L Division to give this money?—I have heard it.

50787. You know everyone does it. You know that every man of my avocation does it?—I have heard of it.

50788. (*Chairman.*) I do not quite understand how you know it unless you have actually seen somebody give the money?—I have never seen it, but they say they have done it.

50789. Who say—the police?—No, the police do not say it.

50790. Then who say it?—Other bookmakers have said it.

50791. Other bookmakers have told you?—Yes.

50792. Have you seen any bookmaker give any sum of money to any policeman in that division?—No.

50793. Or in any other division?—No. I have only been in one division.

50794. Did you ever stand upon the pitch yourself?—Yes, every day.

50795. Has any policeman ever suggested to you that you should pay him anything?—No.

50796. Then, if it is a custom to pay something to the police, how is it that you have not done so?—Because I thought it was not worth while, and because there are so many bookmakers round there that they could not all escape.

50797. I do not quite understand your position. You come to tell us you believe that other bookmakers are in the habit, or have been in the habit, of paying money?—I have heard that they have been in the habit of doing it, but I have never seen it, and I have never done it.

50798. No policeman has ever suggested that you ought to do it?—No.

50799. And the only basis that you have for your opinion is that bookmakers have told you that they have paid money to the police?—Not exactly bookmakers, but other people in the street have said they have seen them in company with bookmakers.

50800. At any rate, you have never seen anything of the kind yourself?—No.

50801. You are often with other street bookmakers, I suppose?—Not now, but I have been in the past.

50802. In 1903 and 1904 you were active, as I gather from the questions?—Between November and January I was doing nothing, because I was waiting for my appeal to come on.

50803. You were a good deal with street bookmakers then talking to them?—No.

50804. Did you not know the others?—I knew them.

50805. You knew Platt?—He was nowhere near me.

50806. And the others?—Yes, I knew them by sight and by name, but I did not have much to do with them.

50807. You were acting for your stepfather?—Yes.

50808. What was his name?—Frank Ettwell.

50809. He had been arrested?—Yes.

50810. I thought his name was familiar to me. You were sometimes about with him?—I used to do it for him; I was only his clerk.

50811. Have you ever seen him with a policeman?—No.

50812. You have never seen him paying any money to policemen?—No, never.

50813. Did you keep his books?—He kept his own books.

50814. How long did you act for him?—Seven or eight years.

50815. And during all that time you yourself never paid anything to a policeman?—No.

50816. And never heard of your principal having done so?—I did not know what he did—I was only an employee.

50817. Do you suggest that he did so?—I could not tell you.

50818. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Who was your step-father?—Frank Ettwell.

50819. When did his business cease?—Last October, when he died.

50820. What are you doing now?—I have a newsagent's shop.

50821. Have you given up street bookmaking?—Yes—after his death.

50822. Then during all that time you were merely his subordinate?—Yes.

50823. In this appeal case Platt came and gave evidence, did he not?—Yes.

50824. Did he say anything then about having bribed the police?—Yes, to the Chairman, in his evidence.

50825. Had you heard anything of that before the case came on?—At the police court.

50826. I do not quite understand what you meant when you said you did not bribe the police or offer them money because you thought it was not worth while because you could not all escape. What did you mean by that? Did you mean they were taken up less often than you were?—The police were more after me than they were after them, so I had a good escape.

50827. You were not caught many times?—No, the others gave me warning of the approach of the police.

50828. Did you think that the other bookmakers were taking other means of escaping from the police?—No.

50829. They did not get off so well as you?—No.

50830. I do not yet quite understand what you meant by saying you could not all escape?—They took more

trouble to come for me than they did the other bookmakers.

50831. That would have been rather a reason for you to have paid them money, would it not?—It was against my grain to bribe the police.

50832. I suppose you knew the police who were engaged there on this work?—Yes. There were different men. Do you mean in this case when I was summoned?

50833. Yes?—They had had me in custody before.

50834. Did you know that the police were in the habit of turning out in disguise in order to catch bookmakers?—Yes; they have been out after me in disguise.

50835. So that you were awake to that?—Yes.

50836. Did you keep watch on the police station?—No; I could generally find out who were coming out.

50837. It looked as if the police in that Division were trying to catch bookmakers?—Yes.

50838. Had you ever heard any suggestion that the time of arrest was arranged?—No.

50839. In the gossip you heard you had not heard that?—No. When I was arrested I was taken away at once.

50840. Is that a system you know nothing about?—I have heard of it in this case, but not before.

50841. You never heard of any suggestion that they arranged the time?—No.

50842. You have only heard of what Platt has said?—Yes.

50843. I suppose you were afraid of the police?—Yes.

50844. (*Chairman.*) How many bookmakers do you think there were carrying on their avocation in Lambeth?—Lambeth is a big district. There were only two beside myself generally there.

50845. Were there a good many others in other parts of Lambeth?—Yes, in different parts.

50846. I am asking you these questions because you told me when I was examining you before there were a great many bookmakers. What did you mean by the words "great many"? Do you think there were 100 or 150?—No, not so many as that. There may have been a lot in the district. Lambeth is a big place. *H. Chapman.* 21 June 1907.

50847. It is. You were engaged in the business for seven or eight years, were you not?—Yes.

50848. Were you always on the same pitch?—I had to go away somewhere when the police were there.

50849. Had you opportunities of finding out who the other men engaged in arresting the bookmakers were?—Yes.

50850. You made no secret amongst yourselves as to what your business was?—No.

50851. How many bookmakers do you think were carrying on business there in 1903 and 1904?—I should say about a dozen all round.

(*Mr. Platt.*) May I ask the witness another question?

(*Chairman.*) You must put it through me, and I will put it if I think right.

50852. (*Mr. Platt.*) Was there another bookmaker of the name of Durant within a few yards of where this Mr. Chapman's late stepfather betted who gave the police money?—Yes.

50853. You never saw any money pass?—No.

50854. But you knew they gave them money?—I did not know. I heard so.

50855. (*Chairman.*) That does not carry it any further. You never saw this man Durant pay any money to the police?—No.

50856. And you never saw it in any book that was kept by you?—No. I did not keep the books.

50857. You never had to enter any payments of that kind in any book kept by you?—No. Mr. Ettwell kept his own books.

HARRY JONES, sworn.

50858. (*Chairman.*) You live at 151, Gray's Inn Road?—Yes.

50859. What is your business?—A bookmaker.

50860. That is your sole business?—No, not my sole business; I have a hand in another business at Covent Garden.

50861. That is an ordinary Covent Garden business?—Yes.

50862. How long have you been carrying on this business of a street bookmaker?—A matter of about seven years. I might tell you that I am not a street bookmaker now.

50863. Is that since the new Act has come into force?—Yes.

50864. But for seven years before this year you did carry on the business of a street bookmaker?—Yes.

50865. Are you a Londoner born and bred?—Yes.

50866. What is your age now?—32.

50867. What had you been doing before you commenced your business of a street bookmaker?—I was in business with my father.

50868. What kind of business?—In Covent Garden—in the fruit business.

50869. Did you some time ago make the acquaintance of Alfred James Platt?—Yes, I made the acquaintance of him.

50870. When did you first make his acquaintance?—I could not say to the date.

50871. The year?—I suppose I have known him about 18 months.

50872. From now?—Yes, about 18 months; it might be a month more or less one way or the other.

50873. That would be about the end of the year 1905?—Yes, about that.

50874. You never met him before that?—Not that I know of.

50875. Was it after Christmas, 1905, that you met him?—I cannot say for certain.

50876. How did you come to make his acquaintance?—The first time I met him, to my knowledge, was when I was having breakfast one morning at a place in Covent Garden. *H. Jones.*

50877. You got into conversation with him?—Yes.

50878. Was it a public-house?—No, a coffee shop.

50879. What took place between you?—Nothing—simply conversation over the breakfast table—nothing of any importance—talking racing matters and one or two other matters.

50880. Had he betted with you anywhere before that?—No.

50881. You found out that he was interested in racing matters like yourself?—Yes.

50882. That was your first meeting?—That was my first meeting with him.

50883. What did that lead to? Did it lead to anything like a friendship between you?—No, no particular friendship, except that we knew one another.

50884. Did you meet about Covent Garden?—I saw him about Covent Garden, and used to engage in conversation with him, principally on racing matters when we met, but not the slightest sign of friendship. I mean to say I never accompanied him in any pleasure outing or anything like that.

50885. Did you know Bob Fisher or Bill Fisher at that time?—I knew Bill Fisher, I had known Bill Fisher a matter of about four years, but I did not make the acquaintance of Bob Fisher until after Platt had severed his connection with them.

50886. But Bill Fisher you had known?—For about four or five years.

50887. Had you had any business dealings with Fisher before last year?—No, nothing at all.

50888. Not even made a bet with him or anything of that kind?—No.

50889. Did you know that he was a street bookmaker—Yes.

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50890. And you knew which part of London he carried on the business in?—Yes.

50891. Did you ever see him at it at all?—No.

50892. When did you have the first business deal of any kind with Bill Fisher or Bob Fisher?—The first deal that I had with Bill and Bob Fisher was after this man Platt severed his connection with them. He came to me in Covent Garden one Saturday morning and told me that he was in terrible trouble with regard to this man Platt running away with some money, and they did not know how to face the punters, and could I take him in hand in any way to see him through the thing as he did not wish to get a bad name. I beg your pardon, but I am telling you wrong. The brother Bill came to me on the Friday night and was inquiring if I knew where he could find Platt. I said "No, I did not think I did; I could not tell him." Then on the Saturday morning when I was at home Bob Fisher came to me and told me all about this man Platt running away with the money, and could I help him in any way to see the thing through as he did not wish to get a bad name with the punters. We talked over the matter; he said it was a money matter, and they wanted some £24 or £25 (I would not be certain of the amount), and could I put them right. I wrote them out a cheque immediately, and they went to cash it at the bank, and paid the deficiency of what Platt had left them short for his punters. Since then they have been in my employ, and they have made a book for me at the same place as they made a book for Platt and McCarthy.

50893. Near the "Sutton Arms"?—Yes.

50894. I gather from your dropping the name of "McCarthy" in your answer that you had heard of him also?—Yes.

50895. Do you know him personally?—Yes.

50895. How long have you known McCarthy?—I have known McCarthy a matter of 12 or 14 years.

50897. Had he been doing any street bookmaking with you?—No, he had been doing no street bookmaking with me.

50898. I think he has told us he did not do any street bookmaking before he had this partnership with Platt?—To my knowledge I do not think he did.

50899. We know that it was on the 23rd June that McCarthy ceased to be a partner with Platt. Perhaps you did not know that?—No, I did not.

50900. It was on the 30th June, at the end of another week, that Platt terminated his connection with the Fishers. Was it on Saturday, the 30th June, you saw him?—Saturday morning was the morning he came to me. I could not say whether it was the 30th June or not.

50901. I think the 30th June was a Saturday?—That was the day he came to me—on a Saturday. I will not say the date.

50902. I think that was the date on which he said Platt had gone off with the money. You have no note of the Saturday?—No.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It was a Saturday.

50903. (*Chairman.*) Bob Fisher continued business with Platt up to Saturday, the 30th June, and then he told the story of how Platt had gone off with the money. Then I suppose it must have been before the Saturday?—I should say it was on the Friday.

50904. Who came to you—Bob or Bill?—That was my first meeting with Bob Fisher.

50905. You had known Bill Fisher before?—Yes.

50906. When Bob Fisher came to you, did you know who he was?—I had heard of the brother Bob, and there was a bit of a likeness between them.

50907. Your story is that Bob Fisher came to you and said, "I am in great trouble," or words to that effect?—Yes.

50908. "Platt has gone off and we have £24 or £25 to pay"?—Yes.

50909. Where was this interview?—This interview took place at my house.

50910. That is in Gray's Inn Road?—No, where I was then living. That is a new address.

50911. Where were you living then?—22, Millman Street.

50912. You and Bob Fisher came to some arrangement? Yes, we came to some arrangement that he should work the connection for me.

50913. On what terms was he to work the connection for you?—I think the terms were that he got 50s. a week wages; I will not be certain now, but I think it was about 50s. to £3 a week; it was one of those two amounts.

50914. Was that for Bob Fisher?—Yes, that was for Bob Fisher.

50915. Was Bill to be in the concern at all?—You see, he worked another pitch just a bit away; but his papers were sent to his brother Bob, and then they were brought on to me by somebody who represented me.

50916. Then Bob Fisher and Bill Fisher were both your agents?—Yes.

50917. Only that you worked the thing through Bob Fisher?—Yes, Bob was the responsible party.

50918. The arrangement made then on the Saturday was that you were to pay Bob Fisher either 50s. or £3 a week?—Yes; I am not quite certain what they started on.

50919. Did you begin on the Monday?—Yes, but we did not make arrangements with regard to what the wages part of the programme should be until a little later on in the week, because I wanted to see first of all what the amount of the takings was, and whether it was worth while.

50920. The representation was that they were £24 or £25 short?—Yes.

50921. On Saturday you gave him a cheque for £20?—£20 something—not exactly £20.

50922. And he cashed that cheque?—Yes, he went to my bank and cashed it.

50923. So that he was able to meet the punters as arranged?—Yes.

50924. Then two or three days afterwards you arranged the wages?—Yes.

50925. As I understand it, from the first week in July down to the end of the year you employed the Fishers in this way?—Yes, to just about the end of the year.

50926. Did you have any trouble or dispute with them of any kind?—No.

50927. They settled up properly?—Yes, as properly as could be.

50928. Was the business fairly profitable?—I cannot say it was fairly profitable; I lost money, it is true, but I can guarantee that everything was carried on straightforwardly; it happened that people backed winners, but still that cannot be helped.

50929. You had other pitches and other businesses as well?—I had a pitch of my own. They were very unfortunate, but I may tell you that they acted straightforwardly in every way, or else I should not have stood them so long.

50930. No punters came to you to complain that they had not been paid?—No.

50931. You paid the wages and settled up with them, I suppose?—Yes.

50932. Until you terminated the connection?—Yes.

50933. You wish us to understand that, as far as you know, the Fishers were honest?—Very honest indeed.

50934. Did they keep any books?—Yes, they kept a book.

50935. Did you settle up with them? Did you settle up on each racing day or at the end of the week?—We settled up as regards the day's racing at the end of the day. You see, the slips were brought to me, I totalled up the amount that was on them, and I received the sum off them; if there was anything to be made up I gave it to them, and anything that came my way I kept. They entered up everything in their books.

50936. Either Bob or Bill Fisher came to you every day?—Yes.

50937. Which was it who came to you?—Bob.

50938. He came to your place?—Yes.

50939. Then he produced the slips?—Yes.

50940. Who wrote down the names of the punters, and the amount to be paid to the punters, if any?—Bob Fisher.

50941. In a book that he kept?—Yes.

50942. Then, of course, you asked for the money and he gave it to you?—Yes.

50943. Supposing at the end of the day there was a deficiency, what happened?—In what way?

50944. Supposing the amount of money he had on the table was less than the amount of money which he had received according to the slips?—If there was any deficiency he made it up—I mean to say there hardly was unless it was a matter of a shilling, or sixpence, or two shillings, or something like that.

50945. Let me make what is in my mind perfectly clear; I think you understand it, but I want to make it perfectly clear. The slips, of course, would show the amount of money he had received from the punters?—Yes.

50946. Or ought to have received from the punters?—Yes.

50947. Then he would produce the money he had in his pocket?—Yes.

50948. Unless he had allowed some punter to make a bet on credit the amount that he produced on the table ought to correspond with the amount of money which the punters had backed horses for?—Yes. As I tell you, the amount of money was there with the exception of a shilling, or there might be sixpence difference; but, taking the amount of money which they began to take when they were in my employ, if a shilling or sixpence or two shillings went wrong, it might be given back in the matter of change or something like that, or, a man giving him 10s. for a bet, he might only get 9s.

50949. Did you take the money from Bob Fisher?—Yes.

50950. When were the punters to be paid?—They were to be paid at night time and the next day.

50951. And you gave Bob Fisher the money to meet the proper demands of the punters?—Yes, if there was anything short—if we had a losing day.

50952. If it was not a losing day he kept enough money to pay the punters, and you took the balance?—Yes.

50953. Supposing there was £5 to the good, you would take the £5 and leave him enough money to pay the punters that had won?—Yes.

50954. Did he ever say, "I have paid so much for commission"?—We had two men who used to bring their papers from a place, and we used to allow them so much a week, or rather so much in the pound for the takings.

50955. Who paid the men this commission?—Bob Fisher paid them, but I allowed it to him on the Saturday; it was a weekly affair; it only showed on the Saturday.

50956. Were there any other expenses which were allowed for at the end of the week?—No. The only expenses which we allowed for was "lookers-out."

50957. What did they come to every week—what was the average?—It would average from about 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day each, and an extra 1s. on the Saturday, or something like that.

50958. Was any allowance made in respect of standing drinks to anybody?—No, I did not allow that.

50959. Bob never claimed anything of that kind?—No.

50960. Was there any allowance for any other expenses?—No.

50961. Not for "tecs," for instance?—No.

50962. Or "coppers"?—No.

50963. Did Bob Fisher ever tell you he had been put to any expense in having to bribe policemen or detectives?—No.

50964. Never heard of it?—No, I never bothered about it; I mean to say it was never put to me, and that was the finish of it.

50965. Did you yourself have any occasion to make any payments to policemen?—No, never at all. I might tell you that I paid £235 myself in fines last year, so it does not look as though any bribery took place there.

50966. £235?—£235, to the best of my recollection, I paid for fines last year.

50967. Were those all summonses?—No, on arrests.

50968. How many times were you arrested?—To the amount of £5 each time.

50969. That 47 arrests?—Yes, and I tell you I was taken more times than I had my dinner; in fact, it was wonderful that I was ever there at all.

50970. And yet you kept it up till Christmas time?—Yes, I kept it up until the new Act. I might tell you that those arrests were not all single arrests. There was a man I had working for me, and sometimes he was taken, and sometimes I was taken. When I could get away I got away, and when he could get away he got away.

50971. But you yourself were arrested 47 times?—No, I say between us; the major portion of them would be mine; it would not be more than four or five times for him.

50972. You may as well tell us his name, because we can get it in another way?—Isbell is his name.

50973. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Where was his address?—Just off Theobald's Road.

50974. In what police division is that?—Bow Street—the E Division.

50975. (*Chairman.*) Have you at any time ever given money to the police?—No.

50976. Has it ever been suggested that you should do so? Did it occur to you, being arrested in this way, that you might soften their hostility to you?—No.

50977. Have you ever been in a public-house with any one of them?—I might tell you that on one or two occasions when I have been to a music hall I may have met somebody there enjoying the entertainment, and spoken to them, but nothing further.

50978. Did you know any of the detectives? You got to know those who arrested you, at any rate?—Yes, I had to know them.

50979. You say when you saw them in a public-house you saw those who had arrested you?—I hardly ever saw them in a public-house.

50980. A place of amusement?—I went there, and no doubt they were there on the same errand. That is where I generally met them if I met anybody at all.

50981. Were you on good terms, or did they speak to you?—Nodded—a nodding acquaintance.

50982. Do you remember reading about Platt's evidence before the Commission in October last?—Yes.

50983. Do you remember what day of the week it was that Platt gave his evidence?—No, I do not.

50984. I suggest to you that it was Thursday, the 18th October. Do you think it was that date?—I cannot tell you. I read it in the usual way, and never took any notice.

50985. You read it in an evening paper?—Yes.

50986. Did you know it was the Platt you had been in business with?—I have had no business with Platt.

50987. You took over his business?—I took over his business, but I have had no business with him.

50988. You did not see Platt at all in the transaction?—No. I saw him a little time afterwards, but never mentioned anything to him.

50989. The arrangement made with Bob Fisher in the way you have described was made quite independently of Platt?—Yes.

50990. Did you see Bob Fisher on the Thursday evening after the evidence which Platt had given had appeared in the evening papers?—I cannot say for certain whether I saw him, but I may have done; I mean you are taking my memory back.

50991. I agree. I am not suggesting anything against your memory. I am only trying to find out what you know about the matter to lead up to another question. Did you see Bob Fisher or Bill Fisher after Platt had given his evidence?—I may have done, but I cannot say on that night.

50992. Did you see him soon after?—I usually saw him at night time, but I cannot say I saw him on that particular night.

50993. Did you see him soon after?—Yes.

50994. Did you have any conversation with Bob Fisher about Platt's evidence?—It might have been a topic of conversation as regards the evidence, but nothing in particular.

50995. Was anything said as to Platt having written

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down some of the names of some of the constables?—No.

50996. Did Fisher say anything about any entries in his books?—No, not to me.

50997. Did he say it to anybody?—Not that I know of.

50998. You are making a full disclosure to us, are you, of all you know about it?—That is all I know. I never had any business with Platt. I have never bribed the police in any way, and, as I tell you, my record should very nearly prove that.

50999. As far as I know, there is no attack made upon your statement, and your record certainly confirms it?—All I can say is if I did they did not take much notice.

51000. You are certain that at an interview with Bob Fisher after Platt had given his evidence Fisher did not say anything to you as to his having books which contained entries?—No.

51001. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What was this interview about?—What interview do you mean?

51002. You said Fisher did come to you, and that you did have a conversation with Fisher about Platt?—It was not a particular conversation, like. I might say to him, "What do you think of that case to-day?" or something like that.

51003. (*Chairman.*) What I understand you to say is that you did see Bob Fisher every day?—I saw Bob Fisher every day. He did not call by appointment.

51004. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What did you say about this case? You knew it was going on, of course?—I knew what the evidence was according to what I had read in the paper, but we made it no topic of conversation except that we might say "What do you think of that case?" or something like that. There was no particular conversation. If you ask me to tell you particularly what was said, I cannot tell you. It was only in the course of conversation, like. I suppose everybody who was interested in racing, when this evidence was in the paper, would pass a remark of some kind.

51005. You do not know what in particular he said to you?—No, I cannot remember. I suppose he would say, "What do you think of this?" or "Platt's business," or something like that.

51006. (*Chairman.*) You had seen, of course, that Fisher's name had been brought into the matter by Platt?—Yes, I had seen that.

51007. I will not tell you what Platt did say about the G Division, but he did tell us he employed some men called Fisher?—Yes.

51008. You knew pretty well, therefore, that the men referred to by Platt were the Fishers that you were employing?—Yes.

51009. You knew that?—Yes.

51010. Did you notice that Platt had written down the names of some of the constables?—How should I know it? It had nothing to do with me.

51011. You had read the account in the evening newspapers, I understand?—Yes.

51012. You had seen the names of the Fishers. Did you also notice that Platt had written down the names of some of the constables who were alleged to have received money?—Yes, I read that in the paper.

51013. You knew then that the allegation was that one of the Fishers had been paying money to some constables whose names were written down?—Yes, I could see that by reading it.

51014. Did you and Bob Fisher have no conversation about that? Did Fisher deny it?—He certainly denied it.

51015. I thought a moment ago you told me you had nothing except a very passing conversation?—As I tell you, you are taxing my memory with a thing, and I had so much business of my own to do that I did not have time to bother about theirs very much.

51016. It did not happen every day. You have told us you did not bribe the police at all?—I did not.

51017. You were employing the Fishers. Did it not strike you as rather odd that Platt should say that the Fishers had on his account been paying money to the police?—It might have struck me as odd, but I did not take any notice.

51018. Do you mean to say when you met Fisher nothing was said about it? I am not suggesting there is anything wrong in your talking about it, or that you said anything wrong?—I tell you I cannot remember anything except a passing conversation.

51019. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You say Fisher denied it. What did he deny?—I might have said to him, "Is this right, Bob?" or something like that, and he would say "No, a lot of rot."

51020. He did say that?—No, I cannot say that he did.

51021. (*Chairman.*) See if you cannot remember a little more about it. Bob Fisher was your servant; you had taken over Platt's business in the sense that you had paid his debts, and then you suddenly read in the papers that Platt said that your agent or servant, Bob Fisher, had been bribing the police for him. You say you saw an account in the papers, and therefore you knew that Platt had written down the names of the men whom Bob Fisher had bribed on his account?—As I tell you, it was in the course of conversation, but I cannot tell you exactly what took place. As far as I am concerned, I know that they never had anything off me for the police, and I have never bribed the police in my own division.

51022. I am not concerned with that for the moment, but I want you to refresh your memory by pondering a little as to this conversation. It does not strike me as the sort of thing as to which a man would have a passing conversation. If it had been some other bookmaker whom you had never met who had made the statement I could understand a passing conversation about it, but here was your own man Bob Fisher who had been acting for Platt?—Yes, I knew that. As I tell you, in the course of conversation, I might have said "Is this right, Bob?" and he might have said "It is a lot of rot," and finished up with that. I had other business to do. I never spoke much on the business except that when I read it I did not take much notice. I thought it was a lot of rot myself.

51023. What was rot?—Platt's evidence.

51024. Then you had never heard of any bookmakers bribing the police?—Not that I know of.

51025. Have you ever heard that these things take place?—No, not with any of the bookmakers that I became acquainted with.

51026. You became acquainted with a good many, I suppose?—Not a great many. When my work was done for the evening I was off home except once and again I would go to a music-hall. I never mixed with any bookmakers very much.

51027. Were there many in the E Division carrying on that business?—No, there were not many near me. There were some on the other side of Covent Garden way, but none near me, and you see they were at work at the same time as I was so we had not much chance of getting together at all.

51028. Did you know any of the C.I.D. men in the G Division?—I knew them, a nodding acquaintance, and may have spoken to them when I was inside the station, but not further.

51029. Do you know Leach?—No, I do not know Leach.

51030. Or Laing?—You see he was in a different Division to me.

51031. I asked you about the G Division, and I understand you did know them to nod to?—Not in that Division.

51032. Only in the E Division?—I know some in the E Division.

51033. Am I to take it you did not know any of the constables or the C.I.D. men, plain clothes men, or uniformed men in the G Division?—No, with the exception that I knew Laing when in uniform; but that is a matter of nine or ten years ago, I believe.

51034. Do you know Wright?—No, I do not know him.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Platt, do you wish to ask this witness any questions? We told you we would investigate the matter and we have brought Jones here?

51035. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, Sir. You used to meet the brothers Fisher morning and night?—When do you mean?

51036. Each morning and night?—When they were working for me in the streets, do you mean?

51037. Yes?—No, I met them of a night time and not morning and night.

51038. On the night that my evidence was published in the papers ——?—Half a minute. Don't you shout at me, please.

51039. On the night that my evidence was published in the papers did you have a communication with Robert Fisher?—No, I did not. Did I have a communication with Robert? I cannot say I had a communication. I have just told the Chairman I may have had a conversation, but I cannot say the date.

51040. Robert Fisher came and told you that Laing and Leach had been to him?—Nothing of the kind.

51041. On their pitch?—He never told that to me.

51042. (*Chairman.*) Did Fisher tell you that Laing and Leach had come to him on his pitch?—Not to me.

51043. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) To whom?—I do not know who to. He did not tell it to me.

51044. (*Chairman.*) You say he did not tell you?—No.

51045. (*Mr. Platt.*) In the morning early you told another witness, McCarthy, that they had been to him, and what a fine thing I had done?—I told McCarthy? I say that I did not. I may have said to McCarthy that it was a fine thing you had done, but as regards telling him that Leach and Laing, or whatever the gentlemen's names are, had been to him, I could not tell him because I did not know.

51046. Was anybody sent to stop the Fishers going or to watch the Fishers going to Messrs. Wontner's, the solicitors?—Not to my knowledge.

51047. Therefore the meeting on the bridge as the officers proposed ——?—Look here, I know nothing about the meeting as the officers proposed, so you must not ask me any questions about it.

51048. You never told Richard McCarthy that these officers had been to these men on their pitch?—No, I tell you I never told him because I did not know.

51049. You did not know?—I did not know.

51050. What was the cause of your taking the pitch over?—The cause of my taking the pitch over was the man came to me and told me the position you had left him in.

51051. Did you find the money for this man?—I do not know that I particularly found the money.

51052. Did you find his share?—No, I do not know that I particularly found the money for his share. On various occasions I have lent him money, but not for the purposes of bookmaking.

(*Chairman.*) When you say "this man," do you mean McCarthy?

51053. (*Mr. Platt.*) Yes. I mean that each and every one of these books this man in the box had seen every night and morning, or at night, in the presence of these men?—How could I see them if they were in your possession?

51054. On Saturday, the 30th June, you know that you were in my company with McCarthy in a certain public-house in Covent Garden?—Yes, very likely. Half a minute, before you go any further. I do not recollect that that would be the 30th June, but it may have been.

51055. You knew that I had always tried to stop the Fishers, you knew I always said their expenses were too heavy, and your opinion was asked what should be done?—That I know nothing about.

51056. Did you not know that I was not going to give them a penny of that money on that Saturday?—No, I did not.

51057. Was I not within a hundred yards of you when Bill Fisher came to you for me?—Not that I know of.

51058. Do you not know what answer you gave Bill?—No, I gave Bill no answer at all. I certainly saw Bill, but, as regards the other, I do not remember it at all.

51059. Do you remember there was a telegram sent to a certain address saying that I was not going to pay a penny?—No, I do not know anything about such a telegram.

51060. The telegram might be produced?—The telegram might be produced, but that does not go to show that I know anything about it.

51061. It was through your knowing all the under current, through your knowing as much as I did myself, that you took the Fishers over?—Nothing of the kind.

51062. You know that McCarthy and myself had paid nearly £60 bad debts for the Fishers, and you got it for £20?—I tell you I know nothing of the kind. You keep saying I know, but I know nothing of the kind.

51063. You know by the conversation that morning that if they had done it to you you would have kept every penny?—I might tell you I never carry on my business in that sort of way, and anybody who knows me will tell you that I never did any dirty action of any kind. That was one of my principal names—that I never did anything of that kind. I never invited anybody to rob anybody.

51064. Is that the reason that you took the Fishers over?—No. They came and told me the position they were in, and they said they had a fine prospect of working the connection, and I advanced them the money. I did not know there was any advancing to be done till he mentioned it. He said there was £24 or £25 owing, and I gave him a cheque to put it right.

51065. Have you never given a uniformed man or a C.I.D. man money?—No.

51066. Your own words "back to my face"?—My own words "back to your face" is what you are putting up. You will say anything.

51067. Thank you, Mr. Jones?—Thank you, Mr. Platt.

51068. You never gave Sergeant Hancock money?—I never gave Sergeant Hancock a penny in my life.

51069. Has not he been greedy?—I have never given the man anything, so I do not know whether he is greedy.

51070. Do you know or will you not know?—I do not know.

51071. How much did you subscribe to the testimonial that was presented 18 months ago?—Who to?

51072. I do not want to mention the officer's name. Is it a usual thing for you to give a little bit to an officer's testimonial?—I will tell you one thing about it. I do not know whether it is a usual thing, but there was a testimonial got up for a man who was leaving the force, and to the best of my recollection I gave a sovereign; there was a card handed round.

51073. You never gave the officer anything?—I did not give it to the officer. I gave it to the man who was collecting for it.

51074. (*Chairman.*) Why did you give a sovereign towards this testimonial?—You see, the tradesmen in the neighbourhood gave a sovereign, or something like that; it was a testimonial to present a man with a watch.

51075. In the Covent Garden district in the E Division, where you carry on your business?—Yes.

51076. I understand your answer to Mr. Platt's suggestion is that you subscribed as the other people did?—Yes. I never gave it to the man. The man who was out with the subscription card asked me if I would like to give anything, and I said "Yes."

(*Mr. Platt.*) It was only a bookmakers' testimonial.

51077. (*Chairman.*) Is that so? Was the testimonial got up by bookmakers?—No, it was got up absolutely by tradespeople. I could give you the names of various tradespeople who gave money.

51078. What did the officer do to secure such respect as to give him a testimonial?—He was a man who had done a lot of good service in the force; he had been there, I believe, a fair length of time, 25 years or something like that, and they made a collection to give him a gold watch and chain, and they came round in this way.

51079. What kind of duty had he been doing at Covent Garden?—He was a detective.

51080. What rank?—He was a sergeant. There were big accounts in all the papers at the time he was leaving the force.

51081. Do you mean as a detective officer he had been useful in preventing robberies from your stalls or shops?—Yes, he had done a lot of good service with regard to robberies of all kinds; and there was a full

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account of it in the papers, so you can guess he was a man of a bit of note.

51082. How many people subscribed?—That I cannot tell you.

51083. Fifty?—I could not say.

51084. You say they were giving him a watch and that you subscribed a sovereign. Subscriptions from 50 or 60 people would go a good distance towards that testimonial?—I cannot tell you exactly the amount that was subscribed for the testimonial, but I saw the watch and chain, because it was presented to him at a concert.

51085. Mr. Platt has suggested to you that you were financing McCarthy before the 30th June?—On various occasions I have lent McCarthy money as a friend. He has said to me, "Harry" (he knows me very well), "I want to borrow a pound or a couple of pounds," or something like that, and I have lent it to him.

51086. Before he went into this street bookmaking business?—Yes, years before.

51087. Nothing to do with that?—Nothing to do with that at all.

51088. From the beginning of May to the 30th June did you lend him any money?—I cannot say I did. I think on one occasion I lent him £5.

51089. What for?—I would not ask him the question.

51090. Nothing to do with your being a secret partner of McCarthy or of Platt?—I was no secret partner. As I told you, I had no business with them.

51091. The suggestion is, apart from yourself, that Platt and McCarthy entered into a partnership to carry on a bookmaking business in the G Division, and that they employed Bob and Bill Fisher as their agents?—Yes.

51092. The suggestion now is that you were behind Platt and McCarthy in that matter?—No.

51093. Then I do not quite understand why you paid £20 because Platt made default in payment?—I paid the £20 because the brothers Fisher were in trouble, and I thought it was worth it, because I should get my money back.

51094. But you were not a friend of theirs in any sense then?—I was a bit acquainted with Bill Fisher, but, as I told you, I did not know anything of Bob. At the time Bob came to me he was in terrible trouble, like a man would be who had to meet a lot of people with no money, and he said, "Put me right in this matter, and we will settle the matter."

51095. Is it a common thing among bookmakers to take over a pitch or to take over a business, or call it what you like, in that way?—I have often heard of plenty of men taking over a pitch, but I have never heard the conditions under which they have taken them on.

51096. We have it in this case that Platt and McCarthy took over somebody else's pitch from the Fishers or helped the Fishers; I am not sure that they were not running it on their own account. You have never heard of a transaction apart from that, have you?—No, I have never known the conditions, but I have often heard of their taking over one another's pitches.

51097. Those are the suggestions made by Mr. Platt. Mr. Muir, would you like to ask the witness any question?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) No, Sir.

51098. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Do you know that Fisher went to Messrs. Wontner and told them about this business?—Yes, I knew that he went and saw Messrs. Wontner.

51099. Did he tell you he was going to see Messrs. Wontner?—Yes, he did a good time after the case was first started.

51100. You mean after we had begun to hear about Platt?—Yes.

51101. I suppose you have followed in the papers the proceedings that have taken place before us?—Sometimes I have picked a paper up and read it, and sometimes not. I never took much interest in it.

51102. What did Fisher tell you? He told you he was going to Messrs. Wontner?—Yes.

51103. What did he tell you he was going there for?—Nothing particular; he simply said, "I will go to Messrs. Wontner"—they wanted him. I did not know which side it was on.

51104. You remember his saying that he was going to Messrs. Wontner?—I remember on one occasion his saying he was going to Messrs. Wontner.

51105. Why did he tell you that?—I do not know why he told me; I do not know why he should say it.

51106. Did you not know what he was going to Messrs. Wontner about? You knew about the case?—Yes, I knew about the case.

51107. What did he tell you he wanted to tell Messrs. Wontner?—He never told me anything that he wanted to tell Messrs. Wontner. As I tell you, I had no interest in the case at all.

51108. I understand you knew what was going on?—Yes, I knew what was going on by what I read.

51109. And I think you knew at that time what Platt had said about bribing the police?—By reading the papers.

51110. I suppose Fisher said something about it?—The only thing I remember his saying was, "A lot of rot," or something like that.

51111. Was that the time he told you he was going to Messrs. Wontner?—No, that was before; that was when the first reading of the case came out.

51112. How soon after that did he tell you he was going to Messrs. Wontner?—I cannot remember.

51113. Cannot you recall the time?—No, I cannot remember the day or the time. I should not think it would be far from the first opening of the case, but as to the day I cannot tell you.

51114. Did you know that he wrote to Messrs. Wontner?—No, I cannot say that I did.

51115. Where are you living?—I live at 151, Gray's Inn Road.

51116. Where does Robert Fisher live?—I believe he lives in Northampton Buildings, but I cannot tell you the number.

51117. Have you seen Platt at all lately?—I have seen him on one or two occasions in Covent Garden Market.

51118. Have you spoken to him?—Yes, and had a drink with him.

51119. Have you told him anything about this case?—I told him I thought he had made rather a mess of it the way he has been going on.

51120. In what way had he made a mess of it?—I cannot tell you exactly, but the way he has been going on I thought he had made a mess of it.

51121. Did Fisher tell you what had happened after he had been to Messrs. Wontner?—No.

51122. Did you know that Fisher was coming here to give evidence?—Yes.

51123. Did he tell you what he was going to say?—No, he never told me what he was going to say.

51124. He did not tell you that he was going to deny the statements of Platt?—No.

51125. (*Chairman.*) How long ago is it since you had a conversation with Platt about this matter; I mean about his evidence before the Commission and his attack on the police?—Saturday morning is the usual time that he comes to Covent Garden, and we have gone to have a drink or a cup of coffee, or something like that. The last meeting I suppose would be three weeks or a month ago.

51126. Did he ask you whether you were going to give evidence before us?—No, he never asked if I was going to give evidence, because I had no idea that I was going to give evidence.

51127. Not four weeks ago?—No, in fact I was thunderstruck when I received the letter asking me to be here.

51128. At that conversation about a month ago, was this matter referred to; was his attack on the police mentioned between you?—No. It was referred to in this way, that I hoped I was not brought into the case, simply because I am in business, and I am not seeking notoriety in the papers; the next thing that happens is it interferes with my business greatly.

51129. Then the matter was referred to at Covent Garden?—It was referred to. I said I hoped I was not brought into the case, as I did not want my name bandied about.

51130. Who started that topic of conversation? Did

he or did you?—I think he began it, but I would not be certain as regards that.

51131. You think he began it?—Yes, but that I would not be positive about.

51132. Was it at that conversation that you said to him that he had made a mess of it?—No.

51133. At which conversation was it that you used the words "You have made a mess of it"?—A little after the case came out—a month or five weeks, or something like that.

51134. That would be in November or December last. On October 18th Platt gave his evidence here. You say it was five or six weeks after that?—About that.

51135. You told him, "You have made a mess of it"?—I said, "You have made a nice mess of it, Alf," or "You have made a mess of it, Alf."

51136. How had he made a mess of it? What did you mean by your observation?—I meant to say I thought it was a lot of rot the man going on with such a thing as that.

(*Mr. Platt.*) You knew what the Fishers had gone and said and done.

(*Chairman.*) Sit down, Mr. Platt.

(*The Witness.*) As I tell you, I thought the man had made a lot of rot of it as regards what he had been saying. I said, "Alf, you have made a mess of it, have you not?" but nothing more. I was going through Lincoln's Inn Fields on my way home, and I met him; he said "Good morning," and I said "Good morning." He said, "What do you think of the case?" I said, "You have made a nice mess of it," and walked on.

51137. (*Chairman.*) Did you mean he had not put his case forward well?—I meant that he had gone and made a lot of statements that I thought were not true.

51138. That is not making a mess of the case, necessarily?—If a man goes making a lot of statements which you think are not true you think he has made a mess of it.

51139. Did you think by that there was nothing in it at all, and that he had been guilty of a great blunder in coming to complain of the police at all?—That was my opinion.

51140. Is that what you meant?—That was my opinion.

51141. You see making a mess of it is rather a thing with a double meaning, is it not, under the circumstances?—Yes.

51142. You understand that, do you not?—Yes, I understand that.

51143. If you meant that he had been telling a pack of lies, that was rather an odd phrase to use, was it not?—It is not an uncommon phrase—making a mess of it—but I meant he had made a mess of it by appearing in such a thing and giving evidence which I thought was not right. I could not think for the life of me he could have been thinking what he was doing of.

51144. I can understand your saying that if you meant that he had made a mess of it by coming before the Commission and telling a pack of lies?—I did mean that.

51145. Did you mean that?—Yes, I did mean that, and I mean it now.

51146. But it seems to me it is rather an odd phrase to use, "You have made a mess of it," in order to express that notion?—It is rather an odd phrase, but I may tell you when you are talking in the street like that you do not define yourself too well, do you?

51147. I do not know. You had been following the case, I understand; you had read the report; and you knew, for instance, that Platt had allowed his wife to get hold of a book and burn it?—Yes, I read that.

51148. Was it in reference to that incident you used the phrase, "You have made a nice mess of it"?—No, it was not in reference to that incident.

51149. If it was not with reference to that incident was it with reference to his conduct in the case altogether?—It was with reference to his conduct in the case altogether.

51150. The way in which he put his case, do you mean?—No, the way in which he got up and said these things which, in my own mind, were not true.

51151. What you wish me to understand you meant to convey to Platt by those words was that he had been telling a lot of lies to us?—I thought he had been making a great blunder.

51152. How had he been making a blunder here? To come and perjure himself in this Court is not a thing which you would describe as a blunder, is it?—As I tell you, I did not believe the evidence I had read.

51153. You think it was a blunder for him to come. Is that what you mean?—I will put it in that way.

51154. It is something worse than a blunder; it is a crime, is it not?—I do not know whether you make it a crime, but, as I tell you, I do not believe it to be true.

51155. The form of words you used was, "You have made a nice mess of it"?—Yes, they would be about the words.

51156. Was that the only conversation which you had about the matter?—Yes.

51157. Until the conversation four weeks ago?—We have met on several occasions, but we may not have spoken on the case.

51158. When you met a month ago you told him "I hope I shall not be mixed up with it"?—Yes.

51159. What made you say that?—I thought this man would most likely mention my name.

51160. It was six months afterwards. Had Platt ever said that he had mentioned your name?—No.

51161. What made you think that you might have something to do with the case?—I thought in giving some of that evidence he might have mentioned my name, or something like that, saying that after the Fishers had disconnected with him they had gone to a man of the name of Jones. I thought he might have mentioned my name, and I said to him, "Alf, I do not want to be brought into the case."

51162. You did not say that in the preceding interview when you told him he had made a mess of it?—No, in the preceding interview I did not say that; it never dawned on me. As I tell you, I was in a bit of a hurry to get home, and the conversation was not more than two or three minutes.

51163. What did not dawn upon you?—It never crossed my mind that I should have anything to do with the case at all.

51164. That was in December?—Yes.

51165. What made you think four weeks ago that you might be brought in?—I do not know what made me think of it, but I know I mentioned it at the time. I said, "I hope you do not draw me into it," because I had an idea that he might mention my name in the course of his evidence.

51166. You were not afraid that the Fishers would draw you into it?—I am not frightened of being drawn into it at all except for the inconvenience of my work.

51167. I mean you did not fear that the Fishers might bring you into it?—No, I did not wish to be drawn into it at all.

51168. I cannot understand why you said to Platt, "I hope I am not drawn into it"?—I did mention it, because I thought he would mention my name.

51169. Did you not know that your name had been mentioned?—No, I did not.

51170. You are certain you did not know it?—I am certain that I did not know my name had been mentioned.

51171. This conversation took place you say a month ago?—I will not say a month ago, but within about a month.

51172. I call your attention to the fact that on the 17th April, which is just about two months ago, Fisher said, "That is my present employer." I said, "We have heard of him before." Fisher said, "That is right." Then I said, "He has given it up because it is so expensive.—(A) No, he is still betting. (Q) What is his name?—(A) Mr. Henry Jones, 151, Gray's Inn Road"?—But that was not in any paper.

51173. I do not know that; but you did not know that it was mentioned?—No.

51174. The Assistant Secretary points out to me that at an earlier stage your name had been mentioned in the cross-examination of Platt by Mr. Muir, the learned counsel for the police?—I only took the paper for it, and I did not see it in the paper.

51175. What Platt told Mr. Muir was this, in effect,

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that when Platt terminated his connection on the 30th June with Fisher, he, Platt, had left Fisher enough to go on with, and then Fisher, a day or two after, arranged that a mutual friend should take over the pitch. The mutual friend there referred to was yourself?—I cannot say about that. I cannot tell you what conversation there was, but that is what I told him at the time.

51176. I may have to come back to that point again. It was some considerable time ago, at the beginning of the year, that reference was made to the mutual friend. Then again on the 45th day, that is the 17th April, your name is mentioned. You were seeing Platt several times in the course of this case?—Yes.

51177. If I am to believe your evidence, you said to him, apropos of nothing, "I hope my name will not be brought into the case"?—Yes, I did say to him "I hope my name is not brought into the case."

51178. Was that an aimless remark? What made you think your name would be brought into the case?—I thought Platt might mention my name.

51179. He had in fact, or the Fishers had?—That I did not know. I thought he might mention my name, and I did not want him to mention my name. I said to him, "I hope you do not bring my name into it, Alf," simply because I did not want him to mention my name.

51180. I cannot myself quite understand why you should have made that observation. It was months after the case had started?—Yes, that is true. You see, I did not know that my name had been mentioned, and I did not want him to mention it, so I said, "I hope you do not bring me into the case. "

51181. (*Chairman.*) When we adjourned you remember I had been asking you about the interview you had with Platt a month ago?—Yes.

51182. You had said, "I hope I shall not be brought into the matter," or words of that kind?—Yes.

51183. Now I want you to come back to the conversation that you had just after Platt had given his evidence before us. Remember I told you it was on Thursday, the 18th October that Platt had given his evidence. You remember reading Platt's evidence, and you said, quite properly, you could not remember what he did say. At that time (on Thursday, the 18th October) Bob and Bill Fisher were still in your service?—Yes.

51184. You told me that you generally saw them every evening on racing days?—Yes.

51185. They brought you the slips?—Yes.

51186. You also told me that you remembered Bob Fisher referring to Platt's evidence, and that you said "Rot," or something like that?—No, he remarked that.

51187. Was that, do you think, on the Thursday night, the night of the day upon which Platt had given evidence here?—I could not say whether it would be on that particular Thursday night.

51188. Did Fisher refer to the fact that his name had appeared in the paper?—I read that.

51189. I know you told me that you had read Fisher's evidence in the paper, and that Platt had written down the names of some of the officers whom Fisher said he had bribed?—I do not remember whether that was in the account of the case or not—like the first day that the case opened—I do not remember whether Platt had mentioned the names of the officers he had bribed.

51190. He did not mention any names, but he wrote down some names. I thought you told me that you had read that, and that you remembered that?—Is that the first time? If it was the first time, I must have remembered it.

51191. At any rate, that was present to your mind when Fisher referred to the matter?—Yes.

51192. Did Fisher seem concerned at all about it, or did he seem to mind about it?—No.

51193. Although his name had been mentioned?—No, he did not seem to take too much notice.

51194. Were you at all concerned in the matter? Did it occur to you that it might have an influence on your business or might affect your arrangement with Fisher?—No, it did not occur to my mind at all.

51195. Did Fisher consult you as to what he ought to do?—No.

51196. Did he tell you whether he had done anything?—No.

51197. And you were not sufficiently interested to make further inquiry about the matter?—I had no interest at all in the matter.

51198. I thought you told me something about his having gone to Messrs. Wontner?—That was later.

51199. Do you mean a day or two later?—A little after—I will not say whether it was a day or two—it might have been a week. I know on one occasion he did go to Messrs. Wontner; he told me he was going to Messrs. Wontner.

51200. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) He said he was going to Messrs. Wontner?—Yes.

51201. (*Chairman.*) Did he tell you whether he was going to write to them before he went to them or not?—No.

51202. Did he tell you he was going to write to the Commission?—No.

51203. Do you know that he did write to the Commission on the very 18th October? Have you ever heard that from him subsequently?—No, I have not heard that he wrote to the Commission. He never told me that. He may have written, but he never told me that he had.

51204. Did you see him on the Friday and on the Saturday of that week? Did you generally have a settling up at the end of the week?—No, it was purely a daily settlement.

51205. Not quite, because I think you told me that certain matters were left over always until the Saturday?—That was for about two weekly people; that was all. That would come in like with the ordinary Saturday's business.

51206. After Platt had given his evidence, do you remember whether there was any conversation about the case?—No, I do not remember any conversation.

51207. Did he not say he had written to Messrs. Wontner on the Friday?—He never told me so.

51208. The matter was entirely dropped between you?—Yes. I told you the interest in the case with me died out.

51209. The interest in the case with you died out?—I mean to say I was not interested.

51210. The interest you took in the case died out?—When I say the interest I mean to say I read it and that is all. I took no interest in it.

51211. You had what you call a passing conversation, a matter of a few words, and then your interest in the case died out?—As far as I was concerned, because I never asked him any questions on the case; he came up at night time, did his work, I settled with him, and away he went.

51212. Only a very short time after that you had the conversation that I have asked you about, in which you said to Platt, "You have made a nice mess of it, Alf"?—I said to him, "You have made a mess of it," not taking it in any particular——

51213. I am not going back to that, but your interest had not entirely died out?—I had no interest; it was nothing to do with me.

51214. You wish us to understand that beyond that conversation on the night on which the evidence had been given in which Fisher referred to Platt's evidence as "What rot," or something of that kind, nothing further took place between you and Fisher?—No, only the remark passed that he was going to Messrs. Wontners, the solicitors. That was all.

51215. Was that said to you the first time?—No, later on.

51216. That is all that passed between you and Fisher about it?—That is all.

51217. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Did you know that Fisher went to the Clerkenwell Police Station?—No, I did not.

51218. You have followed the case in the papers, have you not?—Yes, sometimes. I generally read my paper when I go to bed at night, but sometimes I have been tired and read something, and not got as far as that.

51219. Do you know what Fisher's account has been to us? You have heard what he has said?—In what way?

51220. He has told us the reason why there were entries in the books of "Tecs 10s." was that he had

been told by Platt to put that down in order to mislead McCarthy. Did you know that?—No.

51221. Did you know that he had put anything down?—Not at all; I knew nothing of their business because I never saw their books.

51222. Not at that time, but I am asking you about it since. Were you not aware that his story has been that he put down entries in the books in order that Platt might be able to defraud McCarthy?—No, I cannot say that I read that.

51223. Have you not heard that at all?—No.

51224. Has he not told you anything about that?—No.

51225. Have you ever heard that there were these entries found in the books?—No, not entries as regards the police money or something—what you are talking about.

51226. You have heard that the books do show various entries—so much for "coppers" and so much for "tecs"?—No, I do not remember reading that; I do not remember anything of that part that might have appeared in the day's paper when I did read the case.

51227. You say Fisher has not mentioned it to you?—He has not mentioned it to me.

51228. Has not Fisher ever given you any explanation of what he was doing at all?—No. I tell you I never bothered about the case; I never asked him anything about the case, and I never got it from him. It was not of any interest to me.

51229. You say you have given up street bookmaking?—Yes.

51230. Have you given up bookmaking altogether?—I am bookmaking.

51231. Platt asked you about something about a testimonial that you subscribed to?—I believe it was collected by two or three gentlemen, I know one gentleman who had a big interest in the affair was member of Parliament for St. Pancras.

51232. You said somebody came and asked you to subscribe and you gave a sovereign?—Yes, I think it was a man of the name of Dunham who brought me the subscription list.

51233. Did you know that Fisher had written to the Commission?—No, I did not know that he had written to the Commission.

51234. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) At the time that you read about Platt's evidence first the Fishers were with you?—Yes.

51235. Still working for you?—Yes.

51236. And taking money and accounting to you for it?—Yes.

51237. You saw from what was stated there that money had been accounted for as having been paid to the police when he was working with Platt?—In the first reading I think that was.

51238. Did he render you an account showing any expenses?—With the exception of the "lookers' out" expenses, that is all.

51239. You have not any notes, have you?—No. You see I never kept the books.

51240. He kept the books?—He kept the books. I mean to say it was only an ordinary pocket book, and there was the amount due to each punter, and I reckoned it up. He reckoned it up, and I reckoned it up to see that it tallied, and the money was given to me.

51241. The money would not tally because there was something for expenses?—I tell you there were only the "lookers' out" expenses.

51242. Those were the only expenses which would come off the money that was paid. All the rest was handed to you?—Yes.

51243. Nothing was deducted for dinners, drinks, or anything like that?—No.

51244. Did you ask him whether anything of the kind had taken place since they had been with you?—It had not been taking place, as far as I was concerned.

51245. That I quite understand you to say, but did you ask the Fishers whether anything of that kind had been taking place since they had been working for you?—No, I did not.

51246. You had been told that that was being done when they were working for Platt?—I read so.

51247. Did you think something of the sort might be done by them? Did that occur to your mind at all?—No, the subject was never put by me to them; I never even asked the question.

51248. I want to get clear when it was you first saw Fisher after Platt had given his evidence and after the papers had come out on the 18th October?—I told the gentlemen before I do not know whether I might have seen him on the night of the case or the night afterwards.

51249. You do not remember which it was?—No.

51250. Now tell me what it was that took place when you saw him?—I said, "Is this all right, Bob?" He said, "A lot of rot," or something of that kind. I was busy at the time working out some tricky papers, as betting papers sometimes are, and we did not force the conversation on either side.

51251. Did it not occur to you it might be an important matter if it was true?—It did not occur to me, because, as I tell you, I had no interest.

51252. The story which had been told, and which you read, with reference to a man still working for you, was that he had retained moneys for the police?—As I tell you, I had read that story, but I knew they were drawing nothing off me for the police, so I never had to bother.

51253. Did you say anything to him about paying money to the police when he was with you, or that he must not do it?—No, I did not tell him he must not do it, and he never mentioned it to me as regards whether he should do it or not.

51254. Were they convicted during the time they were working for you?—Yes.

51255. Which one?—Bob Fisher.

51256. That was on one occasion?—On one occasion.

51257. How long had he been working for you?—June 30th was the date when he finished with Platt.

51258. About that time?—Right up to nearly the end of the year, just before the new Act came in.

51259. About six months?—About six months.

51260. Did you know where his pitch was?—Yes, I knew where the pitch was, but I had never been there while they were at work. I had a pitch of my own, and I had to work that.

51261. Did Fisher always go to the same pitch?—In the same street, I believe.

61262. For six months?—Yes.

61263. Did they do much business?—They began to do a fair business at the finish.

61264. How many bets would they take a day?—I do not know. A man might walk up with ten slips; that would not account for ten people coming up.

51265. About how many slips would you get in a day?—I could not tell you the quantity of slips: they never were counted. I could tell you about the money.

51266. Perhaps that will do?—The takings on a big race day would come to about between £50 and £60; the takings on an ordinary day would be £25, and on Saturdays they would take about £35 to £40.

51267. About what would be the usual run of the sum that you paid for each bet?—I could not tell you. The papers would average, I suppose, from 2s. to 3s., and sometimes a sovereign on one and the next one 1s.

51268. Sovereign bets were rare, were they not?—They had one or two people who used to bet that way when they knew something.

51269. One or two, but the rest of them were in these smaller amounts of 2s. or 3s.?—Yes.

51270. There were a good number of people betting during the day?—Yes, a fair number of people.

51271. About what time would be the busiest time of the day?—The busiest time is from 1 to 2.

51272. Then anybody who knew how the business was carried on would know the busiest time of the day?—Yes; that is the busiest time of the day.

51273. Do you know how many lookers-out they had when they were working for you?—Two regularly, and occasionally another one on a big race day.

51274. As I understand you, they were working this

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way for about six months for you in the same street?—Yes.

51275. There was one conviction?—Yes.

51276. The busy time was from 1 to 2, when the slips were handed in on a race day. Is it not rather curious that there was only one conviction?—No. I think they were exceptionally lucky, as far as they were concerned.

51277. You had a bad time?—I had a very bad time.

51278. Why do you think that was? Do you think you were not quite so clever as they were?—I do not think I could run so fast. I had no chance of getting out. You see, I was right in the main road.

51279. Had you lookers-out?—Yes, I had some lookers-out.

51280. I suppose the lookers-out used to come and tell you if the police were coming?—If they knew it.

51281. They were good men, I suppose?—They were good men, but the police disguised themselves.

51282. It might be that the police were looking out for Fisher?—Yes, they were looking out for everybody.

51283. Did it not cross your mind that the Fishers might be doing something of the kind, considering how exceptionally lucky they were with you?—No.

51284. Did you ask them how they managed to keep clear when you did not?—No, I never bothered; I was glad they did, for it was bad enough for me.

51285. You mean it never occurred to your mind at all that something of the kind might have been going on when you read this story, and when they had been exceptionally lucky?—It never struck me for a minute.

51286. You did not even ask them the question?—I never bothered to ask them.

51287. Did you see McCarthy at all about this time?—When do you mean?

51288. Just after you read the account of what had taken place?—Yes, I occasionally saw McCarthy—three or four times a week.

51289. Did you have a talk with him about Platt's evidence?—No.

51290. Never mentioned it?—I cannot recollect ever mentioning it. We have generally met one another and had a cup of coffee or a drink or something.

51291. Just think about it. You had read this in the paper, and it made a stir amongst bookmakers?—No doubt it made a bit of a stir.

51292. Particularly with you, because the man had been betting for you?—He had not been betting for me.

51293. But you knew him?—I knew him, but that did not say he was betting for me.

51294. The man who had been doing it for Platt was working for you?—Yes.

51295. I suppose, as far as you were concerned, you were more directly interested than anybody else. The men whom you were paying at that time, and who were working with you, were the men who were said by Platt to have done this?—In the course of conversation I might have passed a remark, but I cannot recollect anything that was said with regard to the case with McCarthy.

51296. Do you remember having a conversation with him about who were the officers whose names Platt had written down?—No.

51297. You never had any talk with him at all?—Not about officers' names having been written down.

51298. Did you mention to him that you had seen the names had been written down and handed up to the Commission?—No.

51299. It is very likely you would mention it?—Whether it was likely or not, I did not mention anything about it.

51300. You had read it in the paper?—But I might not have read that part where the officers' names had been written down by Platt.

51301. Did you not say before that you had read that?—You ask me to say that I had read the officers' names myself. I had not read myself of the names having been written down.

51302. I have not asked you any such question. What I asked you was whether you had read that the names of officers were written down on a paper which was handed up to the Commission?—Yes, I believe that was in the first lot that I read.

51303. You did read that?—I read that in the first edition of the case.

51304. Did you say anything to McCarthy about that?—No.

51305. Or to Fisher?—No. The only mention of the case with Fisher was when I said, "Is that right?" He said, "A lot of rot." That is all.

51306. Do you mean you never had any other conversation with Fisher about it?—No, except when he told me he was going to Messrs. Wontner.

51307. Are we to understand you are telling us that you never had any conversation with Fisher about that matter except just these words: "Is that right, Bob?" and he said, "A lot of rot"? Did you have any other conversation about it?—I do not remember any special conversation.

51308. I did not ask you about a special conversation?—I do not remember having any conversation at all with him on the matter.

51309. Did he tell you he had been to Messrs. Wontner?—I do not think he did.

51310. Did you not want to know whether he had been to Messrs. Wontner?—How did it interest me? I did not ask him whether he had been or not.

51311. He did not tell you?—No, he did not tell me.

51312. How often were you seeing him?—When would the case come on?

51313. Never mind when the case came on. How often would you see him?—I would see him every evening up to the time of the new Act coming in.

51314. You would be seeing him every evening from the 18th October to the end of the year?—Yes.

51315. Did you not know that Fisher took part in this matter?—I read an account of his being drawn in, and I knew from his saying he was going to Messrs. Wontner that he was interested in the case.

51316. Did you not make any inquiries?—I made no inquiries at all.

51317. Did you see him every evening?—Yes. There were two brothers. I did not know how they arranged it, but I always got my papers all right, so I did not know how his time was taken up.

51318. Do you wish us to understand that you had no other conversations with Fisher about this matter than those two you have told us about?—I have no recollection of any other conversation on the matter.

51319. Did he ever mention Leach and Laing to you?—Never to me.

51320. Had you ever heard their names before?—I had heard of the name of Laing.

51321. Did you know him?—I knew him when he was a uniformed man, and before I was a betting man at all.

51322. How long ago was that?—Quite ten years ago.

51323. Did you know he was in the G Division?—Yes, because at one time I lived in the G Division.

51324. That was the division where Fisher was betting?—Yes.

51325. Did you ever see Laing at all?—I saw him, I tell you, when he was a policeman.

51326. But after the ten years ago when you knew him did you ever see him during the years Fisher was betting for you?—No.

51327. When did you first know that the officers' names were written down and handed in to the Commission?—I cannot tell you when I first knew.

51328. You mean you first knew it by reading it in the papers?—Yes.

51329. Did you know anything about the meeting at the bridge?—No.

51330. He seems to have told you nothing at all about what happened?—No, I never asked what happened, and he never told me.

51331. He was in your employ?—Yes, he was in my employ.

51332. Did you know that there were some entries in the books?—I never heard of Leach and Laing, and I did not know about any entries in the books.

51333. Did you read that there were entries in the books about "coppers" and "tecs"?—No, I cannot say I particularly did read about those two words, "coppers" and "tecs."

51334. You did read sufficient to show you that there were entries in the books which would appear to show that the statement was made?—Sometimes I would pick the paper up and read it, and then on the next occasion would not read it. Sometimes I would take it up and read it, and sometimes I would not read it.

51335. Did you read that there were entries in the books which were produced to the Commission which showed that payments had been made to the police?—No, I do not know that I recollect the words "coppers" and "tecs."

51336. It showed you, anyhow, that, according to the books, payments were being made to the police?—Yes, I read that.

51337. Did you ask Fisher anything about that?—No.

51338. It is in Fisher's handwriting when Fisher was in Platt's employ?—Yes, but I do not remember that the payments were in Fisher's handwriting.

51339. You knew they were payments with regard to which Fisher was said to be involved?—Yes, but I did not know they were in Fisher's handwriting.

51340. Never mind about Fisher's handwriting. You knew they were payments with regard to which Fisher was said to be involved?—Yes.

51341. Did you ask nothing about it?—No.

51342. He did not give you any information at all about it?—No, not at all.

51343. Although he had been so exceptionally lucky?—He had been exceptionally lucky, as you say, and there was an end of it.

51344. It never struck you in any way, if it was true, that that might have accounted for it?—No, it never struck me at all.

51345. If it was true, it might have accounted for it?—If it was true, it might have accounted for it.

51346. But it never occurred to you to ask if it were true?—No.

51347. He went on betting for you?—He went on betting right to the end of the year.

51348. Were there any convictions after that date of the Fishers? After the time when this evidence was given, can you tell me whether the Fishers, who you told me were betting for you up to the end of the year, were convicted after October? Can you tell me, Mr. Muir?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I am afraid I do not remember the dates, but I can look it up in a minute.

(*Mr. Platt.*) One.

(*Mr Rufus Isaacs.*) One there was, I think.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The 6th October, 1906, seems to be the latest.

51349. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) As I understand you, Fisher never mentioned to you Leach and Laing?—No.

51350. Neither before nor after the 18th October?—No.

51351. Suppose it is said to us that Fisher told you that he was asked by Leach and Laing whether their names had been mentioned, what do you say as to that?—Supposing Fisher had said so?

51352. Supposing we were told that Fisher had seen you and told you that Leach and Laing had been to see him and asked him whether their names had been mentioned?—Supposing it had been told to me—who by?

51353. By Fisher. Is there any foundation for that at all? Can you recollect anything like it?—No, I can recollect him saying nothing to me about it at all.

51354. Would you be prepared to swear it is not true that Fisher told you that Laing and Leach had been to him and asked him whether their names (that is, Laing and Leach) had been mentioned at the Commission?—I should be prepared to swear I had no recollection of Fisher telling it to me.

51355. I understand you have no recollection, but I want to understand more than that. Are you prepared to swear that no such thing took place?—That Fisher should mention it to me?

51356. Not that Fisher should, but that Fisher did?—I am prepared to swear that Fisher did not mention it to me.

51357. You understand the question?—That Fisher should mention to me that Laing and Leach had been to him to ask him if they were in the case?

51358. If their names were in the case?—Yes, I am prepared to swear that Fisher never said that to me.

51359. That is what I want. You are quite clear that that never took place?—That never took place.

51360. (*Chairman.*) Does that answer apply to Bob Fisher only, or to Bill Fisher as well?—To either one of them.

51361. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) If anybody says that to us, then, as far as you are concerned, that is an untruth?—That is an untruth, as far as I am concerned.

51362. It never did take place?—It never did take place.

51363. Fisher never said anything of the kind?—No.

51364. Did you ever hear anything of it?—No.

51365. You had no such conversation or anything approaching it?—No.

51366. Now tell me about the conversation with Platt which you had. When was it you saw him after he had given his evidence on the 18th October?—I cannot say. It might have been a month or five weeks or six weeks. I know one morning I ran across Platt, and he said to me, "Did you read my case?" and I said "Yes, you made a nice mess of it." That was all, and I went home.

51367. According to what you understood, he had been swearing to a lot of lies?—I thought that the case was not true. I did not think the evidence was true.

51368. That is what you mean us to understand, is it?—That is what I thought at the time.

51369. That is what you thought after what you had read, and after what you had heard from Fisher?—Yes, after what I had read.

51370. Is that all that took place between you and Platt about it?—Yes, I had almost got by him when I noticed him.

51371. Have you had any other conversation with him since?—I have met him on several occasions, but the last conversation I had with him that I can recollect, was about a month or five weeks ago, when I said, "I hope my name is not brought into the case."

51372. Why did you say that?—Because I thought he might mention my name, and I did not want him to mention my name—not that I was not willing to come here and give evidence, but it interferes with my business.

51373. The business being that of a bookmaker?—I did not want my name to be mentioned in any way; I did not want my name to go into the papers; and I thought if he had not mentioned it it might have saved him from mentioning it.

51374. Is that all that took place?—Yes.

51375. What did he say in answer to that, do you remember?—I think he said, "I do not suppose your name will be mentioned," or something like that.

51376. Is this a month or five weeks ago?—Four, five or six weeks ago.

51377. Did you not know by this time that it had been mentioned?—No.

51378. You had not heard?—No.

51379. I do not quite understand about this letter. This is on the 18th October, and that is the day on which the evidence was given. Fisher wrote to the Secretary of the Commission about this matter. Do I understand you to say you knew nothing at all about his having written this letter?—I know nothing at all about his writing a letter.

51380. Or that he was going to write a letter?—No. The only thing I knew was he was going to Messrs. Wontner.

51381. He told you he was going to Messrs. Wontner. That you did know?—Yes.

GEORGE DEED, sworn.

G. Deed. 21 June 1907.

51382. (*Chairman.*) You were formerly in the Metropolitan Police Force?—Yes.

51383. And were 180 L, I think?—Yes.

51384. What are you doing now?—A porter in a fruit and vegetable line.

51385. What is your address?—10, Eustace Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex.

51386. You know Alfred James Platt, who is sitting there, do you not?—Yes.

51387. When did you enter the police force?—3rd July, 1899.

51388. Did you join the L Division?—Yes.

51389. And you were in the L Division until your dismissal from the force?—Yes.

51390. In the year 1903 were you employed on any special duty?—On plain clothes duty, keeping observation on bookmakers.

51391. When did you begin that duty in 1903?—I could not say. I believe it was before 1903 when I started in plain clothes.

51392. I do not want to go back before the year 1903, but we have been told that constables do that work at intervals. You did not do it continuously from January 1st to December 31st?—No.

51393. Do you remember what month in 1903 you were put on that special observation?—I cannot say for certain, but I believe it was in April.

51394. Had you done that kind of special duty in the L Division before?—Yes.

51395. How long in 1902?—I did it just up to the time of my dismissal—just on three years—three summers.

51396. Then in April, 1903, you were put on that kind of duty again?—Yes.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) The date accurately is the 3rd March, 1903.

51397. (*Chairman.*) Were you continuously or nearly continuously engaged upon that duty from the 3rd March until the end of October?—Yes.

51398. When the charge was made against you?—Yes.

51399. Did you effect any arrests during that time?—Yes, a good many.

51400. When did you first make Platt's acquaintance?—I could not say for certain; I believe it was about three months previous to this; it may have been four; I could not say to a week or two.

51401. You began in March. When did you make Platt's acquaintance?—It was some time after that when I knew Platt—a week or two afterwards.

51402. I think you arrested Platt under the name of Smith once or twice, did you not?—No, I never arrested Platt.

51403. Do you remember a police-constable named Soer?—Yes.

51404. And a police-constable named Gunn, who were in the same Division?—Yes.

51405. They were at work, were they not, on the same kind of duty?—Yes.

51406. How did you come to make Platt's acquaintance?—I made his acquaintance. I knew standing in Robert Street there was a bookmaker, and I heard his name was Platt. Some said his name was Smith, but I was not certain which it was until at last he was arrested under the name of Smith, and I found out his name was Platt.

51407. Did you have any conversation with him?—No.

51408. Did you ever go into a public-house with him?—No, not whilst in the police force.

51409. Were you with Soer or Gunn at any time when Platt or Smith was arrested?—No, I do not recollect it.

51410. Then you wish me to understand that down to the 22nd October you had had no conversation with Platt at all?—No conversation with him except they nod when you pass by in the street—not to stop and speak to him.

51411. He had nodded to you?—Yes. He said, "I see you are out again, guv'nor," as I passed by just before they started taking the bets.

51412. And that although you were in plain clothes?—Yes.

51413. And you had never spoken to him?—Yes.

51414. Do you think when he made use of that kind of expression he knew you were a police officer?—Yes. We are watched from the station, no matter where we come from, they find out where we are living, and they would find it out to see what kind of a disguise you come out in.

51415. Am I to understand that Platt used that kind of expression to you, "I see you are out again, Guv'nor"?—Yes. He used that in the Lower Marsh one morning about 11 o'clock.

51416. Where is that?—In the Waterloo Road.

51417. That was not on the pitch then?—No.

51418. Apart from saluting you in that way, we are to understand that you never had any business or conversation or anything with Platt?—No, not up to the time that I made the bet.

51419. I am coming to that. Will you tell us, please, in your own way what happened on the 22nd October?—On the 22nd October I had been over the place, I wanted to make a bet, and knowing Platt was a bookmaker (he had his back turned) I went straight up to him (he never saw me coming), and I asked him if he would take a bet. He said, "Certainly, that is what I am here for." I gave him the bet and I left him. I did not see him again until I saw him in the evening at Kennington Road Police Station.

51420. When you say you gave him the bet, do you mean you handed him a slip of paper?—And money.

51421. What was on the slip of paper?—I cannot remember the names of the horses now, I know I gave him two sovereigns.

51422. Were you betting on your own account?—Yes.

51423. Had you often done that?—Not often—I had not.

51424. Had you sometimes?—I had done it on several occasions but not often.

51425. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean you had made a bet before with Platt?—Not with Platt.

51426. With somebody else?—Yes.

51427. (*Chairman.*) This was the first time you had made a bet with Platt?—Yes.

51428. Platt had saluted you one day before that, I understand?—Yes.

51429. When he said, "I see you are out again, Guv'nor," or something like that?—Yes.

51430. When you made the bet with Platt you knew that Platt would look upon you as one of the plain clothes men on duty?—I did not know until I went up to him whether he would recognise me. I was dressed very rough. I think I was dressed up as a coal-heaver when I went up to him with the bet.

51431. You were in disguise?—Yes.

51432. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did he know you through the disguise?—He knew me when I gave him the bet.

51433. (*Chairman.*) What makes you think he knew you?—Because he asked me whether I would have a drink. I said, "No."

51434. What did you put on the slip, do you remember?—I cannot remember.

51435. In addition to the horses name did you put your own name?—I cannot remember now.

51436. How were you to get the money?—I should have remembered the names on the slips, but I cannot remember now.

51437. Where would you have to go to get the money. I suppose before you handed him two sovereigns you took his card, or you knew where to find him?—I asked him "If I should back a winner where do you pay out?" I believe he said "On the corner at the 'Hero of Waterloo.'"

51438. You handed him £2, and that is all that took place?—Yes.

51439. Did the horse win?—One horse won, and one did not run.

51440. When you say you did not see him again until the evening was it at the police station that you saw him?—I had seen him before I went to the police station.

51441. Did you go and try to get your money?—I went and asked him for the money, and he refused to pay me.

51442. Am I to understand that you were betting on your own account and not on account of somebody else?—No, on my own account.

51443. Not on account of a Guv'nor, whoever the Guv'nor might have been?—No.

51444. What did Platt say when you claimed your money?—He said, "Oh I have not got any change now; meet me outside the 'Ship' in Kennington Road."

51445. Did you meet him outside the "Ship"?—I went up there for a few minutes, but he did not come.

51446. About what time was that?—I should think about 7 o'clock—between 7 and 8, as near as I remember.

51447. Did you find out his private address?—Yes, I found that out. He gave his own address when charged before—Bird Street.

51448. I though you had nothing to do with that?—I was not there when he was arrested.

51449. Did you see him at the police court?—No, I did not see him at the police court.

51450. Had you seen him at the police station?—No.

51451. Then how did you know his private address?—By looking through the Charge Book we get the addresses of these people and keep them in a pocket book of our own.

51452. Then having made the bet with him, and knowing him as Smith or Platt you knew him by name, did you?—As Smith or Platt. I did not know which was his name then.

51453. When you got back to the station did you take the opportunity of finding his address?—No. If I recollect rightly, I believe he gave me his address the same day. "Either here or down Bird Street, where I live." I cannot recollect the exact words.

51454. Did you say where you lived as well?—Do you mean my place.

51455. Did you give him your address where you lived?—I believe he gave me the address where he lived. "Either down here, or at my house in Bird Street."

51456. You said "At the 'Hero?'"—Yes, he was standing by the "Hero" when I gave it to him.

51457. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Either at the "Hero" or his private address?—Yes.

51458. (*Chairman.*) Did you go to his private address that evening?—Yes.

51459. What time did you get there?—I think it was between 7 and 8.

51460. Was he at home?—Yes.

51461. What passed between you?—He said, "I have got no change now; meet me outside the 'Ship' in Kennington Road, and I will pay you."

51462. Did you go to the "Ship"?—I went to the "Ship."

51463. What time did you get there?—I went straight from Platt's house—about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

51464. You did not get your money?—I did not see him there.

51465. When did you next see him?—I walked from there up towards the "Tankard," up the Kennington Road, and I met him outside there.

51466. What passed between you there?—He said he did not mean paying me, and that I made the bet after time.

51467. Was that the case? Have you since found out that he was right?—I still say the bet was a straightforward bet.

51468. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It might have been after time although you might not have known it?—I do not think so.

51469. (*Chairman.*) You still say you won the bet?—Yes, I do say I won the bet.

51470. According to the rules of the card that he was playing by?—I cannot say that I saw his card; I do not recollect having his card.

51471. Platt's contention, according to what he told us, was that you had given him the bet after the race had been run?—No.

51472. Was there anything on the slip to indicate the time at which you handed the slip to him?—No, I only put the horses' names down. I cannot say what name I put on the bottom of the slip now.

51473. Then, as far as you know, the race may have been run?—No.

51474. Do you know what time it was when you gave him the slip?—2.10.

51475. How do you know that?—I recollect that.

51476. That is a mere estimate?—I thought the race was run at 2.15, but I have not a record of it now. I think the race was 2.26 or something.

51477. I suppose it does not mean the time at which the race is actually run, but the time that it is timed to run according to the racing fixture?—I believe the time was 2.15.

51478. You say you gave the slip at 2.10?—Yes.

51479. It is not very important from my point of view, but still, as far as I can make out, you had nothing to check the time by?—That is true.

51480. Platt said he got the slip after the race was run?—When I gave him the slip I do recollect he looked at the slip and said, "All right"; I do recollect that; and he put the slip in his coat pocket, and the money in his trousers pocket.

51481. Yes, but he said there was nothing on the slip to fix the hour at all?—No.

51482. So that his looking at the slip had nothing to do with the question of whether the race had been run or not. That did not enlighten him. That did not throw any light on the matter at all?

51483. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) I suppose you named the race?—Yes. As a rule the bookmakers put the time on the slip when they take it.

51484. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Then you would not name the race?—Not necessarily.

51485. (*Chairman.*) When you met in the evening outside the "Ship" Platt disputed the validity of the bet?—He promised to meet me there, but he did not meet me there.

51486. But you did meet somewhere?—Outside the "Tankard."

51487. That was the first time you say he told you the bet was not won?—Yes.

51488. Because he had had the slip after the race was run?—Yes.

51489. What did you do then?—I could not do anything then. From there I walked home.

51490. Later on you saw him at the police station?—That is right.

51491. The same night?—Yes.

51492. What took place then?—He had been to the station and made a complaint that I had made a bet well knowing the horse had won the race, and demanded the money. I simply asked him for it. I could not make him give it to me.

51493. What you wish us to understand is that before that day you had never spoken to Platt at all?—No.

51494. That Platt had on one occasion said, "I see you are out again, guv'nor," or some words like that?—Yes.

51495. That you had never arrested Platt yourself?—No.

51496. But that you knew he had been arrested?—Yes.

51497. And that you went to him and made this bet?—Yes.

51498. Is it true that at any time you gave him any money?—Only this time.

51499. Except the two sovereigns mentioned?—That is the only time.

G. Teed. 21 June 1907.

51500. I will read you what he says: "This man" (that is Deed), "with others, came demanding a sum of money from me amounting to £22 16s."?—Yes, I think that is quite right.

51501. That was the right amount?—Quite right.

51502. Was there anybody with you?—No, no one with me whatever when I went to Platt's house.

51503. Was anybody with you when you went to him at the "Tankard"?—No.

51504. Was no one with you at the "Ship"?—No, I did not meet him at the "Ship."

51505. Then it goes on in this way. I say, "Let me understand. £22 16s. I think you said was the amount? (A.) Yes, which he tried to obtain by these means." That is by your going to him with other men. "Their pay day, as I term it, is on Tuesday. (Q.) Whose pay day? (A.) These officers. (Q.) Pay day by whom—by you? (A.) Yes. (Q.) Is there a kind of settled pay day between you? (A.) Yes, whatever time suits their convenience. We arranged Tuesday. Of course, I have found them come round with a pitiful tale. They can come twice a week; it is quite possible for them to be greedy. Of course, I paid them the same amount again. (Q.) Had you been in the habit of paying money to Deed on Tuesdays, or on other days?" and he answered "Yes." Is that true?—No.

51506. Then I asked Platt, "What had you been in the habit of paying Deed?" and he answered "A sovereign a week." Is that true?—No.

51507. You say there is not a word of truth in the allegation that you had been bribed by Platt in the summer of 1903?—No.

51508. Had you any kind of arrangement with him as to when you or any other constable might arrest him?—No.

51509. Were you ever inside a public-house with him?—No.

51510. I understand that as a result of the complaint made by Platt you were dismissed from the Force?—Yes.

51511. For what offence were you dismissed?—I cannot tell you the exact wording; I believe it was for leaving the patrol and making a bet with a bookmaker.

51512. You were asked to explain yourself, I suppose?—Yes.

51513. Did you tell your senior officer what you had in fact done?—Yes, I did.

51514. You admitted you had made a bet?—Yes.

51515. Did you explain your view of the transaction with Platt?—Yes.

51516. You explained that in your view he owed you £22 16s.?—I do not say whether I said £22, I know I told the inspector in the office when he was making the complaint. He said, "Do you admit it?" I said "I do admit it." Then Platt said "You said it was for the guv'nor." I said, "I have never said any such thing." Then Platt made a complaint that I had been in a public-house, and that I received 5s. on a Saturday off him, which I denied.

51517. I think I had better put a question to get it quite clear as to what you wish to say to us. Did you ever arrange with Soer and Gunn that Platt was to be arrested once a month or at a settled time?—No.

51518. Or that you and they were to receive what he calls your "pay" on any particular day, or anything of that kind?—No.

51519. Did you ever see him treat Soer and Gunn, or any other constable?—No.

51520. Have you any reason to believe that he did?—I do not believe he did.

51521. You cannot recall any fact which might lead you to think it is possible he was in league with them?—No, I cannot.

51522. Probably you have read the allegations that Platt has made before this Commission against the officers of the L Division?—I have.

51523. Is there anything that leads you to believe that there is any truth in the allegations against any of the officers whose names have been mentioned?—I do not believe one word of it.

51524. You know that even if you have to admit that you yourself have been guilty of some offence we have the power to give you an indemnity against any of the consequences of prosecution for that offence if you make a full and true disclosure before this Commission?—I am making one now.

51525. You have made one?—I have made one.

51526. You know nothing that would assist us in determining whether Platt's charges are true or false?—I could not tell you. Shall I tell you now what happened when I was dismissed from the police force?

51527. Yes?—I was dismissed from the police force on, I think it was, the 23rd October. I went to work for a man named Davis in Farringdon Vegetable Market. While I was working in this market Platt came to see me four times in the market, and he said, "You are out of a job now; I think it is time we got the other b———s, not only in this division, but in the other division as well, and it will not do you any harm if you come with me to Mr. Conway, solicitor, in Westminster, and swear that you, with other officers" (he mentioned their names, but I cannot tell you the names), "have received money off me at different times in different public-houses, and you shall have a 'pony' for it. We made a subscription amongst the bookmakers in Lambeth to give you a 'pony' if you will do it." I said, "Give me the 'pony' first." He said, "No, we shall not give you the 'pony' first; you shall have it afterwards." On the following week I was taken ill, and I was at home a week and three days. During the time I was at home my wife was in the bedroom with me, and my wife's sister—it is true I was out of bed—when they saw Platt coming. I had my boots on, my trousers, jacket, and waistcoat. He had a fish-bag in his hand. I wondered why he was coming. I pulled off my jacket and waistcoat and jumped into bed with my trousers and boots on. A knock came to the door. He said, "Is Mr. Deed in?" "Yes, he is in bed." "Can I see him?" "I do not know; I will ask him." She came and said, "Can Mr. Platt see you?" He came in. He said, "Hullo, old chap, what are you doing? What is the matter with you?" I said, "I do not know what is the matter; I have a pain in my back, I can hardly stand." There was a bottle of lotion on the table. He said, "Is that what you are rubbing yourself with?"

51528. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Cannot you give us the point of it? What did he say about it?—He said, "I have brought a fish for you; this is turbot," or something; "I hope it will do you good. Are you still prepared to come over to see Mr. Conway?" I said, "What about the money?" I said, "Give me the money first, and I will come." He said, "No, you shall have the money afterwards." "Then," I said, "I shall not come." When he was going, he said, "Can I make an appointment for you with Frank the Diver?" That was this young man's father. I said, "I do not know." He said, "Do not let us meet this side of the water; let us meet the other side." I proposed Blackfriars. He said, "Where are you going to work?" I told him. Before I went to work I went to Kennington Road and told Inspector Spencer what had occurred, and said he would send a man (I was not going to put away a man falsely like that) to hear the conversation in the public-house at the time. I promised, I think, to be there at half-past seven. I did not get there until after eight o'clock. I hung back to make sure the officer would be there. When I got there Platt came outside and said, "Deed, there is a bloke inside; I do not like the look of him." I went inside and looked at him, and came out. Platt said, "Do you know him?" I said, "No, I do not know him." It was a police officer Platt alluded to. We had two drinks. Platt said, "We are not going to sit here any longer; we will go somewhere else." We went to a public house in Andrew's Street. He said, "Here is half a sovereign for Frank the Diver," and he put two half-sovereigns down, and I picked them up. I said, "Not before you give me the money you promised will I make the statement." He refused to give me the money, and I refused to have anything to do with it.

51529. (*Chairman.*) As I understand it, you were willing, if he gave you a "pony," or £25, to give this false evidence against the police?—I should not have done a thing like that, or I should not have gone to the police station and asked the Inspector to send someone to watch there.

51530. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You had kept the money?—He put two half-sovereigns down and I picked them up.

51531. If he had put down the £25 you would have

kept it?—I should not have gone and done such a thing.

(*Chairman.*) You wish us to understand you were drawing Platt on. You were willing to take his money and induce him to believe you would go and help him in the way suggested?

(*Mr. Platt.*) Yes, with the whole of the police force behind him.

(*Witness.*) He further wanted me to go to the South London Sessions and swear I had been in public-houses with Soer and different constables.

(*Chairman.*) Have you anything else to add which you think is relevant?

(*Witness.*) I do not think there is anything else I have to say.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Platt, I think you are entitled to cross-examine the witness.

51532. (*Mr. Platt.*) You have told the Commission that on the day you made the bet you saw me in the station that same evening?—I believe it was the next morning. Yes, I did say that.

51533. Was it the same evening?—It is a long while ago; I might have made a mistake.

51534. You have just told us it was the same evening?—I said it was the same evening, but I might have made a mistake.

51535. You called at my house in company with others demanding of me money?—No, I never demanded it at all. I was on my own.

51536. That was on a Saturday in October, 1903?—Yes.

51537. Did you come to my house on Sunday?—No.

51538. Did you come to my house on Monday?—No.

51539. Did you not go down on your knees and cry for me not to go on with you?—No.

51540. You have never knocked at my door?—I knocked at your door once.

51541. Once?—Yes, on one occasion.

51542. Who was with you? Who got the winner off the telephone?—No one.

51543. What is your nickname now?—I have got so many, I do not know what my nickname is.

51544. Is it "Telephone"?—Not that I am aware of.

51545. Will you swear that when you were billiard marker and potman at the King's Head at the corner of King Edward Street you have never been called "Telephone" there?—I will not deny that—not to my knowledge.

51546. You know Alfred Platt?—I have reason to.

51547. Is there any one of your friends which I have not mentioned here yet in the L Division that you have brought round to have money off me?—I have not brought one round.

51548. A man very much like yourself?—There are a good many like me, I expect.

51549. Yes, there are. There were plenty of you to receive in the street I was betting in. Is there a brewery there?—Yes.

51550. Did many of the policemen come there for a drink?—I do not think so.

51551. You never had one there?—No.

51552. You never had one there?—No.

51553. You have never had one?—No.

51554. You have never been in the Hero with me?—No.

51555. Where did you give me that money?—Outside the Hero.

51556. But you admit you came inside and had a drink?—No, I did not.

51557. Where did you have the 5s.?—I never had the 5s.

51558. Inside?—I never had the 5s.

51559. Inside?—I never had the 5s.

51560. Never had a dinner in the Hero?—I have had several dinners there.

51561. And so have other officers, have they not?—I do not know.

51562. You know they have?—Not to my knowledge.

51563. You know they have had dinner there?—Not to my knowledge.

51564. While they have waited for me?—Not to my knowledge.

51565. How far did you have to come to me to enable you to make that bet?—I think I was patrolling in the Lambeth Road, if I recollect rightly.

51566. How many bookmakers did you pass?—I do not know. I think I was in the Lambeth Road.

51567. You worked for a bookmaker very near Lambeth Road?—Yes.

51568. You admit working for a bookmaker. How many bookmakers do you know? How many bookmakers have you put your hand out to?—To arrest them, a good many.

51569. No—in *that* way (*illustrating*)?—No.

51570. (*Chairman.*) Did you ever work for a street bookmaker?—No, I never worked for a street bookmaker. I was working at a greengrocer's place, where a bookmaker was, and true I was arrested there once. That was before I was in the Police Force. I was arrested for assisting a bookmaker, but I was not assisting him.

51571. Was that before you became a policeman, or after?—No, after. I was fined £5 at Westminster Police Court.

51572. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did you plead guilty?—I pleaded not guilty.

51573. You were at a bookmaker's who kept a greengrocer's shop?—No, I was working for a greengrocer where a bookmaker was standing outside the shop. The bookmaker was not keeping the greengrocer's shop. I was only there for a fortnight. I knew there had been several complaints sent in, and I heard there had been several complaints sent in, that I was helping bookmakers, and, that being so, I suppose the police kept observation on me.

51574. Who arrested you?—P.C. Goodwilling and Sergeant Williams.

51575. How long after you had left the Force?—Some considerable time.

51576. What were you charged with?—I cannot tell you now what was on the charge.

51577. You were fined £5?—Yes, at the Westminster Police Court.

51578. Who paid the fine?—The greengrocer paid the fine.

51579. The greengrocer got it from the bookmaker?—He gave it to the bookmaker to pay the fine.

51580. Was that before you went to the police court to be tried?—No, I should think I was in the police court about three hours in the cells.

51581. Then you were fined £5. Was that paid there and then?—No, about three hours afterwards.

51582. Then the greengrocer gave the bookmaker the £5?—Yes.

51583. (*Mr. Platt.*) The day that you gave me the slip and the £2 who was with you?—No one.

51584. Some gentlemen here would like to find him. There was only the outlet here to the nearest public-house, the Hero. You came along to arrest me, and I gave you a nod to go in to the Hero. Your word to me was "Oh, Alf, I have not come for that"—because I put my hand quick in my pocket to pay you—"I have come and brought you a bet from the guv'nor"?—No, I never used those words.

51585. You gave me two sovereigns?—Yes.

51586. Two sovereigns, and not two shillings?—No.

51587. You look at a paper with two sovereigns on it, but not with two shillings perhaps?—Yes.

51588. I asked you what race the horses were in?—You never asked me any such thing.

51589. I asked you what race the horses were in?—You never did.

51590. Then while you and your friends were having a drink I called your attention to the time?—I may have went and had a drink.

51591. I called your attention to the time?—No.

51592. And marked that paper "2.40"?—No.

51593. Telling you that you were not on anything at all.

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(*Chairman.*) We do not think you need go into that. It does not matter which of you is in the right about that. He says he had no check at all on the time at which he handed the slip to you. You need not cross-examine about that.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It does not throw any light on the question whether you are right or whether he is right.

51594. (*Mr. Platt.*) Have you ever been in the Two Eagles with me?—Where is the Two Eagles? Anyhow, I have never been in there with you.

51595. It never happened to you when you stuck to another constable's money, and met me in there, that I paid it for you?—No, you can never say that. I should like you to prove that.

51596. Outside the Two Eagles I paid the money you stuck to?—Never.

51597. Have you ever lived in Campbell's Buildings?—Yes.

51598. How far are they from the Pocock Arms?—The Peacock Arms is about 20 or 30 yards.

51599. It is a house near where you were living?—Yes.

51600. It is a house you would go and have a drink in?—Sometimes.

51601. You have been in there?—Sometimes.

51602. Have you ever been in there with 204 L and myself?—No.

51603. They have a double entrance there?—I think they have four entrances.

51604. There is a double entrance. You can go in the house one way and go out another?—There is one.

51605. We have walked in there and walked out the other side?—No.

51606. How was it you went in there?—Engaged by the occupant.

51607. How did you get to know him?—I was not engaged by the bookmaker.

51608. How did you get to know him?—By arresting him. I think I arrested him more times than anyone else.

51609. How far was the station?—About 50 yards.

51610. What was his name?—Burnett, I have known him by the name of.

51611. Jack Burnett?—Yes.

51612. How much have you had off him?—Nothing at all.

51613. Nor his employer?—No; I did not know he had an employer.

51614. You do not know when the barber's shop was raided?—I was not there.

51615. You knew him?—I did not know him.

51616. Have you not played billiards with him?—No.

51617. Before you were out of the Force?—No—afterwards I think.

51618. You are employed now as a porter?—Yes.

51619. When did I last see you?—I cannot tell you the last time you saw me now.

51620. I did not leave half a sovereign that day?—Not the last time you saw me.

51621. No?—I cannot recollect the last time you saw me.

51622. You ought to know?—I do not know the last time I saw you.

51623. The last time I saw you?—I have seen you a good many times.

51624. Each and every word I have said to you you have gone with to Kennington Road Station?—No, only on one occasion, and I think I was justified in doing that.

51625. Twice?—Only on one occasion.

51626. Three or four times?—I do not think so.

51627. You would not say you have not been there three or four times?—I have been there a good many times.

51628. Did I hold out hopes to you to be reinstated.—No, I do not think so. I knew I could not be reinstated after being convicted for working with a book maker.

51629. There are others in the force that have done worse than you have, and have been reinstated within twelve months?—I was unfortunate, and I could not be.

51630. It was unfortunate for you.

51631. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do I understand you to say that when you went and made this bet (never mind about the time) you did not say anything about its being for anybody else?—No, I did not.

51632. Not for the "guv'nor"?—No.

51633. Nor for anybody?—No.

51634. Quite clear about that?—Quite clear.

51635. Cannot be making a mistake?—No.

51636. There has never been any question of its being for a friend of yours?—No.

51637. And you never said so?—No.

51638. Let me call your attention to what appears in the report. Did you put this question to Platt: "When I met you did I not say to you, 'I have got a bet from a friend of mine'"?—Not to my knowledge; I cannot recollect saying that.

51639. *This* is signed by you?—I might have dropped it. It is a long while ago. I do not recollect saying it. If I have signed it I must have said it, but I do not recollect saying it.

51640. It is rather important. You were very definite and precise about your never having said about its being for anybody else?—If I have signed it I must have said it, but I do not recollect it. It is a long time ago. I have not thought anything else about it since then.

51641. You profess to recollect the time at which you made the bet. Is *that* your signature?—That is.

51642. You remember that?—Yes, I remember that.

51643. Now read that question: "When I met you did I not say, 'I have got a bet from a friend of mine, not the guv'nor'"; and did not Platt say, "No, you said it was from the guv'nor"?—I cannot follow that. It was 2.10 when I came by the "Wellington"—I know that much.

51644. It is quite plain that you did say it?—Yes.

51645. Had you a friend?—No.

51646. How came you to say it?—I cannot say; I was on my own then. I had plenty of friends about, but I had not a friend with me then.

51647. Just think a minute?—It is true I had plenty of friends about, but I had not a friend with me.

51648. Think of what you are saying. I am asking you about this incident which took place in October, 1903. You see I have called your attention to the fact of what you did say. You remember there was an inquiry held on Platt's complaint about you?—Yes.

51649. And this was an inquiry which was a serious one for you?—Yes.

51650. I think it was held by Subdivisional Inspector Spencer?—Yes.

51651. Platt made a statement in your presence?—Yes.

51652. And you, in accordance with the rules of the force, then were asked whether you had any questions to put to him. He had stated in his statement that you told him that the bet was for the "guv'nor"?—Yes.

51653. I have called your attention to what you are putting forward. "When I met you did I not say, 'I have got a bet from a friend of mine.'" Was it true that you had a bet from a friend of yours?—No, that was my own bet. I do not recollect saying that.

51654. It is clear you did say it?—Yes.

51655. How did you come to say it, do you know?—I cannot think.

51656. Do you remember on that occasion Platt stating that he had given you 5s. when you gave him the £2?—Yes, I remember him saying that.

51657. You see some importance in that statement about the "guv'nor" or the friend, because according to Mr. Platt's statement you brought him a bet with the £2 which you handed to him which you said was

for somebody else. Platt's statement is that when he took it he then gave you 5s.?—Yes.

51658. You heard him say it?—Yes.

51659. Why did you not deny it?—Deny making the bet?

51660. Deny receiving the 5s.?—I did deny receiving the 5s.

51661. Before the Inspector?—I denied receiving the money from him, and I denied going in the public-house with him.

51662. Just think. I am speaking now of the 20th October. You did not ask any question about it, I see?—I cannot recollect what I asked now.

51663. You did not ask anything about that. If you had said you had a friend who told you he wanted to make a bet, that would have been a lie, would it not?—It would have been a lie. When I went to the station I must have said that, but I do not recollect saying it. Whether I said it at the station or no I cannot say.

51664. That is the question you were putting that I was calling attention to. It is much more important than that, and I can understand your being under some excitement. Here is a report of the 24th October which you had to make in reference to the complaint. "With reference to complaint made against me by Alfred Platt, I beg to report that at 2.15 p.m. on the 17th I met a friend at Waterloo Road, when he told me that he wanted to make a bet, but that he was unable to see a bookmaker." Was that true?—No.

51665. "He asked me if I would put it on for him." Was that true?—No.

51666-7. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Will you let me have the original statement of the 20th October? (*The original statement was handed to the learned Commissioner.*) "I at first refused, but I afterwards consented to do so." In whose handwriting is that?—My writing.

51668. That is your own statement in answer to the complaint made by Platt. You see that—"I at first refused, but I afterwards consented to do so." I need not prolong it. That is your statement. It is your writing, and there is your signature. There is no doubt about it that is an invention. It is so, is it not?—I was not with a friend.

51669. All this story I have just read to you was an invention of yours. There is no mistake about it is there?—No; the simple reason I put that was I did not want the police to know I was making a bet on my own, that is the reason why I did put that.

51670. You were trying to shield yourself from its being thought that it was your own bet, because you knew that was wrong?—Yes, I know I was wrong in making a bet.

51671. I see in this statement, probably the one you are referring to, you say this.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) If you are passing from that point, I think it right that I should interpose a question, if I may do so, on the information I have got.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes, I do not object to your putting it.

51672. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Did you see Inspector Spencer this morning?—Yes.

51673. In the presence of Inspector Noviss?—Yes.

51674. Did Superintendent Noviss ask you for whom that bet was made?—Yes.

51675. Did you tell him?—I did.

51676. Who was it made for?—I do not wish to bring in the person's name.

51677. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Am I to understand that you did make a bet for a person?—Now, yes, but I did not wish to bring the man's name into it.

51678. Then what you have been swearing to me just now was a deliberate untruth on your oath?—I did not wish to bring the man's name in.

51679. For that reason you have not hesitated to tell an untruth on your oath in answer to the questions I have been putting to you. Now, Sir, who is the person you made the bet for?—The late Inspector McCarthy. I did not want to bring his name up. True, the Superintendent asked me and I told him.

51680. You told the Superintendent this morning?—Yes.

51681. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I am much obliged to you, Mr. Muir. It was very right and proper that you should have told us that the information had been given to the Inspector. You have not hesitated to come into the box and to perjure yourself until Mr. Muir gave us the information that was given to him by the Superintendent?—I did not wish to bring the man's name into it.

51682. If that is the case you do not hesitate to perjure yourself. Is that it?—(*No answer.*)

51683. I do not ask you anything more.

51684. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Only one question I want to ask you. Did you ever arrange with Platt that he was to be taken up any time?—No, I did not.

51685. Did you ever know that Platt was going to be taken up at any time?—No.

51686. Did you ever have any communication before about an arrest of Platt?—No.

51687. You were working with Soer for the purpose of arresting them?—Yes, but various men used to go with me and not always the same man.

51688. You were working with Soer for the purpose of arresting bookmakers?—Yes.

51689. I want to know whether you arranged with them when the arrest should take place?—No.

51690. You simply took them when you could find them?—Yes, when we could find them; when we could see them taking bets.

51691. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) When did you see the late Inspector McCarthy last?—I have seen him once since then, that is all.

51692. Now we want the truth this time. Just listen to the question I am going to put to you. We know now that you have been misleading us intentionally before. Now, it will be a serious matter for you if you do that again. Just listen to the questions I am going to put, and answer them frankly and truthfully. When did you see him last?—I cannot tell you the exact time. I have seen him once since that time, and that is all.

51693. Did he ask you to go into the box and say this?—No, all he said was, "Do not bring my name into this."

51694. When did he say that?—The last time I saw him.

51695. When?—It must be over two years ago now.

51696. Just over two years?—Just after the bet was made—just after I got into trouble with the police.

51697. Was it after you had written this report of the 20th October?—That is right.

51698. Do you mean you have never seen him since?—I have seen him once since then, but not to speak to him. I have seen him passing when he was with two gentlemen in Holborn one day.

51699. Do you wish us to understand that in consequence of that statement made two years ago you have gone into the box and deliberately perjured yourself to us. Is that what you wish us to understand?—That is the real truth.

51700. Simply because you were told?—He said, "Do not bring my name in," and I promised him I would never bring his name into it. I told the Inspector this morning about it.

51701. You told the Inspector?—It is true I told the Inspector.

51702. You were not on your oath?—The Inspector asked me this morning, "Who was this bet for?"

51703. And you told him?—I told him. The Superintendent said, "I thought it was something of that."

51704. You were not bound to tell him, you know?—That is the truth.

51705. Why were you concerned in deceiving us on your oath, when you were not concerned in deceiving the Superintendent?—That is what I told him.

51706. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What was your relationship to Inspector McCarthy?—I worked under him a good deal in different divisions—in the L Division and in the Paddington Division.

51707. At that time what were your relations with him?—I had no relations with him.

51708. I do not mean as regards relationship, but what was his position then?—Inspector.

G. Deed.
21 June 1907.

51709. In that Division?—No, in the Paddington Division.

51710. How did he come to give you this money?—The Inspector is not only in one place—he is all over the place.

51711. Had you taken bets for him before?—Yes, I had taken bets before for him.

51712. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Was he in the force at this time when you were taking the bet?—Yes.

51713. He was an Inspector then?—Yes.

51714. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Did you receive anything for it?—No, I did not receive anything at all for it, the Inspector did not know what to do. I know I did wrong in doing it, but I did do it.

51715. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) See if I understand what happened. Is it right that Inspector McCarthy gave you this money to go and put on with a bookmaker. He was your Inspector, and you say you did not like to refuse, and that you then went and did it, and put the money on; and for that you were dismissed the force?—Yes.

51716. That is right?—That is right.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) You understand McCarthy was in the F Division. He was not this man's Inspector.

51717. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I quite understand that, the point I wanted to get was that he was an Inspector in the force at this time, and that that was the reason, apparently, that Deed went and did it. You were getting nothing for it, as I understand you?—That is right.

51718. Have you known him do that with others?—No, I have not.

51719. But you had done it for him several times?—Yes, I could not say whether it was bets before. I have taken envelopes to bookmakers. On one occasion I had to take an envelope back to McCarthy. When I was at work at Paddington I was still connected with the L Division. I was working at Paddington for three months.

51720. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What time of the day did he give you the money?—The night previously he would give me the money, when I left him.

51721. With the name of the horse?—I could not tell you.

51722. But on this particular occasion when you went to Platt?—Yes, he gave me the money. He did not write the names down; I wrote the names down.

51723. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Mr. Dickinson is asking you when it was he gave it to you—on the night before or on the day of the race?—The night before he gave me the money.

51724. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You were to get on any horse you liked?—No. He told me the name of the horse to bet on.

51725. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He gave you the names of the horses, and whether you were to back them one, two, three?—Yes.

51726. Where did he give you the names of the horses on this occasion?—At Paddington.

51727. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You were working in the Lambeth Division?—I was stationed there, but I was working in plain clothes in other divisions.

51728. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean you were sent to other divisions from the L Division?—Yes.

51729. When McCarthy gave you this were you working in his division?—No, I was not working in his division; I was in plain clothes.

51730. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You were attached to the L Division?—Yes. I think for three months I was there at various times with other constables.

51731. What brought you down at Lambeth?—I was living at Lambeth. I lived there.

51732. And working at Paddington?—Yes, I have worked in several divisions.

(*Mr. Platt.*) The list of convictions of this officer in Lambeth will prove where he was on certain days.

(*The Witness.*) I cannot tell what days I was away. I have not said that.

51733. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) What work were you told off to do?—To keep observation on different public-houses and clubs for betting purposes—betting inside public-houses

51734. Why were you removed to Paddington for that?—I cannot say why it was done.

51735. You say as a fact you were removed to Paddington?—I was in plain clothes at Kennington Road on this occasion.

51736. You told me you got the money from Inspector McCarthy in Paddington, and you said you were working for McCarthy?—On this night that I got the money I was not working for him.

51737. Where was it that you got that money on that night?—He asked me to meet him on various occasions, and I met him.

51738. Where had you met him on this occasion?—At a public-house in Praed Street, Paddington.

51739. What were you doing at Praed Street on this night?—I was not on duty that night I went to meet him.

51740. How recently before that had you done the same thing?—I cannot say—some time before that. Then there is another thing. When we were working this place we always incurred monetary expense, and on one occasion when 79 L was over there I think he had to draw £4, and he only kept £2. That was one occasion when 79 L and I were together.

51741. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Who kept it?—Inspector McCarthy.

51742. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) That was before you made the bet?—Yes.

51743. Why did you make it?—I do not know why I made it.

51744. You said you got nothing for it. What inducement had you to do it for him?—Being an Inspector I did not like to go against him.

51745. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You were risking being dismissed the Force?—I did not see it at that time; I do now.

51746. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You say you know of other policemen who have done the same thing for McCarthy?—No, I did not say that.

51747. I understood you to say he had done it by means of other policemen?—Not making bets.

51748. Then I misunderstood you.

51749. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I think what he said was that he had done it several times before for McCarthy, and not that other policemen had done it for McCarthy. That is right?—That is right.

51750. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) When did he first begin to employ you in this way?—I cannot say now.

51751. How long before you left the Force?—I cannot say. I was working in the L Division in plain clothes a good many months; I could not tell exactly how long it was.

51752. You say this happened several times; how long had it been going on?—Not very long—only time I was at Paddington. I could not say exactly how long I was at Paddington. The Inspector could tell you how long I was there.

51753. Was it a year?—No.

51754. What made you tell the Inspector that this morning?—I called in at the station to see three or four friends, and he said, "Now it is all over and done with tell me the truth. Who did you make the bet for?"

51755. What did you go to the Inspector for?—I happened to see the Inspector; I only casually saw the Inspector. I said "I have a letter to attend the Royal Commission, which I had sent me yesterday."

51756. You showed that letter to the Inspector?—Yes.

51757. Then what was said?—I showed the Inspector the letter, and that is all I said to him, I think; I do not think I said anything else to him.

51758. How did you come to tell the Inspector?—He asked me how I was getting on, and he said, "This is all over now; tell me who the bet was really for?" and I told him.

51759. You mean you did not go to the police station because you had received this notice?—No, I went to see three or four friends, and I saw Inspector Spencer. He said "How are you?" I said "All right." He said "What are you doing now?" Then I told him I had

received a letter yesterday from the Royal Commission to give evidence, and I showed him the letter; that is all I said to him then.

51760. You went there entirely of your own accord?—Yes, entirely.

(*Chairman.*) George Deed, listen to me. I asked you the question whether you had made a full and true disclosure to this Commission of all that you knew about this matter. You answered me that you had done so. As a matter of fact it appears that you had not done so even according to your own admission, and but for the accidental fact that in the course of cross-examination by one of the Commissioners Mr. Muir interposed, and put some questions, we should have gone away utterly misled as to what the true position of the facts was. I have to tell you that you have placed yourself in a very serious position indeed, and that it will be the duty of this Commission to consider whether any action ought or ought not to be taken against you. You can go away now. *G. Deed.* 21 June 1907.

That finishes the evidence that we shall take with regard to Platt's case, and it in all probability closes our Inquiry, except, of course, that Sir Edward Henry will come in due course before us in order that he may resume his examination, and I think the Lord Advocate is also going to give some general evidence.

SIXTY-SECOND DAY.

Friday, 26th July 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).

Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.

Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, Esq., M.P. (Barrister-at Law).

Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).

J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Secretary*).

J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant Secretary*).

The Right Hon. Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P., sworn.

51967. (*Chairman.*) You are the Lord Advocate of Scotland?—Yes.

51968. You are a King's Counsel and a Member of Parliament, and you have had a long experience?—Yes.

51969. You have told us that you can give us some evidence which may assist us in making our Report?—Yes, I am very glad to comply with the request which you were good enough to convey to me, and with regard to my Department, I can only hope that I may be able to afford you testimony which may be helpful. You quite understand that the Lord Advocate's position is one which places him in rather a remote situation relative to those minor offences which I gather are the real subject of your Inquiry.

51970. You have, I think, seen the terms of reference of this Commission, and you will see that our Inquiry is limited to cases of drunkenness, disorder, and solicitation in the streets?—Yes. Your Secretary was good enough to send me a replica of the Remit.

51971. In the course of our inquiries it became evident to us that we might get some assistance from a comparison of the system existing in Scotland, in some great city there, with the system in force in the Metropolis, and we invited the Chief Constable of Glasgow to give evidence before us. I think you have received a copy of the transcript of his evidence?—I have, and, if I may say so, I have read it with great advantage. There are two things I desire to state to you with regard to it. In the first place, I think I may help you perhaps, relative to that evidence, by showing you that substantially the Glasgow powers are in line with or analagous to the general powers applicable to Burgh communities all over Scotland, and I hope to assist you by referring you to statutory provisions with regard to this. In the second place, if I may say so, there are one or two points with regard to Mr. Stevenson's evidence which I should like to have the advantage of your verdict upon in view of possible changes in Scotland, and I shall allude to those when I come to a later part of my evidence. As you know, I have to attend not only to the administration of criminal matters in Scotland, but I have to keep, to the best of my power, a look out so as to make a forecast with reference to the country's needs in future legislation; and I am going to show you, I think, by reference to those, that there are one or two points which you might usefully allude to, if I might suggest it, in any Report you put before the country. It might, in the first place, I think, be of help to you if I stated in a few sentences what I consider to be the broad distinction between the two systems of criminal jurisprudence in the two countries. That distinction arises in this way. In England there is not infrequently—in fact, I understand very frequently—the system of private prosecution. In Scotland that system, I may say, is substantially unknown. The general rule of the Scotch jurisprudence is that when an offence is committed it is committed against Society, and that Society protects itself through the public officers whom I shall mention; and in this way a system of public prosecution universally prevails. It may have certain disadvantages (I do not know them), but at all events you will agree that it has this advantage, that it eliminates from criminal prosecution all idea of the wreaking of private vengeance and all those suggestions of personal antagonisms or hostilities which may be mixed up with, and are always, at least conjecturally, mixed up with private prosecution. Now the head of all that system is the Lord Advocate for the time being, and the Lord Advocate in these matters of criminal jurisprudence represents His Majesty; and in the language of Hume, who is our great authority, in the second volume of the 1844 edition, at page 130, you will find the situation stated with accuracy thus: "Prosecution at the instance of the Lord Advocate": (then he defines it) "the public accuser who insists in the name of the King, and for His Majesty's interest, in the execution of his laws, and in the tranquillity and welfare of his people." That is the situation of the Lord Advocate. That being the authority with which the Lord Advocate is vested, you can see for yourselves that to carry it out executively demands a staff. In my own case, being engaged largely in Parliamentary duties and administrative work, I do not attend in court except in cases of extreme gravity, such as serious murders, poisoning, and the like of that; those cases fortunately in our country are very rare, but I have, with regard to cases even of gravity, the great advantage of the assistance of the Solicitor-General for Scotland, who acts in criminal matters as my Advocate Depute, and who has to pass as Advocate Depute his commission before the court, and in that capacity, being named the Solicitor-General for Scotland, he is at the head of my Advocates Depute. Then there are, in addition, four salaried gentlemen who act as Advocates Depute for Scotland; they receive a salary from the Crown of £700 a year; they are appointed by me; and they have certain travelling allowances when they go upon circuit. But the development in recent years in Glasgow has been so great that it has for many years *Right Hon. T. Shaw,* K.C., M.P. 26 July 1907.

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been the habit to appoint what is called an extra Advocate Depute for the Western Circuit. He has a salary amounting to so much per Circuit, but in all it reaches about £300 a year, and, as he is a rising man, I make it a point in Crown consultations to bring the Advocate Depute for the West, as he is called, into consultation, along with the Solicitor-General, the four Advocates Depute, and myself. Now these four Advocates Depute have Scotland partitioned out amongst them. There is the Western Circuit, the Northern Circuit, and so on; there is a rota of Advocates Depute, and they take, we will say, three months apiece on the particular circuit. The reason of rotation is that upon the West there always is more business, and sometimes on the North there is more business than on the South, and by taking three months they average up their official time in that way. That brings us, you see, to myself as the centre of the various districts of Scotland through the Advocates Depute. The next point upon which I know this Commission is anxious to have information is what is the position of Scotland in its minor units. Now, that position is covered by each county having a Procurator Fiscal. The Procurator Fiscal, be it observed, is also my Depute. He, too, in a minor and local sense, represents the King's interest and the preservation of peace in the locality. The situation with regard to the counties is this: In former days the Sheriff of the county (I suppose you would call him a County Court Judge) held a high administrative position, traces of which to a considerable extent still remain. One of the traces of that position was that he was the person who appointed the Procurator Fiscal. Now that has been seen to be incorrect in point of principle for this simple reason—that once the Procurator Fiscal in the county is appointed, the person to whom he is responsible for the discharge of his duty, and the person from whom he takes his instructions with regard to prosecutions, is the Lord Advocate. Accordingly, with the consent of all parties, if I may bring you up to date, I obtained the other evening in the House of Commons the assent of the House to a Sheriffs' Courts Bill, and in Sections 22. 23, and 24 of that Bill, which I hope within a fortnight or three weeks' time will become part of the law, I have transferred the appointment of the Procurator Fiscal to myself. That is done with the entire consent of all concerned, because the principle is (I have put in the words "From and after the passing of this Act," and so I propose to legislate, if Parliament gives assent to the proposal) that the right of appointing to the office of Procurator Fiscal should be vested in the Lord Advocate. He being thus appointed by me, the position will be the same, his duties being, as I have already explained, duties flowing from the King's Advocate—namely, the person holding my office. I think I have now explained that position with regard to the general situation in Scotland. Now I come nearer, if I may, to the situation of Municipalities and Burgh communities throughout Scotland. It is quite clear that as these rose in importance the number of what I might call Burghal offences (offences against petty police regulations) was so great, and yet the quality of offence was so small, that to take the great national engine of the Lord Advocate, with his Deputes, and to apply it to these things, was found by experience to be, necessarily, cumbrous, and accordingly the Burghs from early days were vested with a certain power of suppressing crime. It is very interesting to notice how that has developed. It is a mistake to think (and please understand Mr. Stevenson's evidence in that view) that Burghal jurisdiction with regard to crime merely arose from private Acts of Parliaments like the Edinburgh and Glasgow Municipal Acts. You will find in the same edition of Hume to which I have referred, upon page 70, a very interesting statement putting it in this way:—"The Magistrates of every Royal Burgh have the care of the King's peace within their bounds, and repress, by suitable punishments, the inferior transgressors against the quiet, police, or good order of the town." So, you will observe, there were two operations going on in the past history of Scotland—the general national operation for the protection of society, proceeding from the Lord Advocate as the head, and then the municipal or urban regulation which has gradually been growing in importance through the development of municipalities. I hope I have made the point clear to you that with regard to minor municipalities called Royal Burghs, they have had historically always a share in the duty of protecting what is called the King's peace; again, be it observed, giving force to what I think is a very valuable principle, which is that, even with regard to minor offences, it is society which is protecting itself, and not the person injured, who has to bring a suit for marking his aggressor as a criminal.

Now as these municipalities developed, it, of course, became necessary, particularly in the cases of Glasgow and Edinburgh, that they should have special statutory sanction for a vast variety of things which might not fall under the category of offences at Common Law, but which would be offences in the purely burghal sense of being offences against bye-laws and the laws enacted for the preservation of good order in the streets, and so on. Accordingly there arose quite a category of Municipal Statutes in Scotland. I do not go into these in detail, but the Glasgow case is a very marked case in point. Glasgow is a municipality, as you know, of the very highest standing; and when I show to you a book written by my friend Mr. Lindsay, the Deputy Town Clerk of Glasgow, published in 1896 (I think there is a more recent edition)—this very large volume is a volume containing the Acts of Parliament relating to the Glasgow police alone—you will see how the applications to Parliament by that municipality have been from year to year of the most elaborate kind. Now practically the leading Statute with regard to the Glasgow Police is the Statute of 1866, followed by the Statute of 1892. Those are the two leading Statutes. I regret that at this moment I have not a reference to the Edinburgh Municipal Act, but, if you will allow me, what I propose to do in order to assist you is to direct my secretary to communicate with the Town Clerk of Edinburgh and with the Town Clerk of Glasgow, and give my personal request that you shall be furnished with a volume of the Statutes applicable to each of those burghs.

51972. That, I think, will be of great assistance to us?—You may find it, with reference to the Police powers, of some help in that way. Both volumes are indexed, and they may be of assistance to you. *This* volume for Glasgow and the lesser one for Edinburgh show the rise of the municipalities and their powers. On the other hand, it is right to say that I think most of those powers have had to run the gauntlet of investigation by the Chairmen of Committees, and some of those powers they may have supplemented here and there, but they are substantially in accord with the general law. I thought it right, in order to supplement Mr. Stevenson's evidence, to show the Commission what the general law with regard to municipalities in Scotland, apart from these private Acts of Parliament, is. You will find that contained in the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, and perhaps I might give you useful reference to the 1893 edition of Mr. Muirhead's book on "The Law and Practice of Police Government." The first point that I think caused, not unnaturally, a little difficulty in Mr. Stevenson's evidence which I thought I might help you about is this—as to the position of Magistrates in Scotland. Will you now please disabuse your minds of any English ideas on this subject, because one is very often apt to confuse the category of Magistrates. In Scotland a Magistrate of a burgh is what is in familiar language called either the Provost of the burgh (that is the Mayor), or the Bailie. Whether the analogy to a Bailie is an Alderman or not I am sure I do not know; but at all events the Provost or the Lord Provost in the case of a city, and the Bailies are for the purposes of your Inquiry all the Magistrates you have to deal with. They are limited in number. In the larger burghs there is a larger number, but sometimes in the smaller burghs they have a Provost and a couple of Bailies. These are the three Magistrates in the ordinary course, and in a decent sized burgh there is a Provost and four Bailies; that is the team of Magistrates. But it was found as time went on that there was a considerable encroachment upon the time of these men, and therefore it was necessary to have some people to assist them on the Bench, and accordingly the assistance on the Bench was found by a later Statute of the year 1900. I do not think Mr. Stevenson explained this, and I think it is necessary you should know how it stands. You will find under the Town Councils (Scotland) Act of 1900, Section 62, how the matter stands. The shortest way will be for me to read the section; it is not long: "The Town Council may at any time appoint any of their number who have held the office of Provost, Bailie, or Magistrate to sit as Magistrates in the police courts of the burgh for such time as they continue to be members of the Town Council without re-election"

(observe there is a new denomination now; they have to sit as magistrates, and so on), "and during such time any person so appointed and sitting may lawfully exercise all jurisdictions, powers, and authorities competent to or exercisable by any other Magistrate of the Burgh" (observe) "sitting in such court." The reason I make that distinction is this: These men are called judges of police, and they are to sit as Magistrates because they are in the Town Council; they have already held the office of bailie, and have probably resigned to make room for younger men, but still they remain, and therefore the community obtains the advantage of their services sitting on the Bench. They are not Magistrates in any other sense. The importance of that in administration is that with regard to all questions as to licensing, the appointment of the Chief Constable, and so on, they of course have no jurisdiction; they are merely men who help when the time of the Magistrates as judges is fully occupied; but with regard to the matter of your Inquiry—as to the appointment of the police, they are not named. The Magistrates are those, and those alone, whom I have named. I hope I have made myself clear.

51973. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Are they all properly elected?—You see, it is in this way. They must be all properly elected to get into the Town Council, then the Town Council elect them as magistrates, then they have experience on the Bench, and then they retire as Magistrates, but remain in the Town Council, and so they are fit to sit as supplementary Magistrates. They must pass a proper election to get into the Town Council before they are Magistrates, and then later on they are the supplementary men.

51974. They must be always elected members of the Town Council?—Yes, always; I am obliged to you. I might add that even with regard to the period when they are judges of police they can only be judges of police so long as they remain in the Town Council. You will be no doubt anxious for me to come now to the question of the jurisdiction of these Magistrates. The jurisdiction of these Magistrates is governed by Section 454 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act of 1892, 55 and 56 Victoria, chapter 55. I give you a reference to the statute for the reason that it would be a waste of time to go into it in detail, but Section 454 gives the Magistrates, whose positions I have endeavoured to explain, jurisdiction to try within burghs minor offences, that is to say, crimes, offences, and breaches of the police regulations or of any other Act in force within the burgh. So standing, it of course might leave them with very undefined, and, it might be, overlapping jurisdiction, and, accordingly, in order to avoid that, if you will be so kind as to refer to Sections 380 and 381 of that Act you will find there a very long category of the kind of offences that are cognisable within burghs by the Burgh Magistrates. (The graver offences and crimes even within Burghs are, I should explain, tried before the Sheriff at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal, or if still graver before the High Court of Justiciary at my instance.) Section 380 is "Offences." Just let me note as I pass along the points where I think it comes nearer the matter of your Inquiry. Sub-section 2 covers the case of the sale or consumption of refreshments of any kind under certain conditions. Sub-section 10 covers committing a nuisance or using any obscene, abusive, or indecent language, to the annoyance of any person. I think it right to give you a reference to that, because it may have some bearing upon the point. Then we come to Section 381. Now Section 381 applies to street offences, and it has a category, I think, of 40 different things. The ones, I think, that come nearest the subject of your Inquiry are Sub-sections 22 and 24. Sub-section 22 says:—"Being a common prostitute or street-walker loiters about or importunes passengers for the purpose of prostitution." I think that is one of the points you are inquiring into. Sub-section 24 says:—"Drunk and incapable, and not under the care or protection of some suitable person." With regard to the subject of prostitution, I should wish to say that the Glasgow Act, to which Mr. Stevenson in his evidence referred, was an Act substantially in the same terms as the General Burgh Police Act; but, as usual, Glasgow was watching carefully the development of decisions of the judge made law on the subject. Accordingly, it may be interesting to you to know that there is a difference of language in Section 18 of the Glasgow Private Act of 1892. That section says:—"Every prostitute or street-walker who at or near any street loiters about or importunes passengers for the purposes of prostitution shall be liable to a penalty," and so on. The difference of language is this—"at or near any street." It so happened that there had been a case in which the purpose of prostitution was secured by importuning from a window, and the Judges, those matters being matters *stricti juris*, as you know, held that that could not be construed as loitering about under the general section of an Act which referred to street offences. Accordingly, the words "in or near" very properly appear in the Glasgow Statute.

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51975. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you know of any case in which a distinction has been drawn between a prostitute and a street-walker?—Yes. I hope I may be able to help you, because I am rather anxious about that subject on general grounds—I mean for the peace of cities.

51976. Take it in your own time, but I am very anxious to get it if you can give it to me?—Yes. I think that was very properly the subject of questions to Mr. Stevenson. I am not quite sure whether Mr. Stevenson was the Chief Constable of Glasgow at the time, but I have the honour of holding a general retainer for the Corporation of Glasgow, and a few years ago there were two of their policemen against whom an action was launched, the issue for trial being the ordinary one applicable to such cases, that the apprehension was wrongful, was malicious, and was without probable cause. That is the issue that goes to the jury, as you know. I was very anxious about the development of that case on other elements than the case itself, because it was represented to me that unless a decision were obtained on behalf of the police there might be great difficulties in the way of administering the statute and preserving order in certain of those low localities. I speak from recollection, because, on account of a circumstance that I am going to allude to, the case did not, as far as I know, enter the Law Reports. In the course of my duty as counsel for the police, on the instructions of the Corporation, I had to present to the Judge certain rulings, which I respectfully demanded from him. Of course, if he had not accepted those, and had not directed the jury in the way I wished, I could have had a Bill of Exceptions, and then it would have entered the Law Reports. However, the Judge did what I wished in the matter, and it was what we all agreed was proper in the end. Therefore I must trust to my recollection. The circumstances were these: These two policemen were what we call defenders in the action. The pursuer, whom you would call the plaintiff, was a woman who was notorious; she had, I was given to understand, been carrying on the business of keeping a very questionable house, to say the least, and she not only did that, but she accompanied the women who lived in her house on to the streets. She took them to the localities where she thought this infamous trade would be best carried on; she herself walked with them on the streets, you observe, and she assisted them in importuning passengers. But the point that was taken against the police, most astutely, was this—that she was not a prostitute; and I may say to some extent, from the Bench to begin with, there was considerable, shall I say, impatience, or at least there was considerable hesitation as to whether I could ever distinguish a prostitute from a street-walker. However, I was determined to do it, because the justice of the thing is, I think, exactly seen in the narrative that I have given to you. You have the offence in its grossest form. I mean you have the offence of importuning in its grossest form; you have the offence actually committed in its steadiest and most continuous form by this woman who was year after year pursuing this infamous trade, and yet she was not personally a prostitute, and it was said therefore that the police had no right to apprehend her. But the police did apprehend her and the prostitute with whom she was accompanied—or two prostitutes, I forget which—and they had them all up at the police court. With regard to this woman, who was a householder, she I think was sent home, but with regard to the other two, they were kept in the lock-up for the night. On the following day this woman was put upon trial (she had been served with a summons and brought to the police court), alongside of the two undoubted prostitutes. The three were thus together in the dock charged with this offence against that statute which I have cited. Then came what in the result proved an embarrassing situation. The Magistrate was not satisfied with the evidence, and he dismissed the lot. The prostitutes of course had no case at all, because they were prostitutes, to begin with, and no jury would have listened to the view that there was an improper apprehension of them. But, very astutely, this woman,

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who was cleverly advised by lawyers, took this point: "You had no right to apprehend me, but you, the police, had umbrage against me," and then that let in all the elements which, as Mr. Rufus Isaacs and others on the Bench know, go to make up malice and want of probable cause. Therefore, you see, it was crucial to see whether this mistake was made. If the police apprehended without any right a street-walker who was not a prostitute, then of course the jury had a good opening for letting in all the evidence about malice. Therefore, having considered the matter very carefully, I respectfully demanded a ruling from the Bench, and I put it in writing on the spot. It was something to this effect—that if the jury think that the pursuer is not a prostitute, but if they are also satisfied that, on the occasion in question, she was walking the streets and assisting prostitutes in the act of importuning passengers for the purposes of prostitution, although not for herself—the prostitution of her own person—then the jury are bound to find that such a person is a street-walker in the sense of the statute. I need not point out to you, gentlemen on the Bench, that that was a matter of very close argument for some time, but I am very glad, in the interest of public policy, to say that the Judge concluded that that was a sound view of the statute. My argument from a public point of view was perfectly plain. Parliament would have remedied it, I know. Parliament would not have stood a decision in the other sense; but it was important, as Parliament had drawn the clause, that we should have it affirmed in the sense I meant—that that person, although not personally a prostitute, was engaged in these nefarious acts of walking the streets and importuning, for the purpose of prostitution, other people. I should have asked for a ruling probably in more absolute terms than "habitually," because if you do *de facto* walk the streets for that purpose on a particular occasion, *quoad hoc* you are a street-walker in that sense on this occasion.

51977. (*Chairman.*) I think you read to us the words in the Scotch Act. What are the words in the Scotch Act?—"Being a common prostitute or street-walker."

51978. The word "common" would apply to that?—I am glad to say that did not arise. You are not to hold me, please, as accepting that. For instance, to take an individual case which one might easily figure where people are perfectly conscious that the manager of this infamous traffic has been at it all the time directing operations from her house, and so on, if they found her on the streets on one occasion I should be quite prepared to contend in a court of law that she was within the statute. However, in the case I have mentioned, she was known to be going about pretty often. Perhaps I could not add anything to that matter on Mr. Stevenson's evidence. That was how the law of the case stood, and that is how it was interpreted. Had there been a Bill of Exceptions from the other side, the case would have been in the Law Reports, but as it was they accepted it as I laid it down, and so the law stands.

51979. What was the verdict?—They were acquitted.

51980. That is to say, judgment was for the defenders?—Judgment was for the defenders. One never knows, but my impression is very strongly that, supposing that ruling in law had been different, there would have been a different verdict. I am not sure, but I think it likely.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Apart from that decision to which you have referred us, which is not a reported case, I was anxious to see if we could get a reported case.

51981. (*Chairman.*) I have not been able to find the words "common prostitute or night-walker" in this Act?—Our word in Scotland is "street-walker."

51982. In many summonses the two words are given in common, she being described as a common prostitute or night-walker?—Yes.

51983. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Your word is "street-walker"?—Yes.

51984. Does the word "street-walker" in Scotland import any peculiar meaning other than a person who walks in a street?—I know of none. It has no doubt, probably by association with such clauses, become a term with an immoral reflection attached to it. If a person is called a "street-walker," it imports an accusation.

51985. (*Chairman.*) Is there anything in Scotland corresponding to the words "Common prostitute or night walker"?—Yes. In the case I have alluded to the whole point of law was identical; it was walking at night.

51986. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Aiding and abetting to commit an offence?—Yes. The difficulty with reference to aiding and abetting comes in in this way. All those sub-sections are drawn with the substantive first: You must be a prostitute or night walker to begin with. Aiding and abetting would come in when the Act commenced, but if you have to be a defined person, to start with, that is where the difficulty comes in. My argument, of course, was that Parliament meant something when they began to distinguish the two.

51987. (*Chairman.*) You say the sub-section clearly does apply to any common prostitute or night walker who aids or abets another common prostitute or night walker to commit an offence?—Yes. But the difficulty was a different one. The difficulty was, we were dealing with a case (it is very interesting) in which nobody was able to establish that the person who had been apprehended was herself a prostitute. We were dealing with a case of somebody else than a prostitute who was doing everything that the Statute condemned, and then I said that somebody else is a person who walks the streets, as a matter of fact, and she is just the street walker that Parliament meant to distinguish.

51988. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Walking the streets, assisting a prostitute, and importuning passengers?—Yes.

51989. (*Chairman.*) And accosting passengers for the purpose of prostitution?—Yes. She had done all that.

51990. It is immaterial whether it is the person who is loitering who ought to be prosecuted or somebody else?—That was my answer. If you happen to be writing upon it in your Report, might I ask you if you could fortify that view? I am not pressing it, because it is my view, but I think public order would be assisted if you could put a sentence in your Report to that effect.

51991. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) *Prima facie*, the effect of the two words there would show that they were interchangeable?—Yes, *prima facie*, but not more.

51992. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I understood from the two sections you read that one of them did not mention "to the annoyance of passengers"?—No.

51993. (*Chairman.*) There is not a word in the Edinburgh Statute about "to the annoyance of passengers or householders"?—That is quite true, and in the Glasgow Act it does not mention "to the annoyance of passengers." In neither case, as far as I know, are the words, "To the annoyance of passengers" used. I mean in the Private Act or in the Burgh Police Act generally.

51994. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) They use the word "Importuning"?—Yes. I think I have now told you all that I have to say about the enumeration of the offences with reference to indecency, and I have now referred to all the cases of prostitution.

51995. (*Chairman.*) Now as to drunkenness?—Yes; but before I pass on to that your Secretary was so good as to mention also that you wanted me to deal with the word "disorder."

51996. Yes?—We have no such word in Scotland. We deal with it as what we call a breach of the peace. A petty breach of the peace is dealt with in the Burgh Courts.

51997. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Suppose people are shouting, would that be a breach of the peace?—Yes, if they really disturbed the peace.

51998. (*Chairman.*) Is there power of summary arrest for that?—Yes.

51999. Under what statutory section is there power of arrest in Scotland for disorder or breach of the peace, not accompanied by any drunkenness?—I am coming to that at the end of my evidence.

52000. Please take it in your own order. Give your evidence in your own way?—I think the references which I shall give you with regard to "disorder" may take up a breach of the peace, and it may be rendered clear by some of those specifications in the sub-sections of the individual Acts; but, upon the whole, it always comes to this, that the peace must be disturbed in the sense that you might have a great deal of shouting,

riot, and fun of that kind on a lonely moor, whereas if you transfer that to a street the situation is different; it breaks the peace of somebody. The next point is as to drunkenness. Now the Burgh Police Act deals with that by Sub-section 24, which I have referred to of Section 381, and the words are, "Drunk and incapable, and not under the care or protection of some suitable person." Now I had a good deal to do with that question, because of two things. I have been a Member of Parliament, as you know, for seventeen or eighteen years, and one has to view the development of the law. We found, first, in matters of administration, that it was very expedient to have drunkenness, if of a gross kind, *per se* an offence; and, secondly, we found it expedient, and I have always thought it was expedient, to have some catalogue with regard to the occasion upon which such drunkenness was found. That is expedient from two points of view. In the first place, it ought to affect the quantum of the penalty; and, secondly, it ought to be a recorded fact, not only against the prisoner, but with reference to a matter that I took a great interest in, and proposed a clause with regard to, which I shall refer to with regard to a consistorial action between husband and wife in which habitual drunkenness comes to be an element for granting a separation. I think it was Mr. Rufus Isaacs or one of your number who brought out from the Chief Constable of Glasgow a curious thing which I confess was new to me, namely, that these drunks were had up and then went bail, we will say, for three half-crowns, and nothing more was ever heard of them. The result is that the very thing which I and others have been driving at in Parliament is to get some record of the history if a man is on the down grade in order to know whether it is possible to rescue him, and to prevent that record from being lost by the slap-dash way in dealing with criminals. I am not blaming the authorities, because I know very well indeed the enormous aggregate of work which has to be disposed of, but I will submit a certain view in a few moments on that subject. The Burgh Police Act that I have referred to is amended by the Licensing (Scotland) Act, of 1903, and you will find under Section 70 of that Act this provision with regard to drunkenness: "Every person found in a state of intoxication, and incapable of taking care of himself, and not under the care or protection of some suitable person," or anybody drunk who has a horse under his charge, or has a weapon in his possession, and so on, shall be brought before the Magistrate and tried. Now in burghs that kind of thing is tried by the Magistrates; it does not apply to Glasgow merely, but it applies to the whole country. Now I mention to you a thing as to which I must ask your assistance. If you will be good enough to refer to Section 73 you will find a clause of which I was the author: "Where a husband or wife is a habitual drunkard, as defined by Section 3 of the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, and this fact is established in a consistorial action," and so on, "it is to be equivalent to cruelty." Section 71, for instance, says: "Where a person is convicted of any offence mentioned in the First Schedule to the Inebriates Act, 1898, the court may in addition" do so-and-so. What I want to point out to you is this. So far as I can see, a great deal of this which, if recorded, would work up to the definition of habitual drunkenness, is done without any record at all. You may find yourselves, I daresay, constrained to say that this is perfectly explainable on account of the mass of work; but, from the mere judicial point of view, I think you might, if you saw your way to do so, give some expression of opinion with regard to this matter. All I want is this, that, even although it is a 7s. 6d. case, where the man never comes back, there ought to be a formal summons or a proceeding next day, and a record of that, with the name of the person taken down, so that he stands *quoad* each offence convicted.

52001. Before the three half-crowns are taken the charge is taken in Glasgow by the Lieutenant to the Procurator Fiscal?—I am obliged to you for mentioning that because that shows that the little criminal libel or complaint is a complaint for which the materials, as you point out, are put in the charge.

52002. As I understand Mr. Stevenson's evidence, what takes place is this. If a man is brought in for being drunk, he is brought into the charge room in custody, he comes before the Lieutenant of the Procurator Fiscal, who is an officer equivalent to our inspector of police, and then the constable makes the charge, saying: "I arrested this man in (————) Street for being drunk and disorderly." The Lieutenant of the Procurator Fiscal then makes some enquiry, and, if satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case against the prisoner of being drunk and disorderly, he asks the prisoner his name and address, the prisoner gives it, and then he may be let out on bail or not. If he is let out on bail the Lieutenant in charge says: "7s. 6d." or "10s." The prisoner puts down 10s., or, if he has not got 10s., he puts down his watch. Then he is told to go away and attend at the court at 10 o'clock the next morning. There is a record, so far as the charge-sheet is a record?—My difficulty arises at a later stage. While all that may be quite right and proper, it at all events does not furnish the crucial element for statutory purposes, namely, it is not a conviction.

52003. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Let me call your attention to what Mr. Stevenson said in answer to me. I think it bears that out. It is a point that struck me very forcibly about it. It is at page 913, Question 40093: "When a man is charged under those circumstances and has deposited his 7s. 6d., and does not appear the next day, and then it is marked 'Pledge forfeited,' does that count as a previous conviction?—(A.) No. (Q.) Then he may go any number of times?—(A.) Yes, that is not a conviction." Then the chairman said: "And the name may be a false one?—(A.) The name may be a false one." Then I asked him: "According to that a man might be charged with being drunk and disorderly twenty times, and it would not make any difference. He would simply deposit the money; it would cost him so much a time, and there is an end of it?—(A.) Every time is a first time according to the Act. (Q.) Previous convictions are not taken into account?—(A.) No, there is no provision for that." The effect of the evidence seems to be that when a man was charged for being drunk, what he did was to deposit 7s. 6d., then he went away, there was no further record, and if he never came back again then every time would be the first time?—That makes it very clear. Mr. Stevenson, in answer to you, said: "Every time is the first time." That is the difficulty that those in Parliament have tried to get the better of. We want a record.

52004. There are two questions I put to him later. Question 40099: "Then the deposit of the money always seems to have the effect, so far as the defendant is concerned, of ridding him of a conviction"?—I hope the Commissioners will not misunderstand the view from which I am presenting the evidence. I am by no means commenting adversely upon Mr. Stevenson. A finer officer in the three kingdoms I do not believe exists. I have no doubt he is carrying out the practice, and there is a great deal, from the business point of view, to be said for it, but from the point of view of achieving that which the Legislature wanted to get at, namely, a record of drunkenness, you will see it in practice fails.

52005. (*Chairman.*) Let me follow this for a moment. When the case is called on in court, and the person named in the charge-sheet does not answer, and the constable is *ex hypothesi* in the box, and proceedings have been started under the writing of the Procurator Fiscal, there is nothing to prevent the constable from asking the Magistrate to issue a warrant for the arrest of the person named in the charge-sheet?—That is quite true. There is nothing at all to prevent a warrant being issued; but, so far as I am concerned, it would be sufficient for my purpose if a man were convicted *in absentia*.

52006. But not if he were convicted in a false name, would it?—I suppose not. You see a false name case is not really the kind of case that we want to get at. We want to get at the chronic cases; we want to get at the man who is a pest to the district, and who is known to everybody.

52007. The constable would know him quite well, and would know where he lived?—If he attempted to play a false name on them, they would know at once.

52008. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) That does not quite complete the case to my mind. I should like to read to you two questions which Mr. Rufus Isaacs and the Chairman asked. It is at Question 39918: "It is payment in anticipation." The answer is: "If he does not appear he is satisfied to let the bail money go, and the bail is forfeited. That is the rule." The

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Chairman then said: "In an ordinary case no further proceedings are taken against the prisoner?—(A.) In an ordinary case of drunkenness no further proceedings are taken. The bail is forfeited." What I want to get at is this. Who is responsible for the fact that no further proceedings are taken, because, in the ordinary course, whether he turns up or whether he does not, somebody is responsible for stopping proceedings being taken. That I presume is your officer?—Yes, in a sense. He is the burgh officer as it happens in this case.

52009. As I understand it, there is a certain chain of responsibilities for prosecutions. The fountain head of it is yourself?—Except in burghs.

52010. But even in burghs I understood that the police inspector was for the purpose of prosecutions the Lieutenant of the Procurator Fiscal, who in his turn acts under jurisriction from you?—Not quite. In the burghs the fountain head is not the Procurator Fiscal. He may be called in large burghs the Procurator Fiscal, but in a general way he is called the burgh prosecutor, and he has the initiative; in fact he is what you might call the municipal prosecutor. He starts it in fact. You are quite right to say that you lead up to the fountain head, but that is the fountain head.

52011. That is the fountain head. Then acting, I suppose, under some discretion which he has, he authorises the non-prosecution of a drunken man?—Yes.

52012. How can he do that?—For my own part I can hardly doubt that this practice is well-known in Glasgow, and has been sanctioned by everybody. I do not think anybody has exceeded his duty in the sense of doing something unknown to anybody else. It is just a familiar practice.

52013. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Apparently the same practice applies to a woman charged with being a prostitute. The money is paid for bail. If the constable thinks it is a proper case in which to admit the woman to bail he admits her out on bail, and nothing more may be heard of it?—I do not wish to speak in any sense dictatorially about this, far from it, but I am bound to put to you that I view with some disrelish any kind of proceeding which starts on criminal lines, and which winds up on what I might call compounding lines.

52014. (*Chairman.*) It may be pointed out, may it not, that, seeing that the person charged with drunkenness and disorder has paid the 7s. 6d., the net result to him is very much the same as if he appeared before the magistrate the next morning, having given recognisances to appear in some unnamed sum, and were fined 7s. 6d. or seven days?—I have no doubt that that is the rough common sense way in which it is viewed—that the man substantially, by a shorthand process, is fined 10s., or whatever the sum may be. My point is that it is unjudicial, to say the least of it, and it prevents Parliament and those in authority having that record which in these cases I very much desire.

52015. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Does it not go further than that? The law says that if a man is found drunk in the burgh he is to be convicted; but in this case somebody else steps in, and prevents the law taking its course. That person, I understand, is the officer. Is it really complying with the law to allow an official to withdraw prosecutions to such a large extent as that?—I would not like to make any definite pronouncement about that. You can see for yourself that I have the gravest doubt as to whether it is. But I would put it in this way: That that is a way which has been adopted (and I believe it is a long-standing practice) of accomplishing a result which everybody knows to be accomplished the next morning—namely, that they would be fined in the identical sum, or, if not there, the bail that they had given would be forfeited.

52016. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There is all the difference betwen being fined the identical sum in court and the publicity of the court?—I quite agree. That is the difference I found it upon.

52017. It is an enormous advantage to a wealthy person, to whom 7s. 6d. is of no consequence, and to whom the chief deterrent would be the publicity of the proceedings?—Yes. As I have said (and I think perhaps you would not ask me to go further), I view with considerable disrelish all kinds of proceedings which start criminally and end by compounding. I do not like it at all.

52018. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) In relation to your own duties—that is to say, to duties which are of a far more serious character—are you able to prosecute or not to prosecute entirely at your own discretion?—Yes, absolutely.

52019. Therefore, even if a man had committed murder, you could refuse to prosecute, and nobody could take any action?—It would be a case for impeachment. As I say, that may be to some extent the line which is taken with regard to burgh prosecutors. I do not for one moment, in any evidence I have given, question their discretion not to prosecute. The prosecution is always a matter of discretion. They may think the evidence insufficient or flimsy, and they may discharge a man on the spot. That is quite a different thing from what the Chairman and the rest of you have been discussing with me. The case that we have been discussing is a case in which it is thought that there is a case, in which a charge is preferred, and in which, as a preliminary to being tried, he makes a deposit.

52020. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) And the charge has been accepted, or the basis of it has been accepted?—Yes.

52021. (*Chairman.*) Not only has the charge been accepted, but the process follows upon its acceptance of the charge, and that is unlike what is the case in the Metropolis. In Glasgow the Procurator Fiscal or his lieutenant signs a formal document which is the basis of the jurisdiction of the court according to the evidence given?—I think I have already said that I have that formally in the charge made. The material is there: *litera scripta manet:* the material is there for the charge next day. But, with regard to what Mr. Dickinson has said, I wish to say emphatically that nothing I have said must be taken from me as questioning the complete discretion of these burgh prosecutors, who are men of high character and experience, and who are at this work every day, and have a most wonderful skill in exercising, as they do most judiciously, a discretion in liberation—that is to say, they decline to accept from the police a charge if they think it is too trumpery, or if they think the evidence is not sufficient to substantiate it.

52022. Who appoints the Procurator Fiscal in Glasgow?—I will come to that. I think I have now told you about the Procurator Fiscal under myself.

52023. Yes?—Now as to the Procurators Fiscal in burghs. He is called a Burgh Prosecutor, and he is appointed by the Burgh Police Act 1892, under the provisions of Sections 461 and 462. Section 461 says:—"The Commissioners under this Act shall appoint from time to time, by writing and during pleasure, a fit person to be Burgh Prosecutor of the Burgh." That is what I meant. They generally call themselves Procurators Fiscal because the analogy is that the other Procurators Fiscal throughout the country are appointed by the Commissioners. May I disabuse your mind as to the different Commissioners? They were called Commissioners of Police; but all this burghal law in Scotland is helped and consolidated to some extent by their being under the category of the Town Council under the Act of 1900. The Commissioners are really the Town Council, and nobody else. These are the persons who appoint. May I say that these fit persons are usually men with a legal training—law agents, and in certain burghs in Scotland they appoint men of very high standing. In Edinburgh, for instance, a very respected colleague of mine at the Bar, Mr. Macaulay Smith, is the Prosecutor for Edinburgh. It is not confined merely to lawyers; it depends on the scope of the duties, and to the salary attached to the office, of course. The law as to the Chief Constable you will find in Section 78 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892. In Glasgow the law as to the Chief Constable is in Section 71 of the Act of 1866. Now, with regard to counties (that is not burghs), you will find Section 81 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, deals with the question of counties. I think these three things that I have given you practically cover the ground. You have burghs, not large burghs; then you have a large burgh like Glasgow; and then you have the counties. Now, the Chief Constable is appointed by the officials of the city, or of the other burghs, or of the Council, and holds office subject to them. I think practically the office is *ad vitam* in this sense, that he could not be dismissed except with the consent of the Lord Provost of the burgh for the time being and the Sheriff. In fact, it would be a somewhat strict judicial

process to attempt to dismiss him, and I do not think any cases of that kind have arisen. He holds a position of very considerable authority. That goes beyond the ambit of my knowledge; he has his staff under him, and I do not attempt to give you any evidence upon that question. Now as to the powers of the police.

52024. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Are you leaving the question of the Burgh Prosecutor?—Unless there is anything else you wish me to deal with.

52025. (*Chairman.*) I have something to suggest to you. The evidence before us is that the Procurator Fiscal or Burgh Prosecutor in Glasgow delegates his duties with regard to minor and non-indictable offences to the lieutenants of police. Is that warranted under any special Act of Parliament?—Yes; I think that is quite right. Then, with regard to ordinary Procurators Fiscal, they have power to appoint a depute if that is ratified by superior authority.

52026. Let me put a case to you, so that we may see how the system works. Suppose I am robbed in a Glasgow street, and I think I can recognise the man if I can find him; and suppose I call out to a constable "Stop thief!" and the man is caught by the constable, and I accompany the constable to see that justice is done. What, in fact, takes place, in a case of larceny, at the police-station?—What takes place is this. You would appear, and you would be confronted with the charge officer.

52027. The Lieutenant of Police?—Yes. He would make inquiry on the spot. He would take your name and address as a person aggrieved, he would take the constable's name, and he would, the case being one in which the prisoner was caught red-handed, incarcerate the prisoner. The next morning the case would be tried, or it might be two days afterwards, and you would be served with a citation to attend as a witness, you having left your address, before the Burgh Court, the prisoner would be put in the dock, and you and the constable would appear as witnesses. The complaint would by that time have been served on the prisoner. The complaint would be at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal or Burgh Prosecutor of Glasgow, or rather in that case you would figure at the instance of that very Lieutenant who, *quoad hoc*, was acting as depute of the Burgh Prosecutor. The reason for that is one of convenience. Glasgow is so large that they have, I think, no fewer than nine sub-stations, each of which would be a very large affair in a smaller burgh. At each of those sub-stations a large mass of this trumpery criminal work has to be got through. It would be out of the question to appoint a highly-skilled lawyer to go down and act as Procurator Fiscal there. What they do is this. The Procurator Fiscal remains at the central office, but he knows that his depute, authorised in writing by him, and that writing sanctioned by the Magistrate, conducts the business officially representing the Procurator Fiscal, and he is entitled to represent him in those individual courts.

52028. I understand the Lieutenant would act as the Public Prosecutor's Depute even in a case of larceny?—Yes. Please do not take that answer from me except in this sense: If the case fell within that long category which I was giving you from the Burgh Police Act, I do not pretend, without reference to the Act, to be able to give you the category.

52029. I just want to ask you how it would work out, according to your experience, in such a case as that. In the case of minor offences, to some of which you have referred us, the Lieutenant of Police acts as the Public Prosecutor's Depute, and the Depute and the Procurator Fiscal really know nothing about it at all?—Might I say, with regard to cases which on inquiry turn out to be of a more serious character, then when the other side and the parties appear the next morning the Magistrate remits the case to the Sheriff. I do not think I explained that. Suppose it to be *ultra vires* of the Court to deal with it in the sense that the category does not embrace a fine on a larger scale, or the offence is of a graver kind, the Magistrate then remits the case to the Sheriff, the prisoner is detained, a proper criminal libel is served, and the prisoner is tried before the Sheriff's Court.

52030. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Would it be analogous to our committing for trial?—Just that.

52031. (*Chairman.*) As I understand, in such a case if it is found that the Court to which the prisoner is first brought on complaint or information, signed by the Public Prosecutor, has no jurisdiction, then the Magistrate, or, if not the Magistrate, the Procurator Fiscal, has a right to remit the cause of the proceedings to the Sheriff?—Yes. What happens, I think, is this: He just informs the Court that the offence turns out to be a grave one. Supposing it was a trivial assault to begin with, and supposing during the night the person assaulted died, then he would say, "Death has supervened," and the prosecution would not go on; but that form would be dropped, and the Magistrate would then sign a warrant remitting the prisoner to the Sheriff.

52032. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) No evidence would be heard then?—No.

52033. (*Chairman.*) That being so, how do you define the duty of the Lieutenant acting as the Depute of the Burgh Prosecutor in the charge room. He has either to accept the charge made by the constable or to reject it?—Yes. He exercises, you see, in that capacity that discretion which I have already deponed is valuable, and he exercises that discretion as the Depute of the Burgh Prosecutor or of the Procurator Fiscal.

52034. He is not exercising a discretion simply as a superior constable?—No. I beg of you to understand that. He can only do that really because he represents, as it were, society acting through the Burgh Prosecutor. He is the Depute of the Burgh Prosecutor to exercise a discretion as to whether this is a case society ought to take any notice of.

52035. And if the Procurator Fiscal himself has to exercise that discretion he would do so at once?—Yes. I understand if there is real doubt they telephone to the Procurator Fiscal himself, the chief man, and he comes down.

52036. So that the Scotch law is this, that in the case of these minor offences a charge is not actually accepted and brought before the Court until the Public Prosecutor has exercised a discretion on the matter?—Yes. I think that is the general practice upon which we work. We will not allow our courts to be made the medium of private grumbling if we can avoid it unless we think that society has been offended—that is to say, that the dictates of the Legislature have been violated or some common law offence has been committed against society.

52037. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In theory that applies to our courts?—It does.

52038. (*Chairman.*) The Inspector in charge of a police station in London has not to exercise any discretion vested in him as a Public Prosecutor. He is simply an officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner to be in charge of a police station, to superintend the work there, and to take a charge made by a private individual or by a member of the public?—I have no acquaintance with that department with regard to how it is worked out in practice.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) They are both worked out in the same way—by the exercise of a judicial discretion, really.

52039. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) But, in fact, the person who actually does exercise his discretion in these cases is a superior police officer?—Yes, but observe he is a superior police officer who has been specially selected to be the Depute of the Burgh Prosecutor, and *quoad hoc* to be the person to exercise a judicial discretion.

52040. Has he been selected by the Burgh Prosecutor?—No; he has been selected by the Chief Constable.

52041. (*Chairman.*) That must be by the head of that particular office?—Yes.

52042. You could not select an inferior officer as the Lieutenant?—No. I fancy what happens is this: The ambition of these policemen is to be promoted, and one of the elements of their promotion is that when they become the heads of stations they then become *pro tanto* to be the posessors of certain judicial and discretionary powers.

52043. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Supposing he makes a mistake, or supposing he prosecutes wrongly, is there an appeal to the Burgh Prosecutor who would call him over the coals?—What would happen would be this. You mean by the Burgh Prosecutor, substantially his chief?

52044. Yes?—It would be reported at once to the Chief Constable: "This man has made a mistake," and the Chief Constable would then hold an investi-

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gation and say, "It is quite a mistake," and the Chief Constable would dismiss him.

52045. Then the Burgh Prosecutor does not come in at all?—Yes. The Burgh Prosecutor is the man who intimates to the Chief Constable that in his opinion this prosecution which has been taken up by the Lieutenant should not have been ordered at all. The Chief Constable is at the head of the police, and he could dismiss it. Observe, we are quite in abstract, because I never knew any such case to arise, but I should work it out theoretically in this way if the Chief Constable were to say: "I will keep on that man as Lieutenant," the Prosecutor Fiscal would say "He shall no longer be my Deputy Fiscal."

52046. What I want to get at is whether you have a better method of working on the preliminary question, and whether the matter should be dealt with by a man with a mind trained for the purpose, than we have in London?—I do not think we have at the present moment.

52047. (*Chairman.*) I understand if the Lieutenant makes a mistake he may be censured by the Procurator Fiscal as well as censured by the Chief Constable?—Yes.

52048. The position is such that if the Procurator Fiscal makes a strong representation to the Chief Constable of Police that a man has acted wrongly or incompetently, then the Chief Constable is bound to attend to it?—Yes.

52049. Because the Chief Constable would say: "I will withdraw my delegation to that individual constable"?—Yes. Might I say my secretary has been good enough to call my attention to this, which may assist you on the point Mr. Dickinson has raised. The Glasgow Order Confirmation Act of 1877, Section 12, says this: "Section 67 of the 'Glasgow Police Act, 1866,' is hereby amended to the effect of substituting for the words 'a Procurator Fiscal, who may, if appointed by the Board, act as their clerk,' the following words: 'One or more Procurators Fiscal of Police,' or 'one Procurator Fiscal of Police,' or 'one or more Assistant Procurators Fiscal of Police.'" I think I have made it clear to you. The Town Council appoint their Procurator Fiscal of Police. They may appoint a great many, or they may appoint one with Assistant Procurators Fiscal of Police. The result would be that if he erred in that capacity he would be at once responsible to his Chief Procurator of Police, and the Chief Procurator of Police would then have two reports to make—he would say to the Chief Constable: "I cannot have that man," and he would say to the Town Council: "I cannot have this man as an Assistant Procurator."

52050. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In the ordinary course, what would happen would be, if he accepted the charge he would prosecute on the next day?—Yes.

52051. That is to say, if he had exercised his discretion?—I hope you take my evidence as affirming what I attach great importance to—the propriety of continuing such a discretion, because I think it would be a most unfortunate state of affairs if, in cases where mistakes had been committed, which were verified on the spot, a person subject to such mistakes were to be open to prosecution owing to the absence of a discretion which common sense would point to. I am sorry to have detained you so long, but I think I have now dealt with all the points.

52052. There are one or two matters I want to ask you about. Have you in Scotland an analogous power to that of stipendiary magistrates?—We have not in Scotland. We have a power on the part of the larger burghs to appoint a stipendiary, if they so desire, and it has been exercised in Glasgow for some years, and a very excellent gentleman, I think Mr. Gemmell, was stipendiary at a salary of somewhere about £900 a year. The power, however, is purely optional. In practice we have found in Scotland very excellent judicial service rendered perfectly well by the magistrates of burghs. I may further add that I think the necessity for stipendiaries has to a certain extent disappeared with the passing of the Town Councils Act, 1900, which allowed judicial affairs to be supplemented by those judges of police to which I referred earlier in my evidence.

52053. They are all unpaid?—They are all unpaid.

52054. And they substantially do the work?—Yes, they do the work.

52055. Is that stipendiary magistrate to whom you have referred the only one that you know of?—I think he is the only one in the history of Scotland I have ever known. That power to appoint another still remains, but I understood there was some difficulty with regard to the terms before I came into office—I think at the time when Lord Dunedin held the office of Lord Advocate—and they just went on without him.

52056. They found the system worked satisfactorily?—Yes.

52057. Only one other matter I want to ask you about with regard to your reference to the sections of this statute dealing with drunkenness. Am I right in this, that for that offence to be committed the person must be drunk, and must be incapable, and not under the care of some suitable person?—I think substantially that is so.

52058. That is rather what I gathered from your reading out the words of the statute. You must have those three elements before an offence is committed?—Yes. In several cases, however, the three elements are not necessary if another element is supplied, namely, the possession, shall we say, of a gun, or anything like that. Whether he was under protection or not, if he was going about drunk with a gun, or anything like that, he would be apprehended.

52059. Or in charge of a horse?—Yes.

52060. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Can any action be brought against the Burgh Prosecutor for malicious prosecution? I suppose you have no such thing in Scotland?—Yes, but it must be brought with very difficult hurdles to get over of malice and want of probable cause.

52061. Then the person against whom the action would be brought would be the Procurator Fiscal. Against whom would the action be brought?—It might be in the case you were figuring in the earlier portion of my evidence against the Lieutenant.

52062. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That would be the same as against other policemen, would it not?—Yes, I think so.

52063. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Would it be against the Lieutenant? I am not clear what the chain of responsibility in this matter is. The Lieutenant only acts, as I understand, as the deputy of the Procurator?—It may be a question of some difficulty, but, as at present advised, I should say there can be no delegation of duties in the sense of making the Procurator Fiscal responsible at law for a malicious act upon the part of his Lieutenant.

52064. (*Chairman.*) Lord Advocate, the Commission are greatly indebted to you for coming here and for your valuable evidence?—I thank you. Might I ask you to be so good as to allow me to add to the body of my evidence this. I do not wish to involve you in any further inquiries; but I may say that the whole of this matter is before the Government, and I am producing next week a Bill which I call the Criminal Procedure and Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Bill, and perhaps I may leave a copy of that Bill with you. I may say there is no desire to pass that Bill this session, but I wish to elicit public opinion from skilled bodies in Scotland; and it would also be a great advantage to me if I have your Report before next session. There are several points set out in the Bill as to improving the procedure.

52065. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The Bill is not yet introduced?—No, I am introducing it next week.

(*Earl Russell.*) Might I ask whether any questions will be allowed to be put to Sir Edward Henry?

(*Chairman.*) We do not contemplate that course. Liberty to cross-examine was only given in the limited class of cases which were referred to in the Statement which I made on the opening day.

(*Earl Russell.*) I am not aware of any specific questions that I wish to ask, but I was instructed to make the application. Do I understand that Mr. Timewell's evidence will not be taken to-day.

(*Chairman.*) I do not think any decision has been arrived at with regard to that.

(*Earl Russell.*) It will not be taken to-day any way?

(*Chairman.*) No. I think ex-Inspector McCarthy is in court. I should like to say that since our last sitting, ex-Inspector McCarthy has requested us to give him an opportunity of contradicting a statement made by one Deed, a policeman who was dismissed from the force, to the effect that he, Mr. McCarthy, had given him £2 with which to effect a bet with Platt, the bookmaker. We do not think it necessary to trouble ex-Inspector McCarthy to get into the box. It is sufficient for his purpose for us to say that we attach no credence whatever to the statements made by Deed as to his connection with McCarthy, or as to the £2 bet, nor on any other controverted point.

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(*Mr. McCarthy.*) May I say anything as to this?

(*Chairman.*) No. That is quite sufficient for your purpose.

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(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) With reference to your memorandum which you kindly sent to Sir Edward Henry he has prepared a statement in writing as to head No. 4, but he has prepared no statement in writing except as to head No. 4. Sir Edward Henry asks me to mention that fact to you, and to ask whether it will be convenient to you to take first head No. 4, on which he has prepared the written statement.

(*Chairman.*) Yes.

52066. Sir Edward, we have asked you to come here to-day to continue the evidence you gave before us, and to ask you whether you have any further observations to make either generally or upon the particular cases we have dealt with? We have sent you a note of the points which occur to us as the points upon which we might wish to ask you some questions. With regard to head No. 4 you have a written statement, I think?—Yes.

52067. Head No. 4 is the statement made by Mr. Cluer, one of the police magistrates, as to the treatment of certain communications made by him to the Chief Commissioner. Would you like to deal with that first?—Yes, and also with the cases he mentioned in which the police, in his view, went wrong.

I regret to have to make an explanation which may appear personal in character. Mr. Cluer the learned magistrate, has made statements which the Commission will no doubt expect me to meet. He has said that the relations between the Commissioner and magistrates are deplorable, and he has referred to individual cases brought before him in which he alleges the police were guilty of misconduct.

With reference to the relations between the Commissioner and magistrates, I am authorised to say that he is speaking on his own behalf exclusively, and that this is not the opinion of the other magistrates, who consider the existing relations to be excellent. Apparently, he bases his opinion on certain incidents. The first was an incident which happened before I was Commissioner, or before my predecessor, even, had been appointed Commissioner, it happened 17 years ago—five years before Mr. Cluer himself had been appointed magistrate. I presume the Commission will not desire me to discuss the facts minutely.

I have looked at the papers and find that, in a case in which two persons were charged with pushing coping stones off a pillar in 1890, on the remand the evidence of the two constables, who were their accusers, was traversed by the statements of two other constables to the effect that it was not the defendants who had pushed the coping stones off, but the constables themselves, though they had not seen the act. The magistrate, Mr. Haden Corser, discharged the defendants, and came very reasonably to the conclusion that two of the constables must have given false testimony, and he referred the matter to the Commissioner. The Commissioner apparently found it impossible to decide which pair of constables had been lying and so he scattered the whole four, transferring them from where they were to other divisions, so that there might be no opportunity of their acting either in collusion with each other or in hostility to each other. Mr. Haden Corser, hearing of this, wrote to the Commissioner, and pointed out that if a transfer was a punishment, it was rather hard that the innocent pair of constables should have been punished, and he wanted an explanation of this. This explanation the Commissioner was not prepared to give, and so the matter ended, and as Mr. Haden Corser unfortunately is dead, and the Commissioner concerned is not present to speak for himself, it can be carried no further.

The other incident is one which concerns myself. In a case heard by Mr. Cluer, on the 6th July, 1905, in which Ahern and two others were defendants, Police-constables Robinson and Fern gave evidence in support of a charge of assault. Mr. Cluer heard the case, discharged the defendants, and commented on the testimoney of these two constables, stating that he disbelieved their evidence altogether. Though inquiry showed that the constables had acted properly in the case, it became necessary to remove them from the division, as it was felt that they would be completely useless for the performance of duty there owing to the opinion publicly expressed by the Magistrate. In consequence of his remarks, the defendant Ahern took out a summons for assault against Constable Robinson, being supported, I understand, in this, by Mr. Timewell, who provided him with a solicitor and counsel. The case brought by Ahern against Police-constable Robinson was heard, at Mr. Cluer's request, by Mr. Mead, another magistrate. Mr. Mead came to the conclusion that the accounts given by the complainant and his witnesses were so contradictory, that no credence whatever could be attached to their statements, and he dismissed the summons. Mr. Cluer having read Mr. Mead's notes then wrote to me as Commissioner, saying that he hoped that nothing would happen to Constable Robinson, and he expressed his regret for his mistake in that matter. I may say I was not in this country when the letter was received, and in my absence Mr. Cluer received a formal acknowledgment, thanking him for having written. Mr. Cluer's comment upon this is as follows:—"This is the relation between magistrates and the Commissioner and it is a very deplorable one. It is a great pity that when we have cases, as I do, of police who go wrong, the Commissioner does not attend to them otherwise than by sending the men to other divisions." I regret that Mr. Cluer did not receive a fuller reply, but had I received the letter in person, the acknowledgment I should have sent Mr. Cluer would probably not have seemed acceptable to him, because it appeared to me that in the matter of these two constables, Mr. Cluer's action was wholly inadequate. In open court he had imputed to them misconduct of the gravest character. When he discovered his mistake he was, in my opinion, bound to make the most complete reparation in his power. In consequence of his remarks they had their homes broken up, and were transferred under a cloud to other divisions. The public might very well believe of them that they had given false testimony. It was a grievous slur upon their character, which could have been removed by Mr. Cluer if he had followed the course which was obviously indicated of expressing in open court his regret that owing to a misapprehension of the facts, he had unwittingly done these two men a wrong, and unreservedly withdrawing his condemnation of them.

I may say that in a large number of cases a departmental inquiry has been held into the conduct of constables in consequence of remarks made by Magistrates.

Not so very long ago two constables were dismissed the Force, inquiry having corroborated the view expressed by Mr. Hopkins that they had given exaggerated and misleading evidence; and there are numerous instances in which disciplinary action has been taken upon Magistrates remarks. As Commissioner I am always glad that Magistrates should draw my attention to shortcomings affecting the interests of the courts or of prisoners. These arise more often from ignorance than from ill-will, and communications from Magistrates do much to bring about remedy.

I should like to say here that had I known what was in Mr. Cluer's mind I should have endeavoured to clear

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away misunderstandings, but till recently I was unaware that he had any personal grievance against the person holding the office of Commissioner of Police.

52068. Did you have any correspondence with Mr. Cluer about this case heard on the 6th July, 1903?—No, no correspondence.

52069. In fact he never wrote again upon the matter?—No.

52070. Did you in fact when you came home inquire into the circumstances of the case?—I cannot exactly say when it came before me.

52071. Did you look into the matter yourself?—I looked into the matter because I was aware of the transfer of the officers, and a question arose as to whether Robinson should be defended on the summons, and it was decided that he must defend himself, and if he came out of it his expenses would be paid.

52072. Who did attend to the matter?—One of the Assistant Commissioners, I suppose. There was not very much to attend to.

52073. Was there no inquiry made by one of the Assistant Commissioners?—Yes.

52074. Or were there no reports called for?—Yes. Here are the reports. (*Producing.*)

52075. I gather you formed an opinion about the propriety of the transfer?—Yes.

52076. You did that upon some report before you?—Yes, I made a representation to the Home Office upon the matter, asking them to sanction the payment to this man, Robinson, of his law expenses.

52077. Was that acceded to?—Yes, that was acceded to.

52078. Were there reports called for in that case?—Yes.

52079. Who called for the reports?—Major Wodehouse. It was a uniform case and he would have dealt with it.

I now come to individual cases in which Mr. Cluer alleges that the police were guilty of misconduct. The first one referred to is that of Emms and Norrey. About this I need not say much as the Commission have investigated it, but I may observe that Emms and Norrey have since been sent to prison for 12 months each for larceny from the person, both pleading guilty to the charges made against them. They are members of the Harding gang. Harding (or Tressadern) was on the 17th May last convicted at the Old Street Police Court by Mr. Biron, after a prolonged inquiry, in which he was defended by the Police and Public Vigilance Association, of an assault on P.C. Fuller, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour, and William Andrews, who gave evidence before this Commission, was on 5th February last sentenced to six months' hard labour at the North London Sessions for larceny from the person. Of course, the fact that Emms and Norrey have a bad history is not in itself a proof of their guilt in the particular case referred to by Mr. Cluer, but it is relevant in a general way when a decision has to be arrived at as to whether the police action may or may not have been justified.

The next case Mr. Cluer deals with is that of Joseph Richardson, a case which was before him on April 29th, 1907. The Magistrate's opinion clearly was that the constable had not seen this youth gambling, and that he had seen a number of other people gambling, but because he knew him by sight he thought it safe to arrest him.

52080. Have you a print of the evidence before you which shows the questions put to Mr. Cluer?—Yes.

52081. This is Question 44950. Mr. Cluer said: "Now only this week, last Monday, a lad was charged with gambling. The evidence was that at 40 yards distance the policeman had seen him with 20 others throwing up coins in the air, and the police constable swore that he walked round, met him two minutes afterwards at Hoxton Street, at the corner of Old Street, and arrested him. The lad said, 'I was doing nothing of the sort; I had been in an ice cream shop for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes.' He called an independent person, who did not know him, who satisfied me that he had been in the shop all the time, and I dismissed the case"?—That is the case. Mr. Cluer went on to say that he had a test, which is whether the man has any money in his possession or not.

52082. What do you say about that?—The next case Mr. Cluer deals with is that of Joseph Richardson, a case which was before him on April 29th, 1907. The Magistrate's opinion clearly was that the constable had not seen this youth gambling, that he had seen a number of other people gambling, but because he knew him by sight he thought it was safe to arrest him, whereas the youth himself said that he had been in an ice-cream shop for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before, and called a witness to prove this. Mr. Cluer says that in gambling cases he applies a test which he thinks a fair one. He says: "What money have you got in your pocket?" Answer: "None." "How can he gamble if he has got no money? I dismiss him." Now, as a matter of fact, the charge sheet shows that 10d. in coppers were found upon Richardson, so that he had money. Mr. Cluer says that the person who came forward to prove that Richardson had been in the ice-cream shop for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes did not know him. This person lives close by the corner where Richardson stands every day selling papers, and it is unlikely that he did not know him. Richardson at the police station did not plead that he had been in the ice-cream shop; what he said was that he had been looking on, and had not actually been gambling. The learned Magistrate admits that gambling is an intolerable evil in the neighbourhood; if so, the police deputed to cope with it were not impelled by necessity to invent charges to justify themselves.

The next case is that of two men who on the same day were charged with insulting behaviour.

52083. That is referred to at Question 44956: "There were two men on the same day who were charged in that section with insulting behaviour, and the evidence was that they were linked arm-in-arm, pushing people off the pavement. The pavement is 30 ft. wide, and the policeman knows I know that. He means pushing into people. It was in the Whitechapel Road. One of them was arrested; the other one waited about to take a tramcar to go away, and he was also arrested while he was waiting for his car. They both called a witness to say that they had been at a certain mission in the district the same night, that they had been practising athletics there, and they were carrying home a pair of boxing gloves wrapped up in a handkerchief, and they were going along perfectly peacefully. I think they must have been mistaken for some rough people." Is that the case?—That is the case.

52084. What do you say about that?—The next case is that of two men who on the same day were charged with insulting behaviour. The evidence, according to Mr. Cluer, was that they were linked arm-in-arm, pushing people off the pavement, the pavement being 30 ft. wide. Both called a witness to say that they had been at a certain mission that night, and that they had been practising athletics there, and Mr. Cluer thought they must have been mistaken for some rough people. In dismissing them he said, "They don't look like men who would do such a thing." As a matter of fact, the allegation against them was not that these two alone, but that they with several others, were pushing each other about the footway against people, and using filthy language. Cole and Schrier are their names, and the friend they called in to testify to their conduct was a man named George Crease. I think it may be said that they are rough and not respectable persons, for Crease got nine months' hard labour at the North London Sessions in 1905 for stealing, after previous convictions; Cole got 12 months in May, 1906, at the same Sessions for shopbreaking, after previous convictions, and Schrier got 12 months in January, 1906, for stealing, he also having previous convictions recorded against him. I mention that because the Magistrate says they were not rough people.

I now come to the case of Davis, which is rather an important case.

52085. That is at Question 44957. "The case of Mr. Davis was rather a different case. He was a respectable man, the manager of a business, and he went to the London and Westminster Bank in Commercial Street, had a business conversation with the manager of the bank, drew £50 for wages for his employer, went out of the bank, and fell down in a fit. It happened that two friends of his were passing on an omnibus, and they got off the omnibus, and said to the policeman, "We know this man; we will take him away." The policeman declined to allow it. Probably the policeman was not sure what was the matter with him. The man was taken to the station, and he was brought before me in

about an hour and a quarter and charged with being drunk. The policeman then swore he was drunk, the doctor said he was drunk, and said he smelt of drink, and the Inspector swore he was drunk. There was the bank manager, there were half a dozen of his friends, and there was his own doctor to prove that he had epilepsy, and that for four days—as he assured me himself, and he was evidently speaking the truth—he had drunk absolutely nothing."

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Then it is referred to at the top of the next page at Question 44961.

52086. (*Chairman.*) "What was the medical evidence in that case on the side of the constable?—(A.) That the man was drunk. I forget whether actually the doctor said that he smelt strongly of drink or not"?—There is one rather important thing, perhaps, you will say. Mr. Cluer says in answer to Question 44960: "Having once taken the man into custody against the wish of his two friends who got off an omnibus to say so, then they foolishly prefer the charge against him, and, once the charge is preferred, then, unfortunately, the witness-box is used to give evidence which is not true." The facts are as follows:—A Mr. Delmont, who was standing on the footway saw Mr. Davis come out of the bank and go into the roadway, where he fell down (as he thought) from an epileptic seizure. He ran to the bank and told the clerks there and then went into adjoining premises to get a glass of water. On his return he found that the "point" constable and a sergeant had helped Mr. Davis out of the roadway and had taken him to the bank steps, where they were tending him. He made the water over to them, and they laved Mr. Davis's face and brushed the dirt off his clothes; and while they were looking after him the bank manager appeared on the top of the steps and said, "Look well after him; he has a lot of money on him." When able to walk Mr. Davis was taken to the station, Mr. Delmont following, and when they were near the station a Mr. Tabaserman, a friend of Mr. Davis's, who was passing on a tram, saw him and got off and followed to the station. Mr. Delmont, having heard the doctor sent for, left. Mr. Tabaserman remained, and offered to take charge of Mr. Davis, but the police said they must await the doctor's decision. The doctor arrived quickly, he having been called to see a person alleged to be recovering from a fit. Having examined Mr. Davis, he recorded the opinion that he was not recovering from the effects of an epileptic seizure, but was unmistakeably suffering from the effects of alcoholic intoxication, and he made an entry in the register accordingly. Tabaserman then left, he having been told that upon the doctor's certificate a charge of drunkenness would be preferred against Davis. I wish to emphasise the point that it was not upon the testimony of the constable, but upon the medical testimony that this charge was taken. This is the course followed in cases of doubt. I find that during 1905 no less than 2,801 charges of drunkenness were only accepted after hearing medical opinion. Mr. Cluer's account therefore is incorrect in various respects.

Mr. Cluer has told the Commission that he saw Mr. Davis within one and a quarter hours of his arrest. This is not a very material point, and I only notice it because the Commission might infer that the conditions were favourable for the Magistrate forming an independent opinion as to Mr. Davis's state. Mr. Davis did not leave the station until 1.55; he reached the court at 2.7, but did not appear before the Magistrate till 2.30, about three and a half hours after his arrest. Mr. Cluer has told the Commission that the policeman swore he was drunk, the doctor swore he was drunk, and the Inspector swore he was drunk. I have Mr. Cluer's notes, and I have also interrogated the Inspector, and find that the Inspector did not give evidence at all, and that Mr. Cluer is quite mistaken in saying that the Inspector swore that Mr. Davis was drunk. I have already stated to the Commission that when the doctor was sent for he was asked to come and see a person alleged to be recovering from a fit. The doctor, having made an examination, recorded it as his professional opinion that the man was not recovering from a fit, but was recovering from the effects of alcoholic intoxication. Mr. Cluer does not appear to have questioned this witness as to the grounds upon which he based his opinion. I am advised that the symptoms of persons recovering from the effects of drink and of an epileptic seizure respectively can as a rule be easily discriminated. The Chief Surgeon wrote to the surgeon who certified in Mr. Davis's case, and received back an explanation which completely satisfied him that this gentleman had very strong grounds for the opinion he had formed. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Cluer, before this Commission, has said that as the doctor made this statement, he must either be a very incompetent doctor, or have told a lie, or must have been drinking himself. It appears to me that the privilege that attaches to the proceedings of this Commission has been abused to publish a most damaging imputation against a respectable medical man, an imputation which must have a tendency to do him harm socially and harm professionally, and one which, if correct, would certainly disqualify him for the office to which he has been appointed by the Home Secretary, but it is an imputation from which he cannot, in the circumstances, publicly clear himself by recourse to a court of law. From the Magistrate's notes it appears that neither the bank manager nor Mr. Davis's doctor, nor the two friends who followed to the station gave evidence on Mr. Davis's behalf.

52087. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It does not seem to me that Mr. Cluer said that the doctor was telling a lie. It is at Question 44962. The question which is put to Mr. Cluer by the Chairman as a suggestion is: "If the doctor said that the man's breath smelt of drink, either he was a very incompetent doctor, or he was telling a lie." That is the question. The answer was, "Or he had been having a drink himself"?—Could he say it in more explicit words?

52088. What I want to know is this. We can form our own opinion as to what the answer means. That is the question, is it not, upon which you make that statement?—Yes. That is the construction I put upon his answer.

52089. (*Chairman.*) The Magistrate said: "I forget whether actually the doctor said that he smelt strongly of drink or not." Mr. Cluer does not give a positive answer. Then I said: "It seems that the man had drunk nothing for four days. If the doctor said that the man's breath smelt of drink, either he was a very incompetent doctor, or he was telling a lie"?—Quite so.

52090. Then all Mr. Cluer said was, "Or he had been having a drink himself." He did not positively assert that the doctor had been having a drink?—I must leave the construction of it entirely to the Commission, but that is the interpretation I put upon it.

52091. What you suggest is that he ought to have answered, "I know the doctor, and I know him to be quite a respectable man"?—It is so very damaging to the doctor that it is a matter for the Commission to consider whether they would not, with the permission of Mr. Cluer, delete what he said from the evidence, because it has not been published as yet practically, and it may do the doctor very grave harm.

52092. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I do not think it necessarily means that the doctor had been drinking or was drunk. That is the construction you put upon it. I do not?—You may not, but the construction that I put upon it is that Mr. Cluer said, "Either this man was an incompetent doctor, or he was telling a lie, or he had been having a drink."

52093. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not read it so. I read it quite differently. I read it thus. The Chairman was putting a question to Mr. Cluer that if the man had drunk nothing for four days, and if the doctor said that his breath smelt of drink, either the doctor was a very incompetent doctor, or he was telling a lie, and Mr. Cluer adds another alternative—"Or he had been having a drink himself," and therefore smelt of drink?—Mr. Cluer believed that the man had not had a drink for four days, because he told you so.

52094. I am putting to you what Mr. Cluer meant, which I do not think quite bears out the inference you draw?—You are putting a much more charitable construction upon it, I am afraid, than I do, because it appeared to me to be a very strong imputation. Of course, I may be wrong.

52095. I do not think it was.

52096. (*Chairman.*) The Chief Commissioner suggests that Mr. Cluer should have answered, "I know the doctor, and I know him to be quite a respectable man." That is what you suggest he ought to have answered?—Yes.

52097. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) Mr. Cluer meant undoubtedly that it might have been the doctor's own

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breath that confused his sense of smell. I take it Mr. Cluer's answer meant it was possible that the doctor himself had had a drink, and that that fact confused his sense of smell?—Do you mean to say taking a glass of wine would confuse your sense of smell?

52098. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There was a smell of drink somewhere. If the other man had not had a drink for four days, and there was nobody else there but the man and the doctor, and there was a smell of drink, it must have been the doctor's own breath. I do not think Mr. Cluer meant to make any imputation on anybody?—That is not the way in which the doctor looks at it. I think, in justice to the doctor, the best way would be to delete it, if Mr. Cluer has no objection.

52099. (*Chairman.*) I do not think Mr. Cluer meant to say that he had been drinking. I do not find that the name of the gentleman is mentioned?—No. I have not mentioned his name on purpose, and you have not mentioned it either.

From the Magistrate's notes it appears that neither the bank manager nor Mr. Davis's doctor, nor the two friends who followed to the station gave evidence on Mr. Davis's behalf the only two witnesses heard for the defence being the employer, Mr. Hyman Chissick, and the employer's son, who spoke as to his character, and to having seen him that morning, when he was sober; and it is not possible therefore to say what their statements, if made, would have amounted to. Mr. Cluer finds fault with the police for not having made Mr. Davis over to his friends, but even if the two friends had got off an omnibus, as stated, and had asked for the custody of Mr. Davis—which is not a fact—the police would not have been justified in making over, especially in such a neighbourhood, a person more or less unconscious, and in possession of a large sum of money, to two men whom they did not know.

52100. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) You have told us that, from information that you have got out. What you are reading is from information which somebody has given you?—Yes.

52101. You have told us that the information that has been given to you points to the fact that the Inspector, at any rate, gave no evidence?—Yes.

52102. What do you say about the evidence that Mr. Cluer says the policeman gave? Mr. Cluer said, "The policeman swore he was drunk"?—Yes.

52103. We have heard nothing about that?—What do you wish me to tell you about that?

52104. Did he or not?—Yes, of course he swore he was drunk. He heard the doctor's testimony, he saw him in a more or less comatose state, and it was either drunkenness or epilepsy, and, as the doctor said it was drunkenness, he had no hesitation—the man had the smell of drink on him, and the constable swore he was drunk.

52105. The constable swore he was drunk because he thought the man had a fit?—The constable never said he thought the man had a fit, but his friends who came into the station said they thought he had a fit, and consequently the message sent to the doctor was: "Come and see a man who is alleged to be recovering from a fit."

52106. Then the constable did think he was drunk?—I do not know what the constable thought.

52107. He must have thought he was drunk if he swore it?—Yes, he probably thought from the beginning the man was drunk, and in 99 cases out of 100 it is drunkenness, and not epilepsy.

The next case is that of a man called William Ashendon, a carter in the employ of Mr. Fardell. The police version is that this man Ashendon, who was in charge of a lorry on which was a boiler, pulled by a couple of horses tandem, was seen by the constable on the beat to be driving from one side of the road to the other, and then to fall off the lorry into the roadway. He got back on to his lorry again, and tried to drive away, but drove on to the footway, the leading horse turning right round and facing the wheeler, the other being at a standstill on the footway when the police came up. Mr. Cluer says that the employer, Mr. Fardell, satisfied him that he had been with Ashendon all the time, and that they had not had a drink, and consequently dismissed the case. According to my information, Mr. Fardell stated that he had passed Ashendon on the road about an hour before, at which time he appeared to be sober. It is quite certain that unless his behaviour had been very noticeable the police would not have arrested a man in charge of a trolley and boiler and a couple of horses on a charge of drunkenness, such an arrest entailing considerable trouble to themselves, as they would have to look after the horses and the trolley and send for the owner to take them away. I may add that I am informed this man, who was convicted on the 24th June, 1905, of drunkenness at the Thames Police Court, has since been dismissed by his employer on account of his habits, and lost his next place from the same cause. A doctor was not called, because Ashendon at the station did not contest the charge or ask to see one.

52108. (*Chairman.*) At Question 44970 Mr. Rufus Isaacs asked Mr. Cluer: "Will you tell us what evidence there was of drunkenness in that case—how many witnesses (A.) Only the Inspector and the constable. The Inspector was in the street, and I think he came up." Could that be without something unusual taking place. The Inspector in charge of the station, I suppose, was in the station?—No, there would be two—one would be patrolling, and the other would be in charge of the station.

52109. Would it have been proper for the Inspector, who had been in the street as a witness, to take the charge himself and go back to the station with the constable?—I do not suppose he took the charge. Probably the person who took the charge would be the other Inspector, who was on duty at the station.

52110. "The constable and the Inspector who came up both swore he was drunk while in charge of the horses." That was not the Inspector who took the charge?—No, I think that was the patrolling Inspector.

The next case is that of Littlemore, arrested for disorderly conduct and using obscene language, who said he had been thrown violently down by the sergeant; the implication being that the *prolapsus recti* he was suffering from was caused by this violence. Mr. Cluer says: "There was, however, evidence that the man, who could not pay his rent, had been treated very violently. You don't get *prolapsus recti* by throwing yourself down on the pavement." I have a copy of Mr. Cluer's notes in this case, from which it appears that the only witness examined was the police sergeant, who said that Littlemore threw him down, both falling together. The doctor was called at the station, and recorded the following certificate, which the Magistrate admits he took into consideration in dealing with the case: "Called to station at 9 p.m. to see William Littlemore. He was suffering from *prolapsus recti* and abrasions on right knee. I advised that he be bailed." This is the certificate of the doctor who was called in to see Littlemore.

52111. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You think the Magistrate took that into consideration?—Yes, he read it. He says he never looks at certificates, but that was an exception, because he did look at it there. "I advised that he be bailed. He had been drinking." (Signed) "M. L. Clift, M.R.C.S." The prisoner's wife was in Court, and the sergeant asked the Magistrate to hear her upon the point of the prisoner's complaint being of old standing, but his request was refused. Dr. Clift has since been referred to, and states, as he informed the police at the time, that the *prolapsus recti*, in his opinion, was of old standing. I have a certificate from him to that effect. The police intervened in this case on the complaint of the neighbours, who felt aggrieved at Littlemore's conduct.

The next case is one of the 30th April last, in which two young men named Simons and Eugene (this is referred to in the middle of page 1048) were charged with being drunk and disorderly in the neighbourhood of Brick Lane. Mr. Cluer is of opinion that they were not drunk at all. The facts appear to be that a section sergeant on his rounds, hearing a woman scream, and, seeing the prisoners coming from that direction, stopped them, asked them what had happened, and said they must accompany him back to the spot from which the scream had come. But the woman was not to be seen, and the two young men, who, in the sergeant's judgment, were drunk, became troublesome and caused disturbance, and as they would not go away, he took them to the station. As in answer to the charge they denied being drunk, the

doctor was sent for, and he recorded the following entry: "Called at 4.15 a.m. to H. Simon and N. Eugene, who deny being drunk. I have carefully examined them, and find that neither is yet sober. Fit for cells. 30/4/07." As the Magistrate bound over Simons to be of good behaviour for 12 months, he evidently at the time was satisfied that the police action was not wholly unjustified.

The case last mentioned is that of Walter Mason, of the Band of Hope, charged in February, 1899 or more than eight years ago, with being drunk. The officer concerned having left the service, I have not been able to make an independent inquiry into the facts, and for the same reason I cannot go into the case of the bookmaker Vale, the constable who gave evidence having lost his life not long ago. Those are the only two cases I have not been able to go into independently. I can tell the Commissioners the facts of those two cases. In the case of Mason the only points that I noticed on looking at the papers were that he was there for five hours before being bailed, and that he did not appear at the Court the next morning, and he had to be proceeded against. That is all I know about that case. In the case of the bookmaker the allegation of the police was that he had run away into a house, the door of which was open. The case was remanded, and when it came on again the owner of the house appeared as a witness. My recollection is that this man said it was very unlikely that the bookmaker could have got into his house and remained there for five minutes, because there was a servant downstairs, and his children would probably have noticed it. That is as far as I remember.

There is only one other point before I leave Mr. Cluer's evidence that it is necessary to refer to. He says that the medical man who does come to examine prisoners is very much in alliance with the police, and that is why at his Court they never look at the medical certificate.

52112. (*Chairman.*) It is at Question 45008: "I know at our Court we never look at the medical certificate." At Question 45006 I say: "I rather gather from that that even at the present time the medical man who does in fact come to examine the prisoners when they want him is very much in alliance with the police? (A.) Quite so"?—I do not know whether, after the remark that Mr. Rufus Isaacs made as to my construction upon something Mr. Cluer said about another doctor, you will take the same view of this remark that I take, but I take it it is rather a reflection upon them, and I have got something to say about it.

52113. I think this remark is a distinct reflection?—This remark, in my view, is a serious reflection upon the trustworthiness of the body of Divisional Surgeons, of whom there are some 180 in the Metropolitan Police district. These gentlemen are selected for their office on account of their professional reputation and personal character, by the Chief Surgeon, and are appointed by the Home Secretary. According to his own showing, Mr. Cluer has no opportunities of forming an opinion of their work, as he never looks at their certificates. To say of them that they are in alliance with the police to mislead the court, is an unmerited aspersion which they no doubt will be anxious to meet when it is brought to their notice by the publication of the evidence taken before this Commission. May I add, in conclusion, that I appreciate the peculiar difficulties Mr. Cluer has to contend with, having within his jurisdiction one of the most troublesome districts in London. I am in sympathy also with his manifest leaning to the side of the prisoner. It is a humane and proper attitude of mind, but may be attended with serious consequences when prisoners take advantage of a magistrate's impulses to bring about the undeserved censure of men who have done no more than their duty.

52113* (*Chairman.*) I think you have finished the observations you wish to make upon Mr. Cluer's evidence?—Yes.

52114. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) There is one matter I wish to call attention to, at Question 44,985:—"Coming to the next question, have you any comments to make with regard to the organisation and work of the Police Force?"

52115. (*Chairman.*) Let me read the question and answer:—"Coming to the next question, have you any comments to make with regard to the organisation and work of the Police Force?—(A.) All I can say as to that is that I think the Commissioner of Police and his subordinates all through should act with the greatest strictness in all cases which come before them where there is any misconduct of any kind; and I am satisfied, from what I have come across, that the Commissioner does not do so. I have had instances of it; and instead of people being, as was suggested in the questions put to Mr. Baggallay, dismissed for serious misconduct, they are merely transferred to other divisions and allowed to see if they can delude another magistrate instead of the one who found them out. I think that is the only thing I can suggest. Anything which can raise the standard of truth-telling, accuracy, and a sense of their duty towards the public, from the Commissioner downwards, I think is the only comment I can suggest which would assist the organisation and working of the Police Force; but that is a very important point." Have you any observations to make upon that answer of Mr. Cluer?—I consider we deal with great strictness with all instances of misconduct which are established to our satisfaction. I do not know what Mr. Cluer means by saying that they are merely transferred.

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52116. Mr. Cluer's suggestion is that police constables, in regard to misconduct which is complained of, have been transferred to another division and not otherwise punished?—But he has made no complaint.

52117. He has made no complaint to you; but, as I gather from his evidence, he does make comments in court, and he calls the attention of the sub-divisional inspector, who is habitually in attendance in court, in some cases to what he believes to be the misconduct of an officer?—I have dealt with all the cases Mr. Cluer referred to before this Commission. He came here with the object of bringing before your notice cases in which the police had misconducted themselves, and the only comment brought to my notice was in the case of Davis. He did not comment upon any other case at all.

52118. He only commented before us?—He only commented before you.

52119. He says he finds that there are cases in which constables have been guilty of misconduct, and he finds the only thing that happens to the constable is that he is transferred to another division?—I have dealt with those cases. In the case of Constables Robinson and Fern they were transferred, and I have explained why they were transferred. Of course, in that case Mr. Cluer himself admits that he was wrong. He has told the Commission he thought he blundered in that case. The result of our inquiry was to the effect that he was wrong.

52120. Now let me take the case of a police-constable whose name, I think, was Worsley. In that case judgment had gone against him for using unnecessary violence, with £25 damages, in the County Court; and the result was that he was transferred to another division, and a portion of the damages were paid out of the Police Fund?—The facts of that case are well within my recollection. This constable was on duty in Kensal Town, and he found a great deal of disorder outside a public-house. He tried to get the disorderly persons to move away, but they would not move away, and he arrested a man named Mallows for being drunk. When he arrested Mallows, another man called out, "Let's out him!" and he took a running kick at the constable. The constable blew his whistle, and another constable came up, and he handed Mallows over to this man's custody. Then the aggressor—Wilson, I think his name was—came at him again with a running kick, intending to injure him, and the constable drew his truncheon and hit him on the head. The case came before the police magistrate, Mr. Plowden, who convicted Mallows and fined him 40s., and he said to Wilson, "You have had punishment enough; you are discharged." Mr. Plowden did not come to the conclusion that the constable had acted wrongly, but he came to the conclusion that the man Wilson had been already sufficiently punished. Upon that a civil suit was instituted against Worsley, and the County Court Judge held that there was provocation, by deed and by word, justifying him in useing his truncheon; but he held that he was not justified in hitting the man on the head. From that opinion I venture to dissent; and I think, if you put yourself in the position of a constable against whom a drunken and desperate man is coming with intent to injure, the probability is you would hit him on the head. In fact, you would find great difficulty in hitting him anywhere else, because

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you cannot flourish your truncheon in this way, horizontally—(*illustrating*)—because you might hit somebody else in a hostile crowd. The constable has to bring his truncheon down in a vertical direction, and so a portion only of a man's frame is exposed; and you must either hit him on the shoulder or on the head, and I think no one should necessarily blame a constable if he hits a man on the head. I say, this, having regard to my knowledge of the grave injuries that are caused to constables. There is a case I am now dealing with where a young constable was kicked by a savage like that quite a year ago. He apparently got over it, married, and now he has developed epileptic seizures, which are the first symptoms, I understand, of general paralysis, resulting from the grievous injuries done to him. He was kicked about the private parts.

52121. The regulation as to the use of the truncheon is Regulation 230, at page 257, of the White Book: "Truncheons are supplied to the police to enable them to protect themselves if violently attacked, and if a constable is likely to be overpowered he may draw his truncheon and use it, taking care to avoid striking anyone on the head. The arms and legs should be aimed at to disable a prisoner, as parts of the frame least likely to suffer serious inqury. The use of the truncheon is not to be resortel to except in extreme cases, when all other attempts have failed and a prisoner is likely to escape through the constable being ill-used or overpowered." I understand from you in this case you came to the conclusion that the constable was justified in using his truncheon?—Yes.

52122. And you think it was a case in which he could not, under the circumstances, avoid hitting the man on the head if he used the truncheon at all?—Quite so.

52123. That is the view you took of it?—Yes. I say more than that. If he had merely struck him on the shoulder he might not have stopped the onslaught. He was bound to stop that man getting home. I think these words are a sort of protection to the police authority who give very humane directions to the men, but they do not adequately provide for the difficulties of the constable. The words should be that he is not to use more violence with his truncheon than the emergency requires.

52124. Am I to understand from that that you think that was a case in which Worsley had, in fact, not acted in strict accordance with the instructions?—Not with that instruction. I do not see how he could have hit him on the legs. He would have had to stoop down to hit a man on the legs. How could you hit a man on the legs when he is charging you? It is not possible.

52125. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Your view seems to be, as I follow it, that if a constable draws his truncheon he may hit a man on the head?—Not necessarily. I am talking of this particular case. If a man is coming running at you the head represents a considerable part of the surface which is available. If the constable uses his truncheon vertically one shoulder is completely protected by the head, and he cannot hit him on that shoulder.

52126. He ought to try to avoid hitting him on the head, ought he not?—That may be, but how are you going to avoid it? How are you going to time your blow so perfectly? If a man is running at you, how are you to time your blow so that you shall hit him on the shoulder and not on the head? If the man were standing it would be different.

52127. (*Chairman.*) You did not write yourself in that case, because, as we know, it was the Assistant Commissioner—I think it was Assistant Commissioner Major Wodehouse?—Yes.

52128. This is what he wrote to the constable himself: "I have sent for you to convey the decision of the Secretary of State in your case, and to deal with you myself. I think I need not go into the case at all. Of the decision of the County Court Judge you are quite well aware, and in accordance with this decision damages were given against you to the extent of £20 and costs. The case was laid before the Secretary of State inasmuch as there were extenuating circumstances, and we have now got his decision, which is: 'That he cannot sanction the whole payment of the damages and costs out of the Police Fund,' but he leaves it to the Commissioner for the officer to pay a portion of it. I want you to understand quite clearly what the Commissioner's opinion is in this case." That is your opinion. Did he consult you upon the matter?—When he dealt with the man. I do not think he wrote to him. I think he had him up and said to him, He would not write to a constable; he would have him up before him.

52129. What we have got is the shorthand note of the Assistant Commissioner's judgment or statement made after the investigation. I am quoting from something that Mr. Eldon Bankes said. Mr. Eldon Bankes said, "I will read that." It was Mr. Eldon Bankes who read what I have just read to you?—Quite.

52130. The shorthand note goes on: "I want you to understand quite clearly what the Commissioner's opinion is in this case. It is that you were justified in using your truncheon when attacked; that you were not to blame for having struck this man on the head; and so far there is nothing against you; but after having partially disabled this man you were not justified in continuing to strike him as has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court you did; consequently you were guilty of unnecessarily using your truncheon. For that offence you are now severely reprimanded and cautioned, and you will pay £5 towards the damages and costs. That £5 will be recovered against you by instalments, such as the Superintendent thinks you can pay, weekly. I think you have been treated exceptionally leniently from one point of view, inasmuch as the Secretary of State might have held that you should have paid the whole of the damages. I hope you will be exceedingly careful how far you make use of your truncheon on any future occasion." As a matter of fact he was transferred to another Division?—Quite.

52131. That was the judgment or sentence?—This was the note I made on receiving the Secretary of State's letter. I think you have got a copy of my letter to the Secretary of State. I went fully into the whole case and gave the reasons. If you like I will read it.

52132. I do not think we need have the whole letter read?—This letter will explain what I had in my mind at the time, if you would wish me to read it.

52133. I think you may as well read it?—"New Scotland Yard, S.W., 10th January, 1905. —Sir,—With reference to your letter of 7th October, authorising the employment of Messrs. Wontner on behalf of Police-constable Worsley, in the matter of the summons for damages taken out against him at the Marylebone County Court, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that the case was reached on the 9th December, when, after a long and full hearing, the Judge took time to consider his decision. Judgment was delivered in written form on the 21st ultimo, and damages amounting to £20, with costs on the P. scale, were awarded to the plaintiff. I enclose copy of the judgment, from which it will be seen that the evidence has been carefully considered by the County Court Judge, whose finding that P.C. Worsley continued to use his truncheon after the necessity for so using it had ceased, may be accepted, although it is open to doubt whether in a civil action all the surrounding circumstances bearing upon such an incident as this could be properly taken into account. As stated in my letter of 3rd October last, the Police Magistrate who dealt with the plaintiff and another prisoner arrested at the time, convicted the latter, and in discharging the plaintiff, remarked that he thought he had been punished enough for the offence he had committed, and made no comment upon the use of the truncheon by the constable. The Judge finds that there was provocation by word and deed on the part of the plaintiff which justified the constable in using his truncheon, though not justifying his striking the plaintiff on the head. The wound on the head constitutes by far the most serious injury inflicted, and it was the extent of the injury which influenced the Court in assessing damages. Experience has shown that, however good the intention of constables, and however explicit the instructions under which they act in the excitement of a contest, it is not possible for a man wielding a truncheon to deliver his blows exactly where he intends. If the use of the truncheon was justifiable, as it obviously was, it is not in my view reasonable to hold that the constable was necessarily to blame because the plaintiff was struck by him on the head. The description of what occurred of the plaintiff attempting to deliver a running kick sufficiently indicates that a blow not intended for the head

might have fallen upon it. In using the truncheon while Wilson was on the ground the constable was clearly in the wrong. In estimating his culpability the circumstances of the case must not be lost sight of. Outside the public-house is a very rough neighbourhood; drunken men were quarrelling and using obscene language. The constable, who might have purposely omitted to take action, deemed it his duty, though single-handed, to intervene, and not being able to disperse these men he arrested one Mallows, who struggled and struck him twice in the face without, as far as is known, any retaliatory reaction by the constable. It was then, as another constable came up, the plaintiff, after calling on the bystanders, to 'out' the constable, tried to hack him over with a running kick. Had his performance been equal to his intention P.C. Worsley might have been seriously injured. He is said to be a highly nervous strung man, and as Wilson's character is well-known, he having been convicted some seven times for drunkenness, assaults on police, etc., the constable may reasonably enough have considered that he was in danger, and he accordingly drew his truncheon and used it, and as it appears, used it too much. The constable denies that he struck Wilson, but as there are no witnesses to corroborate his contradiction it cannot prevail, though even here the position is not wholly free from difficulty, as experience has taught us that constables in such neighbourhoods cannot rely for support from bystanders. In illustration of this, I would remind the Secretary of State of the case of P.C. Sampson, referred to in my letter of the 23rd May, who was convicted and fined 40s. for assaulting his prisoner with a truncheon. It was only when the report appeared in the Press that Sergeant-Major Wilson and another man who happened to be present, but who did not think that their testimony would be needed at court, came forward to represent the facts in their true light. Another case occurring only last week, in a neighbourhood adjacent to that now in question is described in the enclosed newspaper extract. Here it will be noted that the constable in the performance of duty was violently attacked by two men, and although a large crowd had assembled it was left to a servant girl, whose identity we have had much difficulty in subsequently ascertaining, to attempt to assist the officer, only to be herself assaulted by the prisoner and others in the crowd, which included a number of women. The facts of the case have now been sufficiently referred to, and I deem it therefore necessary only to dwell briefly upon the course of action I venture to recommend for the Secretary of State's acceptance. Great importance necessarily attaches to all cases of this nature, for if the police should at any time be led to believe that they are not fully supported when in the execution of duty they are compelled to have recourse to extreme measures, it is quite certain individual members of the Force will through dread of the consequences, not take the prompt action which is needed to cope with disorder. How much they have to endure at the hands of persons arrested may be inferred from the fact that in 1903 over 2,000 constables were assaulted by prisoners, and in nearly 300 of these cases the injuries caused were so severe as to necessitate the officer being put on the sick list for a week or longer. While urging this consideration I wish it to be understood that unnecessary or undue use of the truncheon is strongly reprobated. When an officer is held culpable of such misuse of his powers he is severely dealt with departmentally. The comparatively few instances in which the courts comment adversely on constables' conduct in this respect is a proof that the disciplinary control exercised is sufficient. Giving all the evidence consideration, the conclusions I arrive at are that the constable was justified in using his truncheon when attacked, that he should not under the circumstances of the case be necessarily held culpable because he struck Wilson a blow on the head, and that he was not justified in striking Wilson while on the ground. The course of action which it seems to me meets requirements would be to pay from the Police Fund the amount of damages assessed and costs, and to place Constable Worsley on his defence with a view to his being departmentally dealt with for using his truncheon unnecessarily.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, E. R. HENRY, the Under Secretary of State, etc., etc., etc." As regards the constable the disciplinary act was that he was fined £5 and transferred.

52134. Not exactly £5?—Yes, because he was ordered to pay £25 damages, and I recommended that it should all be paid out of the Police Fund, and that I should be allowed to deal with him by way of disciplinary action.

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52135. So that the punishment inflicted in that case was partly pecuniary. He had to pay a fine of £5?—Yes.

52136. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Let me understand your view about the use of the truncheon. It is the constable's duty to avoid striking a person on the head, is it not?—I do not see how he can always avoid striking on the head.

52137. Ought he to take care not to do it?—How can you avoid it if a man is running at you?

52138. Then what is the object of the rule? I do not know what the object of the rule is except to impress caution upon them. The rule states how he is to use the truncheon:—"Truncheons are supplied to the police to enable them to protect themselves if violently attacked, and if a constable is likely to be overpowered he may draw his truncheon and use it, taking care to avoid striking anyone on the head"?—Do you mean to say you think it possible always to avoid striking a person on the head?

52139. That is not the question. You may try and not succeed. That is not the point I am putting to you. What I am putting to you is this. The rule states in terms that he is to take care to avoid striking a person on the head. He may nevertheless not succeed. That is another matter?—But he did try because he struck him on the arm. That came out in evidence.

52140. Then, according to you, you would agree it is his duty to avoid striking a person on the head if he can?—Yes, if he can. But he struck him on the arm too, and that came out in evidence. The doctor certified to the injury. The constable's own plea was that he did not want to hit the man on the head at all, and that he tried to hit him elsewhere. My view is that it is almost impossible, under certain circumstances, to avoid hitting a man on the head, because the head is the prominent part that is exposed to the blow.

52141. The rule says: "The arms and legs should be aimed at to disable a prisoner as parts of the frame least likely to suffer from serious injury"?—Do you think it is possible when a man is coming at you trying to kick you in the private parts to stoop down and hit him in the leg?

52142. Do you mind answering my question. Do you think that is a rule that should be obeyed?—As far as possible.

52143. It is a rule that you found in existence when you became Commissioner?—That rule has been in existence for a very long time.

52144. To hit a man a blow on the head with a truncheon would in all probability be more serious than if he were hit on the arms or legs?—I do not know. It might be.

52145. In all probability it would be?—It depends, of course. As I say, you cannot hit a man on the legs when he is running at you. Obviously that is a physical impossibility. Then, again, you cannot always hit a man on the arm because of the crowd round you. That would mean swinging your truncheon out horizontally, and you would hit somebody probably in the face. Therefore you have to hit him with a vertical blow, and when you have to deliver a vertical blow you must either hit him on the shoulder or on the head, and the head presents more surface than the shoulder, so that the chances are more than even that you will hit him on the head. That is the way in which I look at it.

52146. Why this police constable was held liable was because he continued to use the truncheon after he had hit the man on the head?—Yes, that is the point; but he denied that; and under the circumstances it was not possible for him to have any witnesses. All the witnesses were hostile, and he said he did not, but as the court held that he did we marked our sense of his wrong-doing by fining him £5 and transferring him.

52147. What is the effect of transferring him?—The effect of transferring him is that he has to pay the cost of his transfer.

52148. From one division to another?—Yes. He has to move his household and his chattels, he has to take his children away from the schools which they attend, and altogether it is a very severe punishment.

52149. It is looked upon as a very severe punishment?—It is obviously a severe punishment. They say that

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three moves are as bad as a fire; so I think it is a very severe punishment.

52150. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Do you think that the regulation requires amendment?—I think the instruction might be that no greater effort should be made than the emergency requires. They are the words that are used when troops are required to act, and they give a reasonable latitude. It is no good telling a constable to hit a man on the legs when he cannot get at his legs.

52151. Your view is that a constable in order to protect himself from serious injury would be justified in hitting a man on the head?—Certainly. I say that in order to protect himself from grave injury that may incapacitate him for life, if he cannot do it in any other way, he must hit a man on the head. That is what I would do if I were a constable.

52152. (*Chairman.*) Do you suggest that it would be expedient to amend Rule 230?—Yes, I think it would be better if it were put somewhat in the words that I have suggested—that no more violence must be used than the emergency requires, and leave it then to be decided upon the facts of each particular case whether the violence used was more than necessary.

52153. I think it was you who told us that in issuing these various rules to the police, the framers had regard to the kind of men to whom the instructions were given, and that it was deemed expedient to put them in a concrete, plain, and simple way?—I did not say that, but it was said, I believe.

52154. That is so, is it not?—Yes.

52155. It is no use giving instructions in general terms to a Force of this kind. No more violence should be used than the emergency requires is, I believe, a rule issued to officers or to soldiers, is it not?—Yes.

52156. But the cases are not quite the same?—If you wanted to put it in language that they would understand you would have to say "Never hit a man on the head unless you are absolutely obliged to."

52157. I agree that is much plainer?—With reference to that, those instructions are probably not very much read by the men, and in order to meet that difficulty I have endeavoured to give them instructions in a very abbreviated form. I do not know whether a constable here has a copy of his "Duty Hints." (*A copy was handed to the Commissioner.*) We are revising all the Orders, and we have been revising them for the last three years. It is a very elaborate process, but *this* book contains in an abbreviated form the duties of a constable. *This* book the constables carry in their pockets. (*The copy was handed to the Commissioners.*)

52158. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That was not in use, I gather, at the time?—No, it was not. We have been revising for three years. We have practically nearly finished the revision now. We have revised the whole of the general orders. *These* are our general orders, and it is rather a big book, as you see (*producing*).

52159. I have just turned to "Truncheon," and I do not find "Truncheon"?—No, I have not put "Truncheon" in it on purpose. I have not yet settled that point with the Home Office.

52160. Then this is merely temporary?—I shall have to get the permission of the Home Office to any alteration of the existing instructions.

52161. This is new to me. Do all the regulations contained in the White Book require the assent of the Home Office?—Yes. I issue no instructions that have not the approval of the Home Office, so when I am revising I have to send all my revisions to the Home Office, and then when they are approved they are published, but not till then.

52162. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Have they approved this?—Yes, they have approved that.

52163. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Your view is that if a constable is to use his truncheon he should avoid striking a man on the head if he can, but if he cannot he is not to blame?—If the emergency is such.

52164. It may be that in a case of emergency he is bound to hit him on the head?—There may be such an emergency that he is bound to hit him on the head,

52165. But unless there is such an emergency he ought not to do it?—Certainly not, and even if he struck him with unnecessary violence on the arm the circumstances being such as not to require that we should deal with him, of course.

52166. (*Chairman.*) I do not find anything about arrest or the mode of arrest in this book, nor do I find anything about the charge room?—No. That book is only for constables and section sergeants. That is not for station officers.

52167. "Duty Hints for Constables and Section Sergeants"?—Yes, and not for station officers. We are going to bring another one out for them. That is rather elaborate.

52168. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There does not seem so very much difference between us as to Rule 230 except, to follow out your point, that you think it would be difficult to hit a man on the leg when he is running?—I agree that no more violence should be used than is necessary.

52169. (*Chairman.*) You say the rule should be "Do not hit him on the head if you can avoid it"?—That is so. That is with reference to your remark that the rule should be couched in language that a constable could readily understand.

52170. So much for the case of Worsley. I think the best course to pursue is to go on with another of these cases which have occupied our attention, and as to which we wish to ask you a few questions. Have you acquainted yourself with Mrs. Braham's case?—Yes, generally with the facts.

52171. That was the case of a lady who was arrested on the 6th June, 1903, by a police constable. First there seems to have been a suggestion on the part of the constable that she was arrested for soliciting. Then, passing over the facts that were not in dispute, Mrs. Braham was brought into the police station and charged by the constable with being drunk and disorderly. Ultimately, after Mrs. Braham had conferred with the Inspector in charge the charge of disorderly conduct was taken. The next day the case was heard and dismissed by the Magistrate?—Without comment.

52172. The point as to which I want to ask you a question or two is this. There was an inquiry into the matter and reports were called for?—Yes.

52173. Ultimately a punishment was passed upon the constable. This was what was ultimately decided: "Inspector Billson clearly failed to use proper discretion in dealing with the charge, and showed negligence in not attending the Court. He will be strictly cautioned. The police constable may, in the first instance, have been guilty of an error of judgment only, but his subsequent action in preferring a charge of drunkenness against a sober person looks as though he sought to make the case stronger. He will also be strictly cautioned." What comment have you to make upon the punishment in that case?—I took a very decided view about that case at the time, and I spoke to Major Wodehouse about his remarks there, and what he meant to have written was that it might look as though he sought to make the case look stronger. I took a decided view about that case, and I think that is sufficiently indicated by the apology which was written. The apology which was written to Mr. Braham was this: "Sir,—With reference to your letters of the 9th and 18th instant, I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to acquaint you that he has previously made every possible inquiry, which has, however, failed to throw any fresh light upon the case. It is unfortunate that the Inspector who took the charge, and whose testimony the Magistrate required, should have absented himself on leave instead of being present in Court when the case was called on for hearing. In view of the Magistrate's decision in the case, the Commissioner feels it incumbent on him to express his regret for any inconvenience that may have been caused to you or Mrs. Braham by police action." That very guarded apology was accepted as quite satisfactory by Mr. Braham.

52174. At the time Mr. Braham referred to the apology as "the so-called apology"?—Here is Mr. Braham's acknowledgment of it: "I am in receipt of your lettef of the 23rd inst., and am perfectly willing to accept the apology offered to my wife and myself, and I feel sure I can now safely leave the matter in the Chief Commissioner's hands to deal suitably with the constable at fault." Mr. Braham unreservedly accepted the apology. The view I formed of the case

influenced me in the terms of the apology which I gave.

52175. What we were told about it was this: Lord Russell read to him the apology, and then Mr. Braham said, "The so-called apology, but had I read that letter in the light I look upon it now I should have called it an insult instead of an apology"?—That is the letter he wrote me at the time. It is very well four years afterwards to take another view of it.

52176. He suggested that he did not even know that the man was only going to be cautioned?—He said, "I accept the apology, and I leave the matter in the Chief Commissioner's hands."

52177. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It was a very guarded apology?—Very guarded.

52178. When you said, "In view of the Magistrate's decision, in the case the Commissioner feels it incumbent upon him to express his regret," did you form the opinion that the constable was justified in what he had done?—The opinion I formed was that this lady was very excited and eccentric in her demeanour, and that in consequence of her eccentric demeanour men who were passing stopped, that she was annoyed by this, and that she also stopped in front of one of these men, and the constable on the other side of the road misinterpreted her action, and went up to her thinking at first that she had been soliciting. When he got up to her he saw that she was not a person of that class, and he told her to move on. He got into an altercation with her, she would not move on, and he, instead of going about his business elsewhere, arrested her, and brought her to the station.

52179. There was a charge by the policeman?—Yes. He said she smelt of drink. He could not account for her excitability in any other way, I suppose.

52180. He charged her with being drunk?—Yes.

52181. The Inspector said he could not detect any smell of drink?—I am not aware of that.

52182. And he refused to take the charge?—I am not aware that he said he could not detect any smell of drink.

52182*. At Question 9980, at page 237, he was asked: "And you were satisfied she was not drunk? (A.) I considered she was not drunk, but I think she had been drinking. I think so." The question I am referring to is Question 10063—"What opinion did you form exactly as to the woman being drunk? (A.) I could see no evidence at all of drunkenness about the woman. (Q.) Could you smell drink in her breath? (A.) I do not think I was near enough for that. (Q.) What you say in your report is that 'I failed to observe any sign of drunkenness,' and that is what you say now, I understand, that you failed to observe any sign? (A.) Yes. (Q.) You did not smell drink in her breath? (A.) No. (Q.) Or see any other signs? (A.) No."

52183. Where would you get the statement from that you have just made to us?—Which one?

52184. Your view of the facts upon which you formed your opinion?—I got reports from the officers concerned. I also had a report from the Balham Police Station that Mr. Braham had called there, and, hearing that Mrs. Braham was in charge at Clapham, that he said, "She has a beastly temper, and it would not take her long to set about anyone." From that I inferred that she was a lady rather quick with her tongue, and that that led to the altercation with the constable, and that in consequence the constable finally arrested her. They got into an altercation, and one knows what happens on those occasions. She says something, and he says something, he tells her to move on, and she will not move on, then they get excited, and ultimately an arrest is made, because it is held to be disorderly conduct. That is the view I formed of the case.

52185. In that case it did not stop at that. She was arrested and charged with being drunk?—Yes.

52186. In this report, which you saw after the inquiry, it is said "Inspector Billson clearly failed to use proper discretion in dealing with the charge." That means, I suppose, that he ought not to have taken the charge of assaulting the constable?—It means that. It would have been better if he had not.

52187. When the constable brought a charge of drunk and disorderly, and the Inspector failed to notice any sign of drunkenness, he ought not to have taken the charge?—Quite so.

52188. "He will be strictly cautioned. The police-constable may, in the first instance, have been guilty of an error of judgment only, but his subsequent action in preferring a charge of drunkenness against a sober person looks as though he sought to make the case stronger." As that stands, that is a very serious charge, is it not—Quite.

52189. As that stands, if we are to take that to mean what the words imply, the proper course would have been to dismiss that man, would it not?—Certainly.

52190. I want to be very clear about that. In your view, if a constable seeks to make a case stronger by his testimony, and you come to the conclusion that it is not a question of giving him any small punishment, and that he ought to be dismissed at once, he would be dismissed?—He would be. We have dismissed them for it.

52191. The reason, I understand, you did not act in accordance with what would follow from the words used is that you say they are not happily expressed?—That is so. Besides, Major Wodehouse consulted me about this case at the time, and before he wrote those words, and his view and mine were the same. He meant to write: "It might look as though he had tried to bolster up the case." I have consulted Major Wodehouse about it, and that is quite his view, and that it was my view is, I think, sufficiently proved by the form of apology that was sent.

52192. Did you think he had tried to bolster up the case?—No, I do not think it was a case of bolstering up the case. The woman was exciteable, and the constable said she smelt of drink (I did not know that that was not correct), and because he found her very exciteable, he thought she must be influenced by the effects of drink.

52193. Would it be enough to charge a person with drunkenness because a person was very excited—What constitutes drunkenness is very difficult to say. You have heard a great deal of evidence about that point. I do not know whether you will be able to lay down any standard for our guidance as to what does or does not constitute drunkenness.

52194. (*Chairman.*) I do not understand your answer to Mr. Isaacs. This sentence: "The police-constable may, in the first instance, have been guilty of an error of judgment only, but his subsequent action in preferring a charge of drunkenness against a sober person looks as though he sought to make the case stronger," you say, ought to be construed in this way: "The police-constable may, in the first instance, have been guilty of an error of judgment only, but his subsequent action in preferring a charge of drunkenness against a sober person looks as though he sought to make the case stronger, although I do not think that was his motive"?—That is it, or "might look."

52195. As the words stand, it is obvious that the construction put upon it is that Major Wodehouse thought that the police constable was preferring a charge of drunkenness, in fact, to bolster up the case?—Yes. I have consulted Major Wodehouse about that, and he is clear that that is not what he intended. It was certainly not my view at all, and, as I say, the form of apology shows that. I would have made the most ample apology, and the man would have been turned out of the force, if I had taken that view of it.

52196. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Then did you come to the conclusion that the constable had only been guilty of an error of judgment?—Yes. His error of judgment was that he ought to have turned on his heels when he found the lady was argumentative, and so on.

52197. (*Chairman.*) The constable made a blunder in thinking that the lady was soliciting, because, really, the men who were talking to her were not talking to her under circumstances which meant anything in the nature of solicitation, but they were talking to her because of her eccentric conduct?—Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I cannot understand this observation at all, if that is the case. Have you got the report before you?

(*Chairman.*) This was a report drawn up in consequence of an inquiry.

52198. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The Inspector who made the mistake of taking the charge of disorderly conduct after coming to the conclusion that he ought not to take the charge of drunkenness because he saw no

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evidence of it, was to be strictly cautioned. I do not follow in the light of what you are saying now the relevance of this observation in the report that the constable's "action in preferring a charge of drunkenness against a sober person looks as though he sought to make the case stronger," and you may add, if you like, "Although I do not believe that that was his motive?—That was a remark put in by Major Wodehouse.

52199. What was it he was to be cautioned for?—For lack of discretion.

52200. (*Chairman.*) He was to be cautioned for an error of judgment?—Yes. He ought to have turned on his heels and not have provoked this lady into getting more excited.

52201. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Was not the charge that was made against the constable as the result of an inquiry a serious charge?—It was a serious charge, unless it could be explained away in any manner.

52202. I think Mr. Bankes told us, in dealing with this matter, when we were discussing the report a little lower down the page: "Major Wodehouse, in his memorandum, gave his reasons for thinking that the charge against the constable was a serious one." It seems to come to this. At the time we were asking the questions a second report was supplied to us by Messrs. Wontner, acting on behalf of the police. This explanation of the report had not been given.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) May I call your attention to this? You will find that on page 219, at Question 9127, I stated that the report had only just been put in my hand, and, therefore, when I spoke later on, it was not from any instructions at all.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It comes to what I was saying. At the time you were construing it as I was construing it.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) Yes, everybody was.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I agree.

52203. (*Chairman.*) The police-constable, you say was guilty of an error of judgment only. It is quite hypothetical, you see. Are we to understand that you consider that, in fact, he had only been guilty of an error of judgment?—That is the view I formed of it.

52204. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) "But his subsequent action in preferring a charge of drunkenness against a sober person looks as though he sought to make the case stronger." It certainly looks as if Major Wodehouse thought that was the thing for which he was to be cautioned?—Yes, but he says that what he meant to say was, "It might look as though he sought to strengthen the case." It it quite possible there may be some logical flaw in the wording of many of our orders.

52205. I am not trying to criticise too minutely the wording of it. He says, "The police-constable may, in the first instance, have been guilty of an error of judgment only." For an error of judgment only he would not be punished?—No.

52206. Then he goes on to say, "But his subsequent action in preferring a charge of drunkenness against a sober person looks as though he sought to make the case stronger. He will also be strictly cautioned." It is quite plain from that that what he was to be cautioned for was for his action in preferring a charge of drunkenness against a sober person?—Yes, but are you never to give the benefit of the doubt?

52207. That is a different matter. That is what I was going to suggest to you is probably the explanation. I was going to suggest to you that the possible explanation of it is that, although Major Wodehouse came to that conclusion, or made that statement, he was not satisfied that the constable had preferred a charge that he did not believe in?—He certainly was not satisfied that the man had preferred a charge that he did not believe in.

52208. In this case there was a complaint to you, and you thereupon directed an inquiry to be held?—Yes.

52209. The inquiry was held, and there was a report sent up. You, of course, did not see the witnesses. The evidence was taken by the Inspector at the station, and then a report was made to Major Wodehouse?—Yes.

52210. (*Chairman.*) Superintendent Doyle appears to have witnessed it, and the view he took appears to be the view that Mr. Isaacs is mentioning to you. I asked Superintendent Doyle at Question 10696 this question: "What Major Wodehouse is really censuring is the discipline, and he says that the police-constable, having been guilty really of an error of judgment, proceeded to strengthen his case by alleging drunkenness? (A.) Yes. (Q.) So as to make the offence not one of disorder in the streets, but one of drunkenness and disorder? (A.) Yes, the two combined. (Q.) The censure on Atkinson was for preferring the charge of drunk and disorderly when he ought to have preferred the charge merely of disorderly? (A.) Yes." You do not agree with that?—My point is that the constable found the lady very excited, and assumed that this excitement was due to drink, and that that constituted drunkenness. That is the view that we took.

52211. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is an error of judgment only?—Yes.

52212. He says he was seeking to make the case stronger?—Major Wodehouse meant to put down on paper that this might look as though he sought to strengthen his case, to bolster it up, by super-adding a charge of drunkenness. It was quite unnecessary to put that, but he did put it, and now I have given an explanation of it.

52213. The difficulty of it is the only thing for which this man was punished was for preferring a charge of drunkenness against a sober person, which looks as though he sought to make the case stronger?—No, he was punished for an error of judgment—for showing want of discretion.

52214. You agreed just now that you would not punish him for an error of judgment?—The punishment is of a kind. It was a very minor punishment. We do not punish men for practically showing want of discretion.

52215. Want of discretion. Major Wodehouse used the very expression in this report with reference to Inspector Billson—he is to be strictly cautioned for not using proper discretion?—The constable did not use proper discretion, or he would have turned on his heels, and he would not have intervened any further in the case.

52216. Do you remember, when you saw the papers in connection with it, or did you only see Major Wodehouse?—I saw Major Wodehouse; he came into me, and told me all about the case, and the points involved. I must have seen the papers at some time.

52217. Apparently you saw this report?—Yes, I must have seen it. I must have seen it, because I gave the instructions for the draft of that letter upon the report.

52218. When you initialled this report you read it, I suppose?—Yes, and I might have amended it.

52219. When you initialled it did you think it was correct?—No; it did not quite exactly represent my view, and therefore I used my own judgment in drafting the letter of apology. That was the point that I was principally concerned with.

52220. I really do not follow that, because if you had come to the conclusion as to the man's conduct that he had been guilty of an error of judgment, that was no reason why you should not make an apology. If he had been guilty of an error of judgment, there was a reason why there should be an apology?—Yes, but that is not the form of apology I would have made if he had been guilty of misconduct. Because a man shows a want of discretion, that is no reason why I should make a very complete apology.

52221. But the apology has very little reference to the man's conduct, whether it was misconduct or an error of judgment. Why should the apology be any less full?—It makes all the difference in the world. I did not know what the real rights of the case were. I could only form an opinion. If the magistrate, for instance, had given a decision in court in favour of the defendant, I would then have been justified in making an abject apology, and in punishing the man, but I could only proceed upon conjecture, just as you can only proceed upon conjecture in dealing with a case like this. I was not satisfied that the lady had not behaved as the constable stated.

52222. Were you not satisfied that she was not drunk?—Yes, I was satisfied that she was not drunk, certainly, but she was not only arrested for that.

52223. Your view was that no charge ought to have

been taken?—My view was that the constable was very indiscreet in bringing her to the station.

52224. And that the Inspector was indiscreet in accepting the charge of disorderly conduct?—Yes.

52225. If he had come to the conclusion that the first part of the charge was not justified?—Yes. It is always better in these cases not to accept any charge. That is the view I take. It does not follow that there was no justification for the second part of the charge.

52226. We can only deal with the facts as we have them before us?—Quite. Another point has been brought out before the Commission—namely, that the constable acted indecently. That is a very material point.

52227. Yes. But the part we are concerned with, and upon which I am questioning you, is what appears to me to be a very serious thing, if the facts were as stated in the report, that all that should have happened was that the man was cautioned. That is the reason I call your attention to it, and you agree with my comment upon it?—Yes.

52228. You yourself would have come to the same conclusion if the report was correct, would you not? I understood you to agree with me before that if the report was correct you would have come to the same conclusion; and then I suggested to you that the man ought to be dismissed?—If it were true that the man had endeavoured to bolster up the case by superadding a charge of drunkenness, when he knew she was not drunk, then he ought to be dismissed the Force.

52229. There was an inquiry into this matter. Did you see the report made by Chief Inspector Taylor?—Yes; I must have seen it.

52230. I want to see what report was before Major Wodehouse on the inquiry. I think it is a report of the 16th June.

(*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) It is at Question 10287.

52231. (*Chairman.*) "I explained to Mr. Braham that it was the Inspector who took the charge that had gone on leave, and not the police-constable preferring the charges, as stated in his letter. Mr. Braham said the only thing he wanted to know was whether it was suggested by police that his wife was soliciting. I told him no, there was no such imputation or suggestion." A report was made to you about this matter on the 16th June. Would you like to refresh your memory as to what took place by seeing the report?—Yes.

52232. You had better have it before you. (*The report was handed to the Witness.*)

52233. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Apparently it was Chief Inspector Taylor's report upon which the Assistant Commissioner Wodehouse adjudicated. I suppose that is all he had before him. I mean, as to the inquiry, all that he would have would be the report of Chief Inspector Taylor. The object of sending the matter down for inquiry is in order to ascertain the facts and report them to you?—Yes.

52234. The inquiry having been held on the 16th June, a report was sent to you by Chief Inspector Taylor?—Yes.

52235. That is a document, I suppose, upon which Major Wodehouse adjudicated?—Yes. That includes, of course, Mrs. Braham's statement, and so on.

52236. The evidence given?—Yes.

52237. I want to call your attention to this passage. Inspector Billson had dealt with the charge of drunkenness, and he said that she was not drunk, and that he should not entertain that part of the charge. Chief Inspector Taylor's report says:—"As to the charge itself" (that is, disorderly conduct), there is no corroboration; it is the word of Mrs. Braham against the police-constable. The man cannot be found and his version taken of what occurred." What I am suggesting to you is that the only possible explanation of this matter, it appears to me, reading the report, is that, in the absence of corroboration, Major Wodehouse did not like to condemn the man?—When you say "did not like to condemn the man," you mean there was no evidence upon which he could condemn the man. There was the statement of one person against the statement of the other.

52238. There was no satisfactory evidence?—There was no satisfactory evidence.

52239. There was no sort of evidence which seems to have brought conviction to his mind?—Quite.

52240. The wording is very unfortunate. You say Major Wodehouse explained this to you at the time?—I spoke to him about it the other day, and he said he was quite clear in his own mind that that is what he intended to put down.

52241. Did you get this explanation from him only the other day?—Yes. The impression he conveyed to me at the time when he dealt with the case was that that was the view he took of it. Of course, his wording, I admit, is unfortunate, because it did not give expression to his view.

52242. If I understand correctly what you have told us, it amounts to this: You did not give the proper meaning to the words because you had Major Wodehouse's explanation to you as a fact?—Yes.

52243. You did not pay much attention to the word ing of the report?—Quite—to the wording of those re marks.

52244. Yes. You are quite clear about this, that unless you had had some sort of explanation of that character from Major Wodehouse, you would have dealt much more severely with the constable?—If I had formed the opinion that the constable intended to bolster up the case by superadding a charge of drunkenness when he had no reason to think the woman was drunk, he would have been turned out of the service. There are two other points in the case that I think I ought to say something about. One is before the Commission. Mr. Braham said that the magistrate, in discharging the case, said, "Not a word against her." I think that that is incorrect. I have looked at the reports in the newspapers at the time, and they do not say that. I have also looked at the report of the Inspector of the A Division, who was on duty at the Westminster Police Court, and who would report any comments or remarks made by the magistrate, and he did not so report. The Inspector is not in any way connected with the W Division, he would have no interest in screening a constable, and he would know, if he failed to report a remark like that, which would be likely to appear in the papers, he would be necessarily called to account. I am perfectly satisfied, from a consideration of these points, that that remark was never made, and that Mr. Braham was mistaken in saying it was. The clerk of the court was also called here, and he said he had no recollection of it. What the magistrate said was "Discharged."

52245. That is the opinion you have formed upon what you have read?—Exactly.

52246. Whether it was said or not is a matter for us?—I want to point out that it does not appear in any of the newspaper reports of the case, and it was not reported to me by the Inspector who was on duty in the court, and whose duty it would have been to report a remark like that. He was an Inspector from another Division.

52247. (*Chairman.*) My recollection is that it is not admitted by any constable?—No, it is not.

52248. (*Mr. Dickinson.*) I should like to ask you one or two questions with regard to these inquiries, because it arises on this case and on others too. In this particular case you, I suppose, or some one, instructed Chief Inspector Taylor to make his inquiry?—Yes, he was directed to make an inquiry.

52249. From what he told us himself his view of his duty was merely to hear what either side said, to put it down, and report it to you.

52250. Is that all that you expect him to do and intend him to do?—What I expect him to do when he makes an inquiry is to form an opinion himself.

52251. This is what Chief Inspector Taylor told us at Question 10374: "If I understand the procedure you were not to adjudicate or pronounce a decision upon these papers, but to send them on to your superior. (A.) That is right—to get the facts." Then at Question 10377 the question is: "You send it on exactly as it is sent in. (A.) Yes. (Q.) You would not ask any questions to try and see how near you could get them together, or where the truth was. (A.) It is their version of what transpired. I do not think it would be right on my part to question them on that. (Q.) I understand you were holding this inquiry, not in order to pronounce a decision, but in order to get all the facts for your superiors." His answer to that was "Yes." I think I am correct in saying his view with regard to an inquiry was that all he had to do was to forward on to somebody else what was said on both sides?—When he forwarded them on he would

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be sent for to Scotland Yard, and the Assistant Commissioner would interrogate him and speak to him, and he would say, "What view do you take of this case?"

52252. At Question 10477 he is asked this question: "But both sides of the case would be represented if both sides sent their statements in to the Commissioner. You have something more to do than merely take the statements, have you not?" His answer was, "Of course you express an opinion. (Q.) That is the first thing I have been seeking to get from you. You express an opinion. Your opinion is expressed to the Commissioner as the result of the inquiry which has been conducted before you. (A.) Yes." That is rather a contradiction of what he said before. At any rate, in this particular case, with the one exception of an opinion as regards Inspector Billson's conduct, he did not express any opinion as regards Atkinson's conduct. I suppose he entertained the same doubt about it that others did?—He could not come to any decided opinion.

52253. He left it to his superior officers to come to a decision or not?—Yes.

52254. That is what I rather want to get at with regard to these inquiries. Major Wodehouse and you came to a decision, whatever decision you did come to, upon a report which had been suggested to you by Inspector Taylor?—Yes.

52255. And by the other officer?—Yes.

52256. In these inquiries, at what stage do you contemplate any cross-examination or real test of the evidence?—That is done by the officer who makes the inquiry. The proper way of making an inquiry would be for him to put questions to the witness; he reproduces the whole of it in a narrative form, and that ought to be upon the result of the questions put. He does not put the questions and then the answers, but he reduces the whole thing to narrative form.

52257. Is it your view that a man in the position of Chief Inspector Taylor is the best person to conduct such an inquiry as that?—I should think he would be quite competent to conduct such an inquiry as that.

52258. He is merely a policeman who has risen from the ranks?—He has risen to the rank of Acting Superintendent. I think if a man rises to the position of Superintendent he is quite qualified to make an inquiry.

52259. Is it not part of the duty of the Assistant Commissioner to carry out these inquiries?—No. He cannot make all the inquiries. He makes some. Occasionally the inquiry is held at Scotland Yard, but not very often. In the case of McCarthy the inquiry was held at Scotland Yard, but, as a rule, it is held locally for convenience, because it would be dragging a great number of police officers and perhaps private persons up to Scotland Yard, which would be inconvenient. The inquiry is held on the spot. The Assistant Commissioner could not go out to make all these inquiries. There are only three Assistant Commissioners. The time of one is entirely taking up in dealing with crime, and he has not got any spare time to go out and make inquiries of this sort.

52260. This was an inquiry which I should have thought was of a very serious nature, because it was an inquiry into a complaint by an innocent and respectable woman of absolute misbehaviour on the part of a policeman?—Yes.

52261. Is not that an inquiry that ought to deserve investigation by a high official?—The Superintendent is a high official. A Superintendent is perhaps in command of a thousand men, he has very responsible duties, and he is quite a competent person to make an inquiry of that sort. He does not come from the class that his superior officers come from; but that is not a disability, or ought not to be. He, as a Superintendent of the Metropolitan Force Division, has a much more important charge than the Chief Constable of many towns. You would be quite satisfied with a Chief Constable of a town making an inquiry, and although the Superintendent comes from a different class of society I do not consider that a disqualification at all.

52262. I was not suggesting anything about the class he comes from, but it appears to me that he would have a very different experience in investigating a case such as this was to that of a person who was better qualified by training to conduct the inquiries?—What better qualifications can you have than the experience of a Superintendent?

52263. In order to arrive at a conclusion?—Yes, in order to arrive at a conclusion upon evidence. That is part of his life's work. He has always got to do it.

52264. Then I understand from you that, rightly or wrongly, you think that these inquiries ought to be conducted, and are properly conducted of course, by the officials in the Police Force?—I think a Superintendent of Police is perfectly competent to conduct such an inquiry.

52265. Then this Superintendent ought to come to a decision himself on the case ,and that decision you would expect to be carried out?—Not exactly carried out. If it did not commend itself to us we would not have carried it out. What might happen, and what very often happens, is that the matter would be referred back to him to take further evidence upon a particular point. We might say, "We are not quite satisfied about this," or "We are not quite satisfied about the other." That might very well happen. We do not necessarily accept his finding.

52266. How many inquiries such as these take place during the year?—Do you mean disciplinary inquiries?

52267. Yes, inquiries arising from the complaints of the public about misbehaviour on the part of the police. Are they numerous?—I cannot say whether they are upon the complaints of private individuals or upon the complaints of superior police officers, but we have about 1,800 disciplinary inquiries every year.

52268. Arising from complaints by the public?—No, I will not say that.

52269. That is what I want to get at?—I cannot discriminate, but there about 1,800 disciplinary inquiries a year altogether.

52270. I suppose all the disciplinary inquiries are conducted by the subordinate officials—that is to say, the Superintendents, and then they are reported to you?—Major Wodehouse inquires into about 220 a year, the Chief Constables inquire into about 220 or 230 a year, and the Superintendents inquire into about 1,300 a year. That is about it, roughly

52271. I suppose those that Major Wodehouse inquires into are the most important in your view?—Yes, they are the most important. Of course, when it is the evidence of a private person, it has to be done by some officer on the spot, because you cannot get private persons to come into Scotland Yard. Very often an officer who makes an inquiry has to go to the residences of private persons, and he has to wait till it is convenient for them to make a statement. They are busy people, they have their work to do, and the officer has to wait until a person comes back from work, and he has to get the statement as best he can. It is quite clear that the Assistant Commissioner could not do that at all.

52272. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Upon what occasions does Major Wodehouse hold an inquiry?—Whenever it affects a uniformed constable, Major Wodehouse deals with it. If it affects a criminal investigation officer Sir Melville Leslie Macnaghten would deal with it, and if it affects a public carriage officer Sir Alexander Bruce would deal with it.

52273. Is Sir Alexander Bruce a barrister?—Sir Alexander Bruce is a barrister.

52274. Do you think it might be advisable that the conduct of police inquiries should be undertaken by a barrister, or by a person who has had a legal training?—As a rule it does not require any great legal knowledge to deal with these matters. The difficulty is to try and reconcile apparently contradictory statements. There is such a very large number of inquiries that nobody could manage to deal with them all, I think.

52275. Assuming that it is necessary that inquiries should be held, as they are now, by different Commissioners, might it not be better that they should be supervised by someone who is a legal Commissioner?—You would have to alter the whole system.

(*Chairman.*) A legal Commissioner, meaning a man trained by practice, who would exercise some judgment with regard to a case such as that of Mrs. Braham. You admit yourself it is very ambiguously worded, and we have some difficulty ourselves in finding out what the meaning of it is.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It is wrongly worded.

(*Chairman.*) Yes; I put that as mildly as I can.

52276. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) I am only suggesting that, if these police inquiries are conducted as they are now, might it not be better that they should be conducted by some man who has had a legal training?—Of course, you are forming an opinion about this system from isolated cases. There are hundreds and hundreds of these cases dealt with. This was a case in which the Assistant Commissioner's wording was faulty. That is what it comes to. I think if you had the best-trained lawyer in the world, occasionally he would trip in dealing with such a vast number of cases. Even if you had had a man who had a legal training, it is not certain that he would not trip sometimes in his wording, because it might be that he would be very much pressed for time. Certainly it would be a good thing if, after one wrote something, one put it on one side and read it a second time before one signed it. It would be much safer.

52277. Please do not think I am expressing an opinion of my own?—Quite.

52278. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Following out what Mr. Whitmore was suggesting, you have no means, I suppose, of ascertaining the truth of the statements when you have got contradictory evidence?—No; I do not know that I have.

52279. I will tell you why I ask you that question. In the particular case I follow what your explanation of it is. Chief Inspector Taylor sends up a report which tells you that he has got one witness one way and one witness the other, and that there is no corroboration. There, apparently, it is left?—Yes.

52280. Then Major Wodehouse or yourself have nothing else before you, and upon that you adjudicate. Are no means taken to ascertain the facts when witnesses are in dead conflict like that?—I do not know how it could be dealt with. I think our inquiries are very much fuller than the inquiries in most courts. You will see that is so if you look at the amount of matter that is written and the time that is taken over it, and if you look at the detail in which Mrs. Braham's statement was taken.

52281. (*Chairman.*) You are not bound by the rules of evidence?—We are not confined by the rules of evidence.

52282. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In this case it must not be assumed that there was anything like the inquiry that takes place in open court, because we know the questions that were put. We have before us the only questions that were put, and we also know that the police-constable was not allowed to put questions except through the acting Superintendent?—Yes. *Sir E. R. Henry.* 25 July 1907.

52283. And as we know from the evidence we have heard, it was not anything like what we should call a trial; and it seems also that no judgment was pronounced because the result sent to you is simply to tell you there is a witness either way, and you have no real guidance?

(*Chairman.*) The inquiry before Chief Inspector Taylor was much more than the evidence before the magistrate.

52284. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes. I am only referring to the inquiry before Chief Inspector Taylor when the charge was formulated and it went before him?—All I said was that probably more evidence was taken before us than is taken before magistrates.

52285. I see what you mean?—And you will remember that, as regards some of these inquiries, there are specific directions from the Secretary of State as to what we are to do under certain circumstances.

52286. It does leave it in an unsatisfactory position, does it not, when you have a complaint by a member of the public such as there was in this case of Braham against the police, and the only corroboration which is said to exist cannot be found? It is then a very unsatisfactory position for you to have to adjudicate upon it?—But is there any solution of that difficulty?

52287. There may be. I am asking you whether you can find one?—No, I cannot.

42288. We may have to do it, and it was bearing that in mind I put the questions to you. I see the difficulty you were in, and it is for that reason I called your attention to the evidence which Chief Inspector Taylor had before him, and which you had not. You had no witnesses on either side, there was no report to you as to which was to be believed, and there was no corroboration?—No. Of course, there is a class of cases where we are told not to make inquiry. You heard the evidence of Mr. Troup as to that. There is a direction by the Secretary of State as to the circumstances under which we are not to make inquiry.

52289. Not in a case of this character?—Not in a case of this character.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, 31*st July* 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir DAVID BRYNMOR JONES, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS, Esq., K.C., M.P.
CHARLES ALGERNON WHITMORE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. ST. LAWRANCE LESLIE, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Secretary*).
J. F. WALEY, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law) (*Assistant Secretary*).

Sir EDWARD RICHARD HENRY, recalled.

52290. (*Chairman.*) I think we had been asking you, Sir Edward, some questions about the case of Mrs. Braham when we adjourned last time. I think I have asked all the questions I wish to put to you about that case. I will now direct your attention, please, to a complaint made by Dr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette. The first letter written by Dr. Gerothwohl to the Home Office is dated the 12th April, 1906. You have, I think, copies of the other letters of Dr. Gerothwohl?—I have seen them, yes.

52291. What was the first letter that you got from the Home Office?—If you will permit me, I will make a statement as to the information that was before me, and the action I took upon that case.

52292. If you please?—When the newspaper accounts of the trial of the case against Messrs. Gerothwohl, Lavalette, and Timmings came before me on the 12th April, 1906, reports were at once called for from the police officers who had a knowledge of the circumstances. These reports were made on the 13th April (Good Friday), but were not seen by me until my return to town on Wednesday, the 18th April. In the meantime Dr. Gerothwohl had, on the 11th instant, a little before midnight, called at New Scotland Yard expecting to see me, but I was at home in bed, and he was told so. He left a note saying he would like to see me the next day or the day following; but, as I have already explained to the Commissioners, I did not receive his note nor did I know of his call until about six weeks afterwards (19th May), when he complained to the Home Office that I had not given him an interview. On *Sir E. R. Henry.* 31 July 1907.

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the 12th April he wrote to the Home Office asserting that, as the Magistrate had accepted his defence, this was tantamount to a finding of perjury and conspiracy on the part of the police. From the 14th April the case began to be discussed in the Press, and about the 19th April the Home Office referred to me Dr. Gerothwohl's several letters. I discussed the case at the Home Office, and also with the Assistant-Commissioner, and we looked at it from all possible aspects. I first considered whether, assuming good faith on both sides, the contradictory statements of Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette on the one side and of the witnesses for the prosecution on the other could by any possibility be reconciled. Defendants' counsel and Dr. Gerothwohl himself before the Magistrate attributed their arrest to a mistake on the part of the police officers, and this admission is dwelt on by the Magistrate in his order discharging the defendants. Butih seemed to me impossible to accept the version put forward by the defendants as to the circumstances of their arrest, and at the same time say that there could have been a bona-fide mistake. As the defendants had admitted that there had been a bona-fide mistake, it seemed to me that they made impossible the acceptance of their version of what had actually happened. I then had to consider whether their version was a probable one in view of my knowledge of the duties of the police on such an occasion. Their account was that an ostler named Timmings, who was not drunk and was not disorderly, was improperly arrested by P.C. Isaacson and conveyed across the road to Swallow Street, where P.C. Divers met them, and took Timmings' other arm, P.C. Wallington following. I found it difficult to understand why, when there were so many disorderly persons by St. James's Church, any of whom might properly have been arrested, two experienced and staunch constables like Isaacson (who had been seven times rewarded for bravery in stopping runaway horses, and once for saving life from fire) and Wallington (who has been similarly rewarded on four occasions) should have selected an unoffending weakling like Timmings, and that both should have deemed it necessary to proceed with him to the station, though on the way they were reinforced by a third constable (Divers), all this time there being disorder and tumult which required their presence in Piccadilly. I felt if these constables had been seen in Swallow Street off their beats, and away from the scene of disorder close by, not being compelled to absent themselves by having charge of a prisoner, that the Superintendent or Chief or Sub-divisional or other patrolling Inspector who might meet them would have at once called them to account and reported them, and that in fact they could not have justified their presence there. A constable's beat, whether patrol or ordinary, is strictly defined and well known, and he is not at liberty to wander outside that beat except upon a specific call to do so. Constables are continually being dealt with and punished for being off their beats without justifiable cause, sometimes even when they are no further off than being on the wrong side of the road. I also considered that a motive for the police action alleged was wanting, for the defendants had given no intimation to anyone of their intention to tender evidence on behalf of Timmings, and therefore the police could not have known of it; moreover, Timmings did not complain or deny the charge made against him. The conclusion, therefore, I was forced to upon the probabilities was that the version given by the defendants could not be accepted. I may add that as soon as the Magistrate had discharged the case the defendants' attitude at once changed, and Dr. Gerothwohl wrote to the Home Office accusing the police of conspiracy and perjury, and demanding that they should be dismissed and prosecuted. Nothing fresh had transpired, and to me this change of attitude was not comprehensible; but, at any rate, it was quite clear that, as they demanded the criminal prosecution of the constables, I might with propriety, under the instructions given many years ago to the Commissioner by the Secretary of State, and quoted by Mr. Troup in his evidence, have altogether refrained from making any further inquiry in view of the possibility of proceedings in court being taken against the officers. I thought it better, however, to do what was in my power to clear up doubt in this case, and that is why I decided upon inquiry. But to make inquiry profitable it was necessary to realise clearly the points to which it must be limited. I have referred to the reasons which led me to hold that Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette's account was unsatisfactory. I then considered the account given by the police. There was no doubt as to the disorder and as to the necessity for police intervention, but it seemed desirable to ascertain why three men not posted to Piccadilly had come there, and this obviously was a point to be cleared up. The defendants have said that they had seen the police charging the crowd by St. James's Church, and making arrests; this also was susceptible of verification or contradiction. The account given by the constables was that they came from different points on hearing the uproar. Isaacson said he arrested Timmings, and then and there made him over to P.C. Divers, who had come up, so as to enable him (Isaacson) to make another arrest—that of Lavalette. By closely interrogating these officers out of hearing of each other their veracity could well be tested, and this was a point not to be lost sight of. Lastly, I was anxious to know how the arrests had been actually made, as it might be that the defendants were arrested without realising it, they, in my view—for I accepted the evidence on this head of our medical expert—having been in a state of great excitement from such drink as they had partaken of. A specific charge was made that P.C. Isaacson, though Dr. Gerothwohl was not his prisoner, had taken his walking-stick and broken it across his knee. The police version was that P.C. Wallington, in wresting it from Dr. Gerothwohl, who refused to give it up, had broken it. This was a point of some importance, for if Dr. Gerothwohl's account was correct it would represent great laxity of control in the charge-room, such laxity as in my view was almost inconceivable. I therefore arranged with the Assistant-Commissioner that he should send for all the officers concerned, and very closely interrogate them upon these several points. He did so, and the minutes of his inquiry are with the Commission. The conclusion he arrived at was that the account given by the police, so far as he could test it, appeared to be reliable. This is the view I took, and the view I reported to the Home Office.

52293. Where does he report that?—He did not report it to me. Having taken the statements of all those officers, he came with those statements to me; we went through them, and that was the view we took.

52294. We have the minutes of the inquiry, but we have no document in which Major Wodehouse expresses any opinion of his own?—No, he did not put it down in writing; he brought it to me. On that report I wrote to the Home Office. This is the view I took and the view I reported to the Home Office, and it is the view that appears to have been held by the Magistrate who heard the case.

52295. Your letter to the Home Office is dated 25th April, 1906. It is at page 13 of the Appendix, "Report of the Commissioner of Police to the Home Office, 25th April, 1906"?—Yes.

52296. Accompanying that letter you sent to the Secretary of State the police reports dated 13th April, 1906?—Yes.

52297. I do not find that you refer there to the inquiry before Major Wodehouse at all?—No.

52298. That inquiry before Major Wodehouse was, in fact, held on the very day on which your letter is dated?—Yes, but, as a rule, we do not send our disciplinary proceedings to the Home Office at all. Major Wodehouse's inquiry was held by way of question and answer. It was not a question of reports.

52299. That was an inquiry?—Yes, that was an inquiry.

52300. The mere calling for reports is hardly an inquiry?—No, but it is only reasonable, I think, in the first instance, where persons are incriminated, to give them an opportunity of saying their own say.

52301. I am asking these questions because on the 28th April Sir Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers writes on behalf of the Home Secretary to say: "I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he has caused careful inquiry to be made in the matter of your letters of the 12th and 22nd inst. with regard to the conduct of certain Metropolitan Police officers on the night of the 7th-8th inst., and while he fully accepts the decision of the Magistrate dismissing the charge of drunkenness, and is glad to believe that the police officers who were maintaining order in Piccadilly in circumstances of great difficulty, were mistaken in this point, he finds himself unable to take action of the kind suggested in your letter." You see there the

Home Office suggests that he, the Secretary of State, is unable to take action. As a matter of fact he made no inquiry himself?—No.

52302. He asked you to make an inquiry?—Yes.

52303. It appears then that all the Home Office had before it on the 28th April was your letter of the 25th April, and the reports of the police officers made on the 8th and 13th April?—And I had seen all the statements taken by Major Wodehouse to the best of my recollection.

52304. Your report is dated 25th April, and Major Wodehouse's inquiry was held on the very same day?—Quite so.

52305. Then you wrote that letter after you had heard from Major Wodehouse the result of the inquiry?—Yes, to the best of my recollection I certainly did.

52306. Had you the questions and answers before you?—He brought me the papers and a note. I cannot exactly remember the details of it, but I know that he came and told me everything that he had done, and those very questions were put under my direction. I told him the points to go into.

52307. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Apparently, Sir Edward, when you came to examine into this you formed the conclusion that you could not accept the version put forward by the defendants?—Yes. I could not reconcile their account of what had happened with there being a *bona-fide* mistake. That was my difficulty. I formed my own view as to what probably had happened, but I could not reconcile it with their account.

52308. Will you give us the benefit of the opinion you formed at the time as to what had happened?—My view was that they were arrested without realising it. I assume that gentlemen in their position would not deliberately say that which they knew to be false, and I think they were arrested without realising it. I have thought it over a good deal since, and that is the only way I can see out of it, without assuming a very great deal of bad faith. From my knowledge of the way in which police work is done I could not believe for a moment that three constables could have gone in charge of the man Timmings on a night like that, when they were posted off to different points to quell disorder. When the disorder was going on I could not believe that three men would have loafed up with a man like that, knowing that they would be at once called to account by anybody who met them. It is inconceivable to police officers that that should have happened. They are both particularly staunch and good constables, courageous men, and they would not shirk a rough and tumble. The idea of three of them marching off in charge of a man that any one of the three could have taken quite easily by himself is to me quite inconceivable.

52309. Therefore your view is that if there were three constables there were three arrests?—Yes.

52310. You have read the evidence of the constables, of course?—Yes, I have read it very recently.

52311. Could they be arrested without knowing it?—That is another thing.

52312. I only want to get the benefit of your view, because you have experience?—I can only say why I think it conceivable. I think they were very greatly excited.

52313. When you say you assume they were very greatly excited, I rather gather from your statement that the excitement, in your view, was due to their having taken some drink, though you do not pretend that they were drunk?—Taken some drink—yes. I was dependent entirely upon the opinion of our expert.

52314. That view you formed from the opinion of the medical expert?—Yes.

52315. The view which you have expressed is based, of course, on the reports which were presented to you at the time?—Yes.

52316. The reports of the police constables with all the other documents we now have?—I had no other knowledge, of course.

52317. You had not had the witnesses before you to be examined or cross-examined?—No.

52318. Have you had any other complaints of the conduct of constables or of the Inspector at Vine Street during the last two years?—Yes.

52319. I am putting the question generally with reference to what takes place at the station. Have you had complaints of that?—Yes, I have.

52320. Are they more numerous than at other stations?—Yes; I should think they have been. They have, of course, a good deal more work to do.

52321. You are speaking, I suppose, of the last three years, are you?—I am speaking of the time since I have been Commissioner.

52322. Have you had complaints from persons who alleged that on going to the station to make complaint they have been put into the dock?—Yes, I have.

52323. Can you tell me how many complaints you have had since you have been Commissioner?—There may have been complaints made that I may not have heard of, but I only remember one distinctly. There was the case, of course, that you had before you of a motor-car driver, I think. That one I did not know about.

52324. You mean some other case?—Yes, I mean some other case.

52325. Do you remember what happened in that case?—Yes.

52326. Can you tell me what the nature of the complaint was?—The nature of the complaint was that the gentleman was going to the station to give evidence on behalf of the police, and he was not allowed entry. There was an altercation, and he was brought in and charged with obstruction.

52327. Can you tell me the date of that?—I cannot tell you the date of that. I know the man's name, but I do not think I ought to tell it to you.

52328. Do you mean the complainant's name?—Yes. He would not like it, but I will give it to you if you like.

52329. What I want you to fix is about the period, as far as you can?—It was about the same time as this case. It was the same time.

52330. Were any of the constables whose names have been mentioned, and who have been called before us on this inquiry of Dr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette, brought into it?—I think one man was a man called Wellbelove.

52331. An Inspector?—I do not know that the Inspector was brought into it.

52332. What was done with regard to that complaint? First of all, what happened to the charge preferred against him of obstruction?—I think the charge was dismissed, and then the constable was afterwards dealt with. I can get the papers.

52333. Then he was dealt with?—Yes.

52334. The constable who had charged him?—Yes.

52335. The constable would not be one of those who came before us?—I think he came before you, but I am not sure.

52336. Do you mean Wellbelove?—Yes.

52337. (*Chairman.*) Is the case mentioned in the Returns?—I am not sure that the Returns go up as far as that. These Returns are only for 1903, 1904, and 1905.

52338. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What was the result—how was the constable dealt with?—He was punished. He was fined and transferred at his own expense, I think. That was the punishment, I think.

52339. Was there an inquiry into his conduct?—Yes.

52340. Do you remember by whom?—Yes, by the Assistant Commissioner.

52341. Major Wodehouse?—Yes.

52342. Did he find that the complaint was justified?—No; he found it was not justified.

52343. I mean the complaint the person had made to you against the police—he found that that was justified?—He found that that was justified. The constable alleged that there was a crowd, that he asked this gentleman to move on, and that the gentleman did not move on. The constable said he had not an altercation with him, and Major Wodehouse held that the constable was quite unjustified in his act, and he dealt with him.

52344. He was quite unjustified in having preferred a charge of obstruction against him?—He was.

52345. That, as I understand it, amounts to this, that there had been some question between this gentleman and the police constable, and the police constable

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had charged him with obstructing the police. The charge had been accepted by the Inspector. Then the gentleman made a complaint to you of the policeman having made this charge against him without justification. The matter was inquired into by Major Wodehouse, who came to the conclusion that this charge was proved against the constable, and the result was the constable was transferred at his own expense to another division?—Yes.

52346. Will you give us the name of the gentleman, without mentioning it, so that we may have some identification of it?—Yes.

52347. I think we might deal with it in this way. We might call it the "Wellbelove Case." Perhaps you do not mind letting us see the name?—(*The Witness wrote down the name of the gentleman referred to, which was handed to the Commissioner.*)

52348. There are, of course, documents in that case which are with you?—Yes.

52349. That seems to have been a very serious charge against the police?—Yes, of course it was serious. The constable ought not to have acted as he did. He said the gentleman was obstructing him, and the Magistrate who dealt with the case held that he was not, and that it did not amount to obstruction.

52350. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Was that on a night on which there was disorder?—Yes, it was.

52351. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) On what night?—On the Boat-Race night.

52352. On the same night?—Yes.

52353. (*Chairman.*) There was no charge of drunkenness?—There was no charge of drunkenness.

52354. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He was simply charged with obstructing the police and having an altercation?—Yes.

52355. From what you have told us that amounted to this, that the policeman had made a mistake in charging him. He ought not to have done it?—Certainly not. I think on occasions like that a good many irregular things are done.

52356. Yes, but it was not a case of mistaken identity, or anything of that kind?—It was not a case of mistaken identity, but it was a case of mistaken circumstances, because the constable certainly would have admitted him if he had known he was a witness for the prosecution. He did not realise that much.

52357. This gentleman was not arrested in the street, was he?—Just outside the station.

52358. But he had come to the station to make a complaint?—He had come not to make a complaint, but to tender his evidence on behalf of a private person who had been assaulted, I believe.

52359. Then he arrived at Vine Street Police Station for the purpose of tendering his evidence?—Yes. He tried to get in, I suppose he did not explain what his object was, and the constable told him to move on, but he did not, so the constable arrested him and brought him in and charged him. He said, "You are obstructing me in the execution of my duty."

52360. Was it made clear in the examination of the witnesses by Major Wodehouse that the constable did not know what he had come for?—I cannot speak with any certainty from memory, but I can get the proceedings for you.

52361. I shall be glad if you will let us have them, because it appears to me that that is a very important element in it?—Yes. I will get the proceedings for you.

52362. (*Chairman.*) You have a shorthand note of the proceedings?—I think so. We are sure to have the proceedings.

52363. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Of course if the policeman did know that the gentleman had come there to tender himself as a witness, and then the constable had preferred a charge of obstruction before the Inspector based upon what you have told us, that would have been a most improper act?—Of course; but he could not have done that, because it would have come out at once when he was brought into the charge room.

52364. That he came there to give evidence?—The man arrested would have said, "I came to tender myself as a witness, and this man has brought me in on a charge of obstruction."

52365. I suppose that is what did take place?—That ultimately is what did take place, but the constable never realised that. He certainly would not have arrested the man if he had realised that.

52366. What did he think the gentleman came to the station at all for?—He thought the man was fussing and interfering, I suppose, and he said, "Move on, I have to keep order here," and the gentleman refused to move on. Of course the constable was quite wrong. There is no way out of it. There it is. If, however, you want to see the exact facts you will get them better from the proceedings. It is no good my trusting to my memory.

52367. I do attach importance to it?—I will get the proceedings certainly.

52368. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) They have been sent for.

52369. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is there no other complaint that you recollect?—No If you will tell me the name it may recall it to my memory, but I cannot remember that there is one.

52370. I am seeking information from you. You could ascertain for us or somebody in your office would be able to ascertain for us whether there were any further complaints during 1906?—Certainly.

52371. I think we have a return for 1905?—Yes. *Here* is another name. I do not remember that case myself. (*The Witness wrote down a gentleman's name, which was handed to the Commissioner.*) Perhaps I might get the papers in that case for you.

52372. I do not myself think that that would assist us very much, because there there was a complaint made and you found upon inquiry that the constable had behaved properly?—I do not remember that case at all.

52373. It appears to be so, and no further complaint appears to have been made by the gentleman charged?—I do not remember that case at all, but if you would like the papers we can get those too. The complaint was made, I believe, after the case was dealt with.

52374. That was a complaint on the same night?—Yes.

52375. Was this person convicted?—I do not know anything about the case.

52376. I assume from the note that he was convicted, and that he made a complaint afterwards. Then, Sir Edward, you will let us have the returns for 1906?—Yes, certainly.

52377. I suppose on nights like the Boat Race night you get more arrests than on an ordinary night?—On one occasion, I believe, they had 90 charges at Vine Street.

52378. And I suppose you would probably get more complaints?—Yes, I suppose there would be. Of course, the number of complaints would be in proportion to the number of arrests, or they would bear some ratio to it.

52379. And also, I suppose, when there is considerable excitement in the streets, a constable has to act promptly?—Yes.

52380. It is quite possible that he has then to deal with cases which under ordinary circumstances he would not take notice of?—They could not do their duty at all unless you made reasonable allowances.

52381. You have told us that Dr. Gerothwohl called on you on the night of the 11th when you were away?—I was away from the office; I was in bed at my home.

52382. I meant you were away from the office, and not that you were away in the country?—Quite.

52383. Dr. Gerothwohl wrote to you after that?—No, he wrote at the same time. When he came he came a little before midnight, and he said he wanted to see the Commissioner. The Inspector said, "The Commissioner is at home, probably in bed, sir; but if it is very urgent I will ring him up." I am very glad he did not. Then Dr. Gerothwohl said he would write a note; so he got a piece of paper, and he presented his compliments to the Commissioner and said he would like to see him the next day, or, if that was not convenient, the day after would be convenient to Dr. Gerothwohl. He left the note, which was sent up to me, and, as I have explained to the Commission, I never heard of it until he complained to the Home Office five weeks afterwards that I had not given him an interview.

52384. From that time was no further request made to you?—I got no letter from Dr. Gerothwohl.

52385. You got no letter from Dr. Gerothwohl ask-

ing for an appointment?—No, I have no recollection that I got any letter at all from him, or any complaint from him direct.

52386. Suppose on a night like Boat Race night a person is arrested, and the Inspector who is taking the charge comes to the conclusion that a mistake has been made, what happens then in the ordinary course?—It is entered in the Refused Charge Book, and the Chief Constable, the Assistant Commissioner, or myself, or anybody who goes round, looks at the Refused Charge Book and asks for an explanation—"Why was this charge refused? Was the constable in the wrong?" and so on, and he is dealt with accordingly. There is no automatic way of bringing refused charges to my notice. It is obvious that that is impossible, because there are too many of them. In the course of the year there would be perhaps 6,000 or 7,000 refused charges.

52387. Suppose there was anything special about it. Suppose, for example, an Inspector came to the conclusion that the constable had behaved improperly—not merely that he had made a mistake or an error of judgment, which may happen to a man, and that he ought not to have arrested him, but ought to have let the man go quietly, instead of which he got angry with the man and brought him before the Inspector, and the Inspector refused to take the charge. That is a possible state of things. Supposing there had been something more than that on the part of the constable, suggesting that the constable had behaved improperly?—Then the Inspector would bring it to the notice of the Superintendent, and the Superintendent would inquire into it, and, if he considered that the constable had behaved badly, he would put him on the morning report as a defaulter, an inquiry would be held into his conduct, and he would be dealt with.

52388. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) On such a night as Boat Race night are any exceptional measures taken at Vine Street Station with regard to taking charges?—No, there had not been, I think, up to Boat Race night of 1906. I think we made some special arrangements during 1907, but they fortunately were not needed.

52389. What was the nature of the arrangement made?—We had an extra Inspector or two available. There was no great trouble, I think, in 1907.

52390. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The return to which we were referring gives all complaints resulting from apprehensions by the police. It is No. 23.

52391. Is this the one that was laid on the table of the House? Is that the one you are referring to?—It is the one presented to us. First of all there is a return giving particulars of cases in which proceedings have been taken against members of the force in connection with arrests made during 1903, 1904, and 1905. Then I think there is a return giving particulars of the cases where after inquiry persons appear to have been improperly charged by the police. That is the return under which this case would have come if it had been continued up to April, 1906, is it not?—Yes.

52392. With reference to this return No. 23, giving those various particulars, I want you, if you can, to let us have such identification of the cases as will enable us to tell which of the complaints arose at Vine Street Police Station?—You will get a very good idea of that if you will look at the first column. There you will see the Division C. It is either Vine Street or Marlborough Street. Marlborough Street and Vine Street are in the same area.

52393. It would be at either one or the other?—Yes.

52394. I was rather anxious to get them separated?—I will get that for you.

52395. I know it must be either Vine Street or Marlborough Street to be in the C Division?—Quite so.

52396. There would not be much difficulty in separating them, would there?—No, none whatever; I will get that done for you.

52397. And it will be carried up to April, 1906?—To the end of the first half-year of 1906.

52398. (*Chairman.*) We are thinking of asking you to bring this return up to date, or up to the 31st December, 1906?—Quite so.

52399. Now I will ask you a few questions with regard to the case of George Gamble. That was a case in which George Gamble alleged that on the 21st August of last year he was in conversation with a woman called Ethel Griffiths in Spelman Street, Whitechapel, when a policeman came up and interfered with him, and ultimately he alleged that he was knocked down and kicked by the constable, and sustained a very serious injury—namely, rupture of the urethra. I am not going to ask you anything about the particular evidence in the case, but it appears that a letter was written by Messrs. Radford and Frankland, solicitors, of 27, Chancery Lane, in which they said:—"Sir,—We have just been instructed in the case of George Gamble, and we think it right to lay the facts before you in order that the case may be investigated by the authorities. Our client has been in hospital since the assault complained of, and is not yet recovered, but it is proposed to issue process against the police constable complained of as soon as he is able to attend." Have you got that letter?—Yes, I have seen that letter.

52400. Will you tell us what steps you took upon receiving that letter? I may tell you that we have a letter, dated the 8th December, which was handed in by the counsel for Mr. Gamble. This appears to have been the answer:—"New Scotland Yard, 8th December, 1906.—Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter of the 23rd ult., I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to acquaint you that the police constable referred to denies having seen or assaulted your client, and nothing is known to the police of the incident.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, D. H. North, for Chief Clerk."—I believe the Subdivisional Inspector went to the hospital to try and find out the man Gamble, who was said to be there.

52401. What was the name of the Sub-Divisional Inspector?—I think it was Hewison, but I am speaking from memory.

52402. He was called before us?—He went to the London Hospital, and he could not trace any man of the name of Gamble there. Then I believe he went and made inquiry in that part of Spelman Street which would be in the beat of the constable whose number was given in the letter, but he could not ascertain there that any such incident had occurred; and the constable denied that he had kicked anyone at all. That was the extent of his inquiry. The letter plainly stated that process was about to be applied for against the constable, and obviously in a case like that the direction of the Secretary of State to the Commissioner would have to be borne in mind.

52403. What direction is that?—"If the complaint amounts to a criminal charge and there is conflicting evidence on the subject, the Commissioner ought not to decide the matter, but it ought to be brought before a Magistrate who can take evidence on oath." So it was reasonably considered that as the solicitors had written that they were about to take out criminal process against the constable the matter would be threshed out in Court. I myself think our letter to the solicitors might have been fuller; we might have asked them to supply us with further information, and I think if they had wanted to help us at all they could quite well have given us that fuller information. They did not even name the hospital.

52404. No, but Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison knew what the nature of the complaint was?—Yes, he did.

52405. He knew it was a very serious case?—I do not think he knew that at the time. He knew that the solicitors had said that this man had been in the hospital for some time; and he also knew that they were about to take out criminal process.

52406. There is nothing said in the letter about it?—In the letter to the Commissioner do they not say so? I think they informed the Commissioner that they were about to take out process, and then the whole matter would be threshed out in Court.

52407. I am suggesting that as it was a serious case, quite apart from Messrs. Radford and Frankland's action, it was one in which some inquiry ought to have been made. The constable's name was known?—Quite. He denied it, of course. We tried to test what they said by going to the hospital, and we learned that no man of the name given had ever been admitted there. It looked as if there was some mistake on their part.

52408. Still, it seems to have been known that some man had been hurt at that time. Whether the constable was guilty or was not guilty, it was known to the police that a man had been assaulted by somebody or other?—I do not know whether it was known. It was not known to us at the office, I think.

52409. I do not suppose it was known to you, but what I am suggesting is that as Sub-Divisional

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Inspector Hewison got to know that there had been a serious assault committed by somebody, whether by a policeman or not, ought not some further inquiry to have been made on the spot?—I do not know about that. It was never brought to our knowledge at the office that anybody had been hurt. I do not know whether it was known to the local police. I take it from you that it was, but I did not know it.

52410. The letter of Messrs. Radford and Frankland which I have not read in full says: "The facts are shortly as follows—On the 21st August in this year in Spelman Street, Whitechapel, George Gamble was speaking to a woman named Ethel Griffiths at about 4 a.m., when after some conversation the constable knocked George Gamble down and kicked him several times while on the ground." Sub-Divisional Inspector Hewison gave evidence before us on the 4th March. At question 36831 I asked him: "Did you try to find out the woman Ethel Griffiths. (A.) I did try to find out, but no one seemed to know her—not at that time—and I did not know where to go and look for her. (Q.) As a matter of fact you know now she was living in Flower and Dean Street, and had been on the streets for some years. (A.) Yes, I know that now. (Q.) Does it pass the powers of even an ordinary person to discover Ethel Griffiths if he had really tried to do so? (A.) I did try to discover her, but there is a very large number of women about there, and unless you know where to go to find a person there you may hunt for any length of time before you find that person out. I could not find her out." Then I asked him: "What did you do in order to try to discover Ethel Griffiths. (A.) I asked some of the men if any of them knew of such a person, and they said no, they did not. Many of them might have known her by sight. (Q.) As I gather, you thought you were not to act as a detective, but you were to make a report by inquiring from the constables, and so on. (A.) Yes. (Q.) You simply went to the hospital and you could find nothing about it on the information given, and you thought your duty was over. (A.) Yes. (Q.) At any rate, so far as you know, the Commissioner of Police has never heard, and did not do anything subsequently to your report. (A.) No." You did get a report, did you?—Yes, as the result of those inquiries.

52411. Then he said: "I would respectfully suggest that the solicitors might be asked to furnish Gamble's address so that he could be seen with a view to his statement being taken, and the nature of the alleged assault inquired into." Why was not that suggestion adopted?—I suppose the reason why it was not adopted was they were expecting a criminal process to issue, and, as I said before, there are directions from the Secretary of State, and Mr. Troup has told you that when an inquiry was held in one particular case which afterwards came before the Court, the Judge, Mr. Justice Stephen, found great fault with the police authorities for having made the inquiry. It is rather a difficult position, you see, altogether. When a criminal process is threatened, as there was here by the solicitors, it would appear to be quite clear that we would be justified in acting on the instructions of the Secretary of State's order.

52412. There is no clear suggestion in the letter of what the process will be?—But I thought it had been explained to the Commission by Lord Russell that there was no doubt whatever as to the meaning, and that they meant to take out process. Did he not say so?

52413. The letter does not say criminal process?—But did not Lord Russell say there was no doubt about what it meant? Lord Russell made a statement to the Commission about it.

52414. The letter says: "It is proposed to issue process against the police constable."

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I do not remember now what Lord Russell said about it, but I do suggest that it meant that it would be criminal process. All I can say is that is the way I should have understood it.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It would cover both.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) It would.

(*Chairman.*) The common form is to say: "We shall commence an action."

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I should have understood it meant some criminal process.

52415. (*Chairman.*) I should have thought that that was a definite charge against a particular constable, quite apart from holding a formal inquiry by a Commissioner. I suggest that some effort might have been made to discover what the truth of the matter was in view of the intended process?—Yes. There is some difficulty there in reconciling the directions given by the Home Office and actual practice.

52416. That is all I have to ask you about the Gamble case. We have had a considerable number of Returns from you relating to cases in which complaints have been made by somebody or other, it may be by a member of the public, or it may be by a superior officer against a particular police constable. You have been good enough to tabulate the results for us?—Yes.

52417. Is the inquiry in each case made upon a uniform system, or does the Assistant Commissioner make the inquiry?—In some of those cases they would be made by the Superintendent or by the Sub-Divisional Inspector. Of course, in a great many of these, as you will see, the complaints were anonymous or pseudonymous, and very often they were very general in character—"I write to tell you your police are bribed," and so on. There is not very much to go on frequently.

52418. But if there is a complaint made by letter to you at the office that Constable So-and-So has been consorting with loose women, or he has been seen taking a bribe from a bookmaker, or something like that, what do you do, in fact?—It is made over to the Superintendent, who in such cases as you indicate would have the man put under observation to see whether he was in the habit of associating with loose women, or to see if he was in the habit of frequenting the company of betting men.

52419. These returns would look as though some formal steps were taken. I am looking at a return on page 14:—"Rank, number and name of officer complained of—police in general; date of complaint, 14/8/1905"—that is the 14th August, 1905; "Name, sufferer; address, Lower Marsh; complaint, nature, anonymous; particulars, betting at the Duke of Sussex; police said to be squared by the landlord and bookmaker." Then you have, "Result of case; observation kept, but nothing ascertained to justify allegation." What is the meaning of that?—They sent a man in plain clothes to keep observation there for a certain number of days to see whether any betting took place; they found no betting took place, and therefore they said there was no foundation for the allegation.

52420. I suppose the plain clothes man would be confidentially employed?—Yes.

52421. Who would be his superior officer—the Inspector at the station?—The Sub-divisional Inspector or the Superintendent. Perhaps the Superintendent dealt with this case himself.

52422. In the natural course of things, upon getting a communication from you, would the Superintendent of the L Division, or the Sub-divisional Inspector take the matter in hand and get a plain clothes man, and tell him what the nature of the complaint was, and to hold his tongue, and to just go and watch?—Yes.

52423. It would be a breach of duty for a plain clothes man to mention to any other constable that he was engaged in the duty of watching them?—Certainly it would be a breach of his duty, because in that way it might get to the ears of the person who was suspected.

52424. Is the plain clothes man referred to a plain clothes man habitually employed at that particular police station?—Sometimes. Sometimes I have known the Sub-divisional Inspector to go in plain clothes himself.

52425. Does he ever ask for your assistance from Scotland Yard?—No. They very often ask for assistance from another division; in fact, it is the general practice; they get men from other divisions who are not known, otherwise the constable on the beat would spot him at once.

52426. Now take another case on these returns. Take the last one on page 14. There the number of the police constable is given, the date is 2/7/1905, the name is "Not given," and the address given is Lorraine Road, Holloway. The nature of the complaint is "Anonymous," and the particulars are: "Complaints of bookmakers, and alleges police are bribed, and that the police constable living in the road must know what is going on." The result is entered up in this way: "Inquiry made, but no grounds for the insinuations discovered." What kind of inquiry was made in that

case?—I should think inquiry would be made as to whether there was any street bookmaking going on in that man's neighbourhood, and that is about all the inquiry that could be made, because under any circumstances the constable would probably say he did not know anything about it.

52427. Would he be asked?—Yes, he would be asked, of course; but, of course, any enemy of his might fire in an anonymous letter. That is quite simple. One man could fire in twenty or thirty anonymous complaints in a day.

52428. I see the two words "Inquiry made" are used very frequently under the head "Result of case," and then the result is given?—Yes.

52429. Are we to understand that that means a formal inquiry, and that there has been a serious attempt to discover if there is anything in the charge or not, or simply that the letter is forwarded to the Superintendent or Sub-divisional Inspector, and he just makes the inquiry from two or three officers?—I suppose a serious inquiry may be said to be made, otherwise they might just put the letter aside; but you see in many of these cases the police in general are the persons complained of, and the complainant is anonymous, or pseudonymous, or something or other. What are you to do with a complaint like that?

52430. I think we were told by Sir Mackenzie Chalmers that Scotland Yard is the only public department to take notice of anonymous communications?—There is some truth in that, I think.

52431. Where the complaint is a perfectly general one in that way, the entry is just the same—"Inquiry made"?—No. Take G, which is the fifth case from the bottom on page 15—"Police in general." That was a complaint alleging that a particular house "is used as a brothel, and that the owner of the house is a bookmaker, and bribes police." Of course, it is quite possible to ascertain whether the house is used as a brothel by keeping observation, and no doubt that was done. The result was: "Observation kept, and it was found that the premises were being used as a brothel, but were vacated on 20th June."

52432. There you enter "Inquiry made." I suppose the only inquiry made in that case was that observation was directed to be kept, and was kept, by a plain clothes man?—Yes.

52433. So you see inquiry was made in a very general sense?—Yes.

52434. Look at page 18, the third column from the bottom. There is a case of a complaint made against a particular policeman; the name of the complainant is given, his address is given, and the particulars of complaint are, "Threatening to arrest complainant for betting, and subsequently receiving 2s. 6d. from him." There you have the name of the complainant, the name of the constable, and you have got a particular complaint?—Yes.

52435. In the next column the entry is, "Inquiry made. Evidence as to receiving the bribe deemed inconclusive. As it was, however, held that the constable had not properly patrolled his beat, was in conversation with a bookmaker, and he had told falsehoods in connection with the case, he was reduced in pay 3s. per week for one year, severely reprimanded, cautioned, and transferred at his own expense." What was the character of the inquiry in that case?—I could not say, but I suppose this man may possibly have been interviewed.

52436. Am I to understand that in that case the Superintendent or Sub-divisional Inspector or Assistant Commissioner went and summoned the complainant to come before him, and took evidence in much the same way as was done in the Braham case?—Yes. Of course, I could not say that the complainant was actually interviewed by the police, but I should think it quite probable that they heard what he had to say, and then they heard what the constable had to say, and as the result of that they found that he had not properly patrolled his beat, and that he was in conversation with a bookmaker. Perhaps they put some observation on him; but, of course, as to that I cannot say.

52437. Do you think it would be a good system that in all cases like that, where a person makes a complaint of a constable, there should be something in the nature of a personal inquiry?—Yes.

52438. An inquiry with witnesses?—Yes. But how are you to get witnesses sometimes?

52439. Of course, you cannot make yourself a court of justice, and you cannot administer the oath?—Nor can we compel people to come. That is the difficulty.

52440. Major Tarry told us, for instance, that whenever anything of that kind happens at Leeds, either he or one of the Superintendents makes a point of dealing with it, and that he generally tries to get the parties before him?—Did he say how many inquiries a year he had like that? I should think probably he would not have more than half a dozen or so.

52441. I have forgotten whether he told us the number or not?—I should think you will probably find that he does not have a dozen.

52442. Are there many such in London?—Yes, there are a good many. These Returns perhaps indicate that there are a good many.

52443. We understand that these Returns are exhaustive?—Yes, I think they are quite exhaustive.

52444. So that we have evidence as to the number?—Yes.

52445. I will not ask you anything more about those returns just now.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I have found the reference to what Lord Russell said as to Messrs. Radford and Frankland's letter. It is at Question 33029. Lord Russell says: "There is no question about it, it was written as a warning before taking out a summons before a police magistrate on my advice.

(*Chairman.*) That does not settle the question of what the letter means.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) When the letter was before us I thought it did refer to criminal process. When we had the letter before us, whatever the words mean, apart from the letter, I note that both the Chairman and I thought it was for the purpose of criminal proceedings.

(*Mr R. D. Muir.*) And you gave your reasons.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Yes, and Lord Russell apparently seems to take the same view.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) He says that, as a matter of fact, it was done under his advice, and therefore it was intended to have that meaning, whether it is in the letter or no.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) He says: "There is no question about it, it was written as a warning before taking out a summons before a police magistrate on my advice." That is at page 756. Then I say it is plain that it must have referred to some criminal process. I see, with the letter before me, why I came to that conclusion, because I say at page 756: "I thought it was the subsequent words that appeared to me to show it was a criminal process," and I quote the words: "We think it right to lay the facts before you in order that the case may be investigated by the authorities," and the Chairman came to the same conclusion.

(*Witness.*) If you will turn to question 39445 you will see that Major Tarry says: "I think I am perfectly safe in saying not more than three or four cases a year. Many of the cases I can deal with by letter."

52446. (*Chairman.*) Major Tarry, I believe, told us that the inquiries that he held ran to 75 or 80 a year. Now I just want to ask you a question or two about the police reports, by which I mean the reports written out by constables at the various police stations. Do you find the existing system satisfactory. Do you think you get a really good report?—No, I think many of the constables are not sufficiently educated to express adequately in words what they mean to convey, and I think we should get more satisfactory results if we had statements taken from them, and that we are doing more largely now.

52447. Do you mean it would be better for their superior officer to go and ask them questions—Exactly, and to reduce it to narrative form, and get them to sign it. I am sure it would be better.

52448. Instead of doing what they do now—to simply write out their statements?—Quite.

52449. They sit at a desk, as we have been told, in in the charge room and write out their statements?—Yes. It is a real ordeal for some of them. There is many a good constable who would look the other way rather than have to intervene in a case if he had to make a report about it. A great many of them hate making reports.

52450. I certainly found at one station that there

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was only a very inconvenient place for the constables to write at?—Yes.

52451. At what time of day are constables supposed to make these reports—when they are off duty?—Yes, they would be off duty, or be coming on or going off duty.

52452. Is any allowance made to them for the time taken up in this laborious occupation of writing down an accurate statement of what they have seen, heard, or done?—No, I am afraid not.

52453. Will you now tell us something as to the duties and functions of the Assistant Commissioners of Police?—Shall I read out how the duties are divided.

52454. If you please?—All matters connected with Beats, Candidates, Complaints and Commendations of Police, Clothing and Equipment, Discipline (including gratuities connected therewith), Distribution of the Force, Dockyards (policing of), Fixed points, Mounted branch (horses and police vehicles, forage, etc.), Movements of Police, Protection of public buildings, Processions in the streets, Royal or public functions (police arrangements), Street collections and the Regulation of traffic are dealt with by the Assistant Commissioner Administrative, that is Major Wodehouse. Then all matters connected with Advertisements, Aliens, Betting (in the streets), The employment of children, Costermongers, Disorder in the streets (nuisances, etc.), Disorderly houses, Dogs Acts, Financial questions, Gratuities (unconnected with discipline), Insane persons, Legal questions, Liquor laws, Lost property, Military and Naval inquiries (deserters, etc.), Missing persons, Motor cars, Pedlars, Public carriages, Stations and stores, Summonses, Veterinary preventive measures (glanders, importation of dogs, swine fever, etc.), are dealt with by the legal Assistant-Commissioner as you call him. These are supposed to involve more or less a great many legal questions—for instance, Insane persons and Liquor laws. There is a great deal of legal trouble involved in the administration of the Liquor laws and Licensing questions, and we have a good many cases in the Courts. The third Assistant Commissioner deals with all cases of serious crime, Aid of detectives, Convict supervision, Gaming and betting in public houses and on private premises, Missing girls, Naturalisation, Procuration, and all such cognate subjects.

52455. Do you think it would be better to have one Commissioner, and that a legal Commissioner, to deal with inquiries?—I think what you want is not legal knowledge but common sense. I do not think there are many legal points involved.

52456. As we know from the inquiries that Major Wodehouse conducted for you upon your instructions he goes and makes an inquiry by question and answer, and he gives his own opinion upon it. Do you not think that a lawyer would be much more likely to do that kind of business better than a man whose experience is military or executive?—I think you want to have a good knowledge of police practice to enable you to gauge the evidence and the significance of it. I think that is essential. I think what has not been taken into account is that all these men are overworked. When I go away, one of them has to act for me, and they each in turn must have their holiday, so that there are four of us to have a holiday, which may be put down at two months in the year, at least, including sickness, so that you have not three Assistant-Commissioners but only two and a third, or a little over two Assistant-Commissioners. There ought always to be three men available, and there are not.

52457. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Would there be sufficient work to keep one Commissioner employed in holding inquiries?—I do not think there would. It is a very important thing that you should make inquiries on the spot. Many of the most important witnesses might be unwilling to come to Scotland Yard, and it might therefore be necessary to interview them at perhaps a Rowton House, a common lodging house, or at their own residence, or to interview them at inconvenient hours, perhaps after they had come back from their work. I do not see how the Assistant Commissioner could do that. I can quite see the advantages there would be if practicable, but I see great difficulty in the way.

52458. The difficulty seems to be that in some of these inquiries, at least, no decision is arrived at?—Is not that the case when an inquiry is held in a court of law?

52459. I quite see the difficulty, but what I find in a great many of these cases is that no decision is arrived at?—After all, the proper machinery is a court of law. Our inquiry is only made to clear up points that have arisen, of course, in a court of law. We have not got really to come to a finding upon any great main issue.

52460. (*Chairman.*) That might be a sufficient answer if it were accepted by general consent, but you see what has taken place with regard to the Gerothwohl and Lavalette case, as to which I asked you this morning. The Home Office evidently thought it was its duty to ask you to make inquiry, you did make inquiry through Major Wodehouse, and Major Wodehouse gives no decision whatever?—He was taking the evidence for me. I instructed him verbally. I cannot remember exactly, but I know I had to go out somewhere just then, and I said, "You send for these men and make this inquiry for me," and he made the inquiry for me.

52461. Your suggestion that the court would give adequate legal protection to any person who is wronged, or who may be wronged, by a particular constable, is sound enough, but that is not the view apparently that is taken by the Home Office. The Home Office evidently think it their duty, if a member of the public writes to them, to make an inquiry of you?—But you also see what the specific directions are which have been quoted to you.

52462. I do not quite follow that?—According to their own direction, they should not have asked me to make an inquiry in that case when criminal proceedings were indicated.

52463. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It strikes me, in answer to your observation, that many of the complaints that are made could not be brought in a court of law at all?—This particular one could.

52464. Yes, but that is one of a comparatively small class. Numbers of complaints are made, for example, by persons against the police in connection with dereliction of duty by the police, in which an inquiry is made by you. We have the result here of 500 complaints in which an inquiry is made by you, and in many cases, naturally, from the way in which the inquiry is conducted, the result is inconclusive. Those cases could not be brought in a court of law?—No; but even if they could be brought in a court of law the result might be inconclusive. You must give the accused the benefit of the doubt, and therefore it may be inconclusive. I mean the result is inconclusive because a wrong has been done, and you are not able to say who has done the wrong. Therefore the result from my point of view is inconclusive.

52465. (*Chairman.*) Supposing I were to complain of the general neglect of his duty on the part of a policeman on the beat in the square in which I live and in the adjoining streets, and I wrote to the Home Office, the Home Office, I understand, would refer the matter to you?—Yes.

52466. They would acknowledge my letter, and that particular class of complaint would be referred to you to deal with?—Yes.

52467. You would then, I understand, feel called upon to make an inquiry, would you not?—Yes.

52468. The suggestion I have been making to you is that it would be well to have an Assistant-Commissioner, whose principal duty should be to inquire into complaints of that kind, and to go to the station or to the locality in question, and ask anybody who wishes to say anything to come before him. He might write to me and say, "You have been complaining about the way in which police duty is neglected in your neighbourhood. Will you kindly step across to the station to see me and tell me all about it"?—I think that might be very good if you put it in that way.

52469. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You get a very different case where a complaint of bribery is made by a member of the public, or where a policeman is bribed by a bookmaker. Apparently, according to the present system, all you can do is to inquire. You would have to keep observation. You would have inquiry made, I suppose, of the constable and inquiry made of the complainant, but unless you get some further evidence you would have to stop at that. But if the suggestion that the learned Chairman is making to you were adopted, and you had some official whose duty it was to deal with all those matters, he could, for example, direct

what kind of observation should be kept, how long, and by whom?—Yes, he could do that, certainly.

52470. It would relieve you, and it would relieve the other Assistant-Commissioners from that kind of work, and it would give you the advantage of having a definite, conclusive report made one way or the other?—Quite.

52471. And it would prove whether the charge was confirmed or not?—Yes. As I have pointed out to you, we have only a little over two Assistant-Commissioners to do the work. That would give us a third, and he could do a great deal of work in addition to that.

(*Chairman.*) I was suggesting that it should be the principal occupation of one Assistant-Commissioner to hold that kind of inquiry.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That all these complaints should go before him?

(*Chairman.*) Yes. One would naturally think that that would be the work of a Legal Commissioner.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Not because of his knowledge of law, but because of his training in sifting evidence and determining the matter upon evidence.

52472. (*Chairman.*) There is one other general point I want to put to you, and that is as to the proceedings in the charge-room. Have you taken the opportunity of looking at the evidence given by some of the Magistrates before us?—Yes. I might say that I caused a reference to be made to the law officers of the Crown upon that point. If you will refer to the Police Acts—to Section 11 of the Act of 1829, to Sections 69, 70, and 71 of the Act of 1839, and to Section 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, which are the only Sections, so far as I know, in the statute law which confer powers on a station officer to deal with charges—they, as I read them, expressly and explicitly point out that his functions are limited to making an inquiry with a view to determining whether he will or will not accept bail, and I venture to think that that view is supported by Section 72 of the Metropolitan Police Act of 1864 (27 and 28 Vic. cap. 55).

52473. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You are referring to the Inspector's duty to accept bail. I understood the learned Chairman's question to be with reference to accepting charges?—Yes. What I wish to point out is that, according to my reading of the law, there is no statutory authority for an officer refusing a charge when it is brought to the station (this is an executive practice which has grown up because it was found to be necessary), but the statutory requirements of the law are that he shall produce that person before the Magistrate, and I think, if you look at Section 11 of the Act of 1829 and at Sections 69, 70, and 71 of the Act of 1839, you will find that they are the only sections dealing with the point.

52474. If I follow correctly, the view you are putting forward at present is that he has no discretion if you act strictly according to one interpretation, at any rate?—He really has not a discretion.

52475. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Even if there was no case made out?—According to the law that is so, as I read it; but an executive direction has been given that he may refuse a charge.

52476. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That he must not refuse to accept any charge?—That is the interpretation of it. I should like you to look at Sections 69, 70, and 71 of the Act of 1839. Section 69 defines the duties of constables, and Section 70 defines the duties of station officers.

(*Chairman.*) Section 69 says: "Every person taken into custody by any constable belonging to the Metropolitan Police, without warrant, except persons detained for the mere purpose of ascertaining their name or residence, shall be forthwith delivered into the custody of the constable in charge of the nearest station-house, in order that such person may be secured until he can be brought before a Magistrate, to be dealt with according to law, or may give bail for his appearance before a Magistrate if the constable in charge shall deem it prudent to take bail in the manner hereinafter mentioned." Then Section 70 says: "Whenever any person charged with any offence of which he is liable to be summarily convicted before a Magistrate, or with having carelessly done any hurt or damage, shall be, without the warrant of a Magistrate, in the custody of any constable of the Metropolitan Police in charge of any station-house during the time when the police courts shall be shut, it shall be lawful for such constable, if he shall deem it prudent, to take the recognisance of such person, with or without sureties." That is a constable in charge of any station-house?—Yes.

52477. That would be, according to the ordinary practice, the Inspector?—Yes.

52478. Then you refer us to Section 71?—Yes, and to Section 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act.

52479. That is a section giving power to bind over the person making the charge.

52480. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Are those the sections which you say show that there is no discretion?—Yes; they appear to give no discretion.

52481. (*Chairman.*) As to accepting or refusing a charge?—Yes. His duty is to bring the person before the Magistrate.

52482. Section 71 says: "It shall be lawful for the constable in charge of the station-house to require the person making such charge to enter into a recognisance conditioned as hereinafter mentioned, and upon his or her refusal so to do it shall be lawful for such constable, if he shall deem it prudent, to discharge from custody the person so charged upon his or her recognisances, with or without sureties." Supposing he says, "I will do nothing," and then the accused goes away?—If he does not take recognisances he has to keep him until he can produce him before the Magistrate.

52483. That is the absolute duty of the Inspector?—Yes. I think that is emphasised to some extent by Section 72 of the Metropolitan Police Act 1864, 27 and 28 Victoria, chapter 55, which says: "Whenever any person charged with an offence under this Act" (that is to say, a street musician) "shall be brought to any station-house during the time when the police court shall be shut, it shall be lawful for the constable in charge of the station-house to require the person making the charge to enter into a recognisance, conditioned as is provided by the Act passed in the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter 47, section 72, and upon the refusal of such person to do so it shall be lawful for such constable to discharge from custody the person so charged." So that the legislature contemplates that there must be a specific power given to enable the constable in charge of a station-house so to act. I put these views before the Home Office, who took the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, and I will read you the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon it.

52484. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Will you give us the date? 18th April, 1907. "The powers of an officer of police in charge of a Metropolitan Police station are not magisterial, but those of a constable only, and are clearly defined by the well-known rules of the common law and by statute. Police officers must exercise the powers vested in them with reasonable discretion, and would in no case be justified in detaining in custody a person against whom a charge is made in the absence of some ground for believing that the facts well support the charge, and that it is one in respect of which the defendant is liable to arrest." That is how the matter stands at present.

52485. It is only the opinion of the law officers that there is such a discretion? Yes. I put before them that the practice had grown up, and that it was an executive practice.

52486. (*Chairman.*) Your view, I understand it, is that when a constable has apprehended a prisoner, and brings him to the station, it is the duty of the officer to take the charge?—No; I do not say that. I say the law appears to contemplate that he should take the prisoner before the Magistrate at the earliest possible moment.

52487. That is exactly what I am saying.

52488. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You are putting it rather higher—not only that it is his duty, but that there is an obligation upon him to do it?—A statutory obligation. That is, as I read it, the liability.

52489. (*Chairman.*) And then to take the bail of the prisoner?—Or to take bail—either to produce him before the Magistrate or to take bail, or to let him go on recognisances.

52490. You have given us the opinion of the Law Officers. It is evident from the regulations in the White Book that the exercise of a very large discretion is contemplated?—They used to exercise much more discretion in the early days of the force, because they

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used to release as many as from 20,000 to 22,000 persons a year in that way. Then it was realised that this might lead to abuse, and so the Commissioner intervened, and it was gradually reduced to its present position. Of these 6,000 or 7,000 charges which are refused at the police stations, I suppose very nearly three out of four are charges brought by private persons, or something like that.

52491. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I noticed you were asked a question about that at a very early stage, and we were to have a return. If I remember aright, it was said that 6 or 7 per cent. were acquitted in the year, and you thought they were mostly acquittals based on charges by private persons?—Not acquittals, but charges refused.

52492. Then you said you would give us a return?—I have got it here.

52493. (*Chairman.*) I think I quite understand your view as to what the duties of the Inspector in the charge room are. You practically adopt the opinion given by the Law Officers?—Of course.

52494. That being so, do you think that the ordinary Inspector is the best kind of man to be entrusted with that work, or do you think you should have a special class?—I do not think you should have a special class. We have about 180 odd police stations, and if you are to provide a special man at each it would mean a very costly increase in establishment.

52495. Mr. Muir handed in a document, from which it appears that some legal knowledge is expected on the part of persons who are promoted to be Inspectors. Is that so?—I think I furnished the Commission with some questions that we ask not only when they, but when men in every grade are examined, and I think some of them have a good working legal knowledge.

52496. Looking at the returns, one is rather struck with the fact that there are practically no complaints against the Inspectors in charge of stations. They are very rare, apparently. Is that so?—Yes, it is not often that we have a complaint. Of course, you have had a complaint against an Inspector in charge of Vine Street.

52497. Yes; but, as far as I can tell from the returns, it is comparatively rarely that anyone complains of the Inspector's conduct in the charge room?—If persons complain of any sort of maltreatment in the charge room, they are practically complaining of the Inspector who is there to see that it does not occur.

52498. That class of case is not very numerous?—No.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) As far as I follow from the returns, there are very few cases of an Inspector having accepted a charge which he ought not to have received.

(*Chairman.*) In a general sense an Inspector is complained of, as one person did before us complain that he was assaulted in the police station. That, in a sense, is a complaint against the Inspector in charge, but that is not the sort of complaint that I had in my mind.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) The only case, I think, we have before us, and as far as I know the only one in the returns, is one in which the Inspector was reprimanded or "cautioned"—I think that was the word used—for having taken a charge which he ought not to have taken, and that was in Braham's case.

52499-500. (*Chairman.*) That is the only case we have had, except that in the Gerothwohl and Lavalette case there was a distinct complaint that the Inspector was not keeping order in the police station. Apart from those two cases, I think there has been no complaint of the Inspector in charge?—Quite. I may tell you that we have not Inspectors at all stations in the charge room.

52501. Sometimes the sergeant acts as Inspector?—Yes.

52502. Has he to pass the same examination in law as the Inspector has passed?—No, he has not to pass quite the same examination, but when he goes up to pass as an Inspector he has to pass that examination.

52503. But he is alowed to take charge of the station?—We have a very considerable number of station sergeants. It is only really in the inner divisions that we have Inspectors. It is on account of the extra cost.

52504. I have been rather assuming that the normal state of things is to have an Inspector in every police station?—No, it is not the normal state of things.

52505. That is theoretically so, is it not? I think you referred us to the White Book, where all the grades and organisation of the different officers are referred to?—I did not mean you to infer that there was an Inspector at every station, because that is not so at all.

52506. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It would be so, I suppose, at every important station?—I would not even say that. I think perhaps what you might find would be four Inspectors and two station sergeants or five Inspectors and one station sergeant. It is all a question of cost, as I said before. We are gradually trying to have Inspectors put at all the more important stations.

52507. (*Chairman.*) I do not quite follow the distinction with regard to an important station so far as the Inspector in charge is concerned. It is just as important if a man is arrested for being drunk and disorderly in a remote suburb; I mean it is important to him?—It is the number of charges I am thinking of.

52508. It is equally important to him that the charge, whether accepted or refused, should be dealt with by a competent man?—It is.

52509. Is the distinction between the amount of knowledge or experience required by an Inspector and that required of a sergeant a comparatively small one?—I do not think there is very much distinction between them with regard to the relative knowledge of their work. I think the average time it takes for a man to rise from being a station sergeant to an Inspector is something under two years.

52510. So that the grade of a station sergeant is very near to that of an Inspector?—Very near.

52511. (*Chairman.* Sir Edward, I think you promised to tell me something about the number of officers of the Police Force. We have got the ordinary returns. What I should like you to tell us something about is whether the force is adequate in numbers to deal with the work cast upon it in the metropolis?—In my opinion there are not quite enough men really to cope with the work. I attribute this to the fact that from 1890 to 1900 the augmentation of he force was not sufficient. During that period the force was augmented by something like 650 men; it should have been augmented by probably 2,500 men in that period, and consequently we are now short of the number of men that are required, and we have accordingly in some districts to double up beats.

52512. I suppose as population has increased the number of police-constables has been increased since the formation of the force?—Yes.

52513. What would you regard as the normal and proper percentage of increase of the force?—I should put it down at from 1½ to 2 per cent.

52514. Has that normal increase been maintained of recent years?—It was not maintained during the 10 years from 1890 to 1900.

52515. And since 1900?—On the whole, I think it has been maintained.

52516. But still, taking 1½ per cent. to 2 per cent. as the normal increase, that percentage of increase has not taken place from the time of the formation of the force?—I could not go further back than 1890, but from 1890 it has not taken place.

52517. Then I may take it that in 1890 the number of officers in the force was adequate for the then population?—Yes.

52518. Is it adequate now?—No. I still regard an addition to the force as necessary.

52519. Referring for a moment to the charge room, I forgot to call your attention to the instruction in reference to the Inspector's duty of taking down anything that the accused person may say?—There is such an instruction given, but in practice it is not advantageous to give effect to it. The best practice is for the officer in charge of the case to make a note in his pocket-book of any statements the accused person may make, because he is then in a position to prove that when he appears before the Magistrate at the police court. If you had to depend on the station officer it would mean that the station officer would have to go to the police court; and I might mention that 25 per cent. of our stations send their cases to two police courts; and so if a station officer were required to attend to prove the statements made by the accused he might be required

to appear at two different police courts at the same time. In addition to that, he is a man who is on night duty till six in the morning, and if he had to attend at the police court he would have no sleep, and we should require extra station officers; we should have to double them.

52520. Still, that hardly seems a reason, does it, for not writing down a statement made by the accused? Take any case you like. Say the charge is that a person is drunk and disorderly, and then the prisoner makes a statement. I do not quite see why the Inspector should not take it down. The constable who takes the charge ought to take a note of it in his notebook, as you say, and then the station officer would not be called upon the next day to appear at the police court, but the officer who preferred the charge would be able to refresh his memory by looking at his notebook, and he would be able to say that when charged the prisoner said so and so?—What purpose would it serve?

52521. Supposing somebody at the police court cross-examines as to what the accused did in fact say, the Magistrate may adjourn the case for the attendance of the Inspector, and then the Inspector, having taken the statement in writing, would be in a position either to confirm the statement appearing in the notebook of the constable, or else to show that the constable had made a mistake, or had made a wrong entry?—That would apply to the more serious charges of fraud where very lengthy statements are made by the defendant which are taken down by the officer in charge of the case.

52522. I was suggesting that it might apply in all cases. In the ordinary cases nothing more would be heard of it. There would be the statement written down by the Inspector, and the constable who preferred the charge could be called, and, if necessary, the Inspector might later on, at the adjourned hearing of the case, be asked to make his statement?—Possibly, but that would mean a great duplication of work. Take an important case such as a case of fraud where the accused makes a lengthy statement. That statement now is taken down by the officer in charge of the case, and it would also have to be taken down by the Inspector. That would mean a great duplication of work.

52523. Regulation 198 as to charges is at page 252 of the White Book: "A statement made by a prisoner when charged at a station is to be accurately written down at the time by the officer on duty, and reported to the Magistrate who hears the case." Do you not think there is a great deal of importance to be attached to what the prisoner does say at the time of charging?—Certainly.

52524. If there is importance to be attached to it some record of it ought to be kept; you suggest it is quite sufficient if the constable making the charge writes it down?—The officer makes the charge. Sometimes the charge may be made by a constable, and sometimes the charge may be made by a superior officer in important cases. Perhaps I might read the order we propose having in the revised Orders. We have been revising the General Orders for three years or more. This is the form which it has taken:—"When prisoners are brought to stations and charged with any offence, the statements of persons charging, of witnesses, and of police, are to be made to the officer on duty in the presence and hearing of the prisoners. The statements of witnesses and of persons charged are to be patiently heard. If there be more than one police witness in a case, each constable is to make his statement out of the hearing of the other, whenever it is so desired by the person charged. The charge as entered upon the sheet is always to be read over to the prisoner, not with a view of extracting an answer, but to inform the person of the nature of the charge which is preferred, but any observation he makes is to be noted and attended to. A person formally charged at a police station very often remains silent though he may have emphatically denied the charge, and asserted his innocence, when arrested; or when on his way to the station. In such cases an officer should inform the court of the fact of the repudiation of the charge when giving evidence, otherwise he may mislead the court as to the prisoner's attitude. The officer on duty will not allow any statement in the nature of a confession to be extracted either by a police officer or private individual from a person brought to a station on a charge. In serious cases the accused should be warned that any admission he makes may be used against him in court. A statement made by a prisoner brought to a station to be charged may prove to be of great importance in the case. It is incumbent therefore on the station officer to see that such statement is accurately recorded. In cases not of a serious nature, such as charges of infraction of the Police Act, By-laws, etc., it is sufficient if the substance is duly taken down by the officer in charge of the case, and the station officer should see that the necessary entry is made in the pocket-book, this entry being read aloud by him in the presence of the prisoner and its correctness testified to by his initials. In more serious cases, it is desirable to take down the prisoner's statement in his own words. This will be done by the officer in charge of the case, and the statement thus reduced to writing will, when completed, be read out in the hearing of the accused. If for any reason this course cannot be followed, the station officer will record such statement, and make it over to the officer in charge of the case, who, having heard it made, and seen it taken down, is competent to put it in evidence. Persons who present themselves at police stations with the object of giving evidence regarding the facts of a charge are to be afforded all necessary facilities. It may happen that a person so presenting himself is one who has evaded arrest at the time of the occurrence, but whose arrest is sought. Action should not be taken which might have the appearance of a desire on the part of the police to suppress evidence, and it might therefore be better after the charge has been dealt with, to apply to a magistrate for process against such person."

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52525. I see there has been considerable variation, but, in fact, there is more duplication of instruction in the book as it stands. For instance, I have just read Regulation 198. Regulation 209 says: "The charge as entered upon the sheet is always to be read over to the prisoner, not with a view of extracting an answer, but to inform him of the nature of the offence with which he is charged, but any observation he makes is to be noted and attended to." That you repeat in the new regulations?—Yes.

52526. He must be informed "of the nature of the offence with which he is charged, but any observation he makes is to be noted and attended to"?—Yes.

52527. You, as far as I can follow, propose to repeal or to get rid of Regulation 198, but I suggest to you that there is a good deal of distinction between an entry made in the notebook of the constable who is making the charge, and an entry made in a book kept at the station by the inspector who takes the charge?—There is a great distinction.

52528. The Inspector who takes the charge is obviously quite disinterested in the matter, or he ought to be disinterested?—Yes, he is quite disinterested.

52529. But, after all, once the case is before the Magistrate, he is interested in getting his version of the facts accepted?—This is a very important point, more especially in serious cases where sometimes very lengthy statements are made by an accused person, and those statements are taken down by officers of skill, but if it has to be taken down in duplicate ——

52530. I am not suggesting that in that class of case there should be duplication. Supposing I were a Magistrate sitting listening to one of these small charges, I confess I should very much prefer that the statement of the prisoner, if there was any contest about what he really did say, should come from the Inspector rather than from the constable in charge of the case, who is a party to the controversy before the Court. What do you say to that?—Of course, I have always got to see that there is no unnecessary duplication of clerical work. There is a frightful amount of clerical work to do, and if an Inspector has to attend to clerical work he cannot do anything else. Therefore we endeavour to reduce clerical work as far as we can, and I consider that there is no risk to a prisoner provided the entries are made in the notebook, and the Inspector in charge sees and initials those entries.

52531. That is a new suggestion—that he should see and initial the entries?—Yes.

52532. That is a possible way of getting over the difficulty you have in your mind and the difficulty I have in my mind. Your suggestion is that the officer who makes the charge should note down what the prisoner says in answer to the charge, and that the Inspector who takes the charge should initial the entry in the book?—Yes.

52533. Then he could be called to confirm it if the Magistrate required it?—Yes.

Mr. JAMES TIMEWELL, sworn.

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52534. (*Chairman.*) You are Secretary to a society called the Police and Public Vigilance Society?—Yes.

52535. When was that society formed?—In 1902.

52536. You have been Hon. Secretary to the society ever since it was established?—Yes.

52537. We only got your proof on the 24th inst., and we know that you have been busy helping people in getting their proofs ready, so that we can quite understand and make allowance for the fact of your sending your proof so late. I may also tell you what we have written to you that we hardly contemplated that you would seek to give evidence, because you have been acting as a kind of solicitor to many of the complainants whose cases we have heard, and you have rendered us great assistance in that capacity, but seeing that you desire to give evidence, we are willing that you shall give extra general evidence, and make such recommendations as you suggest on behalf of your society we should adopt. You know our terms of reference, and I will ask you the questions which I put to the other expert witnesses like the Magistrates, or to some of them. Have you any observations to make as to what are the duties of constables and other officers of the police force?—As to what are their duties?

52538. Yes. That is the first branch of our inquiry?—I have sent in certain suggestions. Do they not cover the ground?

52539. You can give your answer to that first question in the form of suggestions later on?—Yes.

52540. The next question I have to put to you is whether or not in your opinion the police officers discharge their duties, as a rule, with discretion, with honesty, and with efficiency?—I am very sorry to say that I do not think they do.

52541. In what principal respects do you say that they do not discharge their duties properly?—It is my honest opinion that a very large proportion of the charges brought to the station and to the Police Court are really the result of unnecessary interference by police officers. Take, for instance, the case of Wilson that you had recently before you. You have never heard up to now what the beginning of that case was. That will illustrate what I mean.

52542. We have heard the evidence in that case. All that we are inviting you to do now is to give general evidence?—Yes. My point was that in that particular case a policeman was called to a public-house to deal with people who were causing trouble in the public-house.

52543. I do not think we can take the particular facts in any particular case from you at this stage of the inquiry. We have heard all the evidence about the Wilson case, and that case is closed?—I was only referring to it to illustrate my point. I first of all say I believe a very large number of the cases brought into Court are brought into Court through unnecessary interference by the police.

52544. Quite. That is your opinion?—Yes.

52545. We take note of that?—I want, if I may be allowed to do so, to give you that one case to illustrate what I mean.

52546. We have got it before us. I do not think we can have that. You say the police are over-zealous in the discharge of their duty, or that they arrest people unnecessarily. You say they exercise their powers of summary arrest indiscreetly. Is that what you mean?—My point is they are often called to deal with one set of people, and by the time the policemen arrive the persons they are called upon to deal with have disappeared, and the policemen rather than go back without a charge will take an innocent person or two.

52547. You think that takes place?—Yes.

52548. What is the next point?—Then, having done that, they will, as it has been stated in newspapers, secure a conviction by some means or other. If they have not got sufficient evidence, or if there is not a sufficient number of policemen to secure a conviction, they will get their comrades, even although they were not present, to give evidence in support of the charge, and so obtain a conviction against an innocent person.

52549. Then, in that case, if a conviction is obtained, the Magistrate is in fault. He has come to a wrong decision, has he not?—If the evidence is given by four or five or six policemen, and there are only two other, you may say, indifferent witnesses, you can hardly blame the Magistrate, can you?

52550. I take it if the Magistrate comes to a wrong decision he may be blamed?—He can only come to the decision that the evidence will allow him to come to. To begin with, the police officers are expert witnesses, and generally most ordinary people would accept the evidence of one policeman as against two inexperienced persons who do not know how to give evidence; and consequently you cannot blame the Magistrate. My idea is that you should blame the officers who encourage and do this sort of thing.

52551. That amounts to this. I understand you think a great deal of the evidence given in Police Courts by police constables is untrue?—Yes, I am sure of it.

52552. And that the Police Magistrates are misled. Is that it?—Yes.

52553. Do you not think it is rather extraordinary that experienced Magistrates should be misled continually?—No, I do not. They never dream of the things being done that are done.

52554. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not understand what you said just now about policemen being encouraged by the officers to do it?—I say they are generally encouraged to get cases and to secure convictions.

52555. Encouraged by whom?—By their superior officers. I have had it from policemen themselves, so I know, and I can assure you that that is a very serious grievance for policemen who do not want to give false evidence.

52556. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean to suggest that promotion is determined at all by the number of charges that a constable makes?—Yes.

52557. What makes you think that?—For instance, not very long ago a gentleman who was Mayor of St. Pancras, a man whose word one might accept, assured me that he knew a thoroughly good man who did his work honestly and straightforwardly——

52558. As I understand it, you are going to give us now, in support of your opinion, an opinion that was expressed by the Mayor of St. Pancras?—Yes, by an ex-Mayor.

52559. I do not think we can attach any importance to that. The ex-Mayor of St. Pancras might have come before us if he had any special knowledge about the police, and we should have been quite ready and willing to hear what he had to say?—He only told me quite casually that this man after serving seven years in the police force had been——

52560. We cannot take hearsay evidence of that kind even in receiving what is called general evidence. You have expressed your opinion. You say you think policemen are encouraged to make unnecessary charges?—Yes. I have had it from the mouths of policemen themselves.

52561. In what other respects are the police guilty of misconduct, in your opinion?—I think the most serious matter that we ought to consider is the persistent drinking on the sly of policemen. I think that is the most serious matter we have to contend with. They have regular places of call at all hours of the day and at all hours of the night where they drink on the sly—at public-houses, at general shops, at receiving offices, and at all sorts of places and I think it is quite a common thing for policemen between the hours of 10 and 12 at night to get six or eight, or even nine drinks before midnight.

52562. While they are on duty?—While they are on duty. My contention is that 50 per cent. of the night duty men are more or less under the influence of drink, and many are quite incapable of doing their duty; they are quarrelsome, and they interfere with people unnecessarily, and, as I say, when once they get a charge they go through with it somehow. I can assure you that what I am speaking of now I know as a fact, for I have seen it, and I have, I think, on more than one occasion had to complain to the Police Commissioner with regard to secret drinking. The most recent com-

plaint I sent in he acted upon, and the men were punished.

52563. I should like to point out to you that in only one of the cases in which we have taken all the evidence that was available was a constable even accused of being drunk. That was Dubery's case, and he was promptly dismissed by the Commissioner. In all the other cases there was not even a suggestion of a constable being drunk?—It is very difficult to bring it home, and when one succeeds the punishment is usually quite inadequate to the offence. In Dubery's case the constable was "allowed to resign," which is, of course, a less serious punishment than a dismissal.

52564. That is rather an odd circumstance, is it not? If drinking is so common as you allege it is, it is rather odd that in not one of the numerous cases that we have taken evidence in has there been any suggestion of misconduct on the part of the police due to drunkenness. Is not that so?—We hesitated to bring it forward, but I think we could have brought forward quite a number of instances.

52565. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Why did you hesitate to bring them forward?—I do not hesitate at anything. I thought I said it was difficult.

52566. No. You said you hesitated to bring it forward.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You said you could have brought it forward, but you hesitated to bring it forward?—Perhaps I did not say what I intended to say. What I meant to say was that if we could get witnesses to speak out, and make such statements as I am making now to you. That it was not for want of evidence, but simply because the witnesses would not speak out.

52567. (*Chairman.*) I have been immensely struck by the way in which the witnesses in this Commission have spoken out?—On that particular subject it is very difficult to get evidence, because the policemen are generally alone, and you will hardly ever get them so that you can produce two witnesses who saw them drinking at the same time; they take such care that they are not seen., except, of course, by those who supply them, and we have always thought it would be unwise to call publicans or their employees to give evidence in any case against the police. But I could give you times and places and everything if you want it, if you doubt my word as to secret drinking; and I could tell you, in fact, where you could go and see it at any time you wish, quite a number of cases; you only need to go there to see it, and I can tell you exactly where to go.

52568. The third point that you make is this improper drinking while the police are on duty?—Yes.

52569. That is the third head of complaint. What is the next?—I have not thought it out in that order exactly. I think the most serious thing that I can mention, as a matter of fact, is the drinking on the sly. Everything else follows from that—improper duties, false charges, and interfering unnecessarily with innocent persons.

52570. There have been several cases in which it has been alleged by witnesses before us that the police have brought false charges against them, but not in one case has it been suggested that the policeman was drunk when he made the charge?—I do not know how it is, but I have heard of it plenty of times, and have seen it. If time would permit I could give you cases where I have seen people interfered with by policemen.

52571. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You have had every opportunity of bringing forward such cases?—A number of witnesses who were willing to give evidence which I think would satisfy you on the point could not be called because their case came outside the terms of reference. I mean now cases which I myself have seen. For instance, I saw a policeman who was thoroughly drunk—in fact, he was so drunk that he could not walk straight—follow three soldiers from New Cross Gate to the Metropolitan Railway in New Cross Road. These three soldiers held together arm-in-arm, the policeman staggering behind cursing them. They said, "If we walk along quietly, do not answer, and take no notice of him, he cannot interfere," and so they walked along, as I say, till they got to the station. Then this policeman, apparently without any provocation at all, threw himself right on the back of the middle man, shook him, and tried to get him to resist him. I saw that myself, and my two children were with me at the time. Still the soldier's comrades stuck by him, and they managed to get him away. Just at that critical moment there was another policeman in view, and I myself stepped forward, and I said to the soldiers, "If you do not run now you will get locked up," and the three of them took to their heels and ran off as hard as they could.

52572. (*Chairman.*) Have you any remarks to make as to the method in which policemen effect arrests of prisoners? Have you formed any opinion as to whether they generally comply with the instructions in the White Book as to the method of effecting arrests?—One of the first things that policemen do when they think they have a drunken man or woman is to twist the arm, and that I consider to be a most brutal thing. I can give you another case, if I may, in which I saw the whole thing from beginning to end. I mean it is not hearsay. evidence at all. This was a case of a woman with a baby in her arms who fell down in some sort of a fit, and when I arrived on the scene there was a policeman on his knees attending to the woman, and a navvy standing assisting him holding the woman, and another navvy, a friend of the first, nursing the baby. That is just what I saw when I arrived, and they were doing everything they possibly could to bring this woman round. We stayed there, I should think, for twenty minutes or half an hour watching them. They got water, and rubbed the palms of her hands, bathed her forehead, and did everything they could for her, and in time she revived. Just as she was coming to a sergeant arrived on the scene, followed by another policeman. They were just about lifting the woman up as the sergeant came. The first thing that he did was to take hold of the woman's arm *here* by the wrist, and twist it back, which made her jump so that she screamed. She said, "You beast." He said, "That is the sort of thing to bring you round; it is ever so much better than medicine." So he went on ill-treating her down the hill. This occurred, too, in the New Cross Road, just by the Metropolitan Station. We followed down until they got in the hollow, and then he threw the woman violently against a shut-up shop. Then she said, "You can do anything you like with me; I do not care what happens." I stood by with some friends, and eventually I said to the sergeant, "What are you going to do with this woman?" He said, "What is that to do with you?" or words to that effect. "Well," I said, "I want to know what you are going to do with her, as she is not drunk." He said, "Who are you?" I said "I will take your number and I will give you my name." After I had given my name he calmed down a little bit, and asked me what I thought he ought to do with the woman. I said, "I think something should be done other than locking her up. I do not know what else you can do, but she should either be taken to the infirmary or somewhere where she would be taken care of, and where she could have a lodging for the night. Something should be done for her; it is not a case for imprisonment." After considerable argument, he eventually agreed to go with the woman and the child to East Greenwich Workhouse, where she was put up for the night, I and one of my children went with them to see that it was all right, and to see that she was really taken care of.

52573. Supposing the woman had been taken to the police station, exactly the same result would have happened, I think?—No.

52574. Are you so sure of that?—I am confident.

52575. As a matter of fact, a woman was brought in to one of the police stations while I was there with another of the Commissioners, and she was taken to the infirmary on an ambulance?—I do not wish to say it never happens. I only speak of what would happen in the majority of cases.

52576. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Did you make any complaint to the Commissioner of the ill-treatment by the police which you witnessed with some friends?—No, I did not make any complaint to the Commissioner.

52577. Why not?—Everything had been done, so far as I could see, that was necessary to be done, and I left it. If I were to complain of every little thing that I see like that there would be nothing else but complaints, and I should be put down as a man who was never satisfied with anything.

52578. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Do you mean you often see

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that kind of occurrence?—You can see it whenever you want to in certain quarters at night time.

52579. (*Chairman.*) You say that policemen in effecting arrests twist the arms of persons?—Yes, they twist the arm and ill-treat them. If you would take it I could bring before you a case now very similar to that where three persons were locked up, and there were no less than eight witnesses, all respectable people, there who would tell you the whole story from beginning to end, and would bear out exactly what I have told you with regard to the police that I saw.

52580. Appearances are very deceptive, are they not? You see an arrest effected, and you see this kind of torture, but I suppose there is hardly anybody in Court who has not at one time or another seen a prisoner arrested in the London streets. It is not for me to give evidence, but are you sure you are not misled?—Yes, I am. I am not exaggerating anything, and I want to be very careful not to exaggerate anything.

52581. How would you arrest a person?—I do not think you want to begin by twisting the arm. If you are going to arrest a man or a woman I should think you would take a firm grip of them, and take them off. I do not see why you want to twist the arm round like that nearly out of the socket. You want to handle them firmly of course.

52582. In the cases we have heard evidence about I think there was only one case in which there had been a complaint of rough treatment in the actual process of arrest. We have had at least the cases of 20 men who have been arrested, and who have complained that the arrest was wrong, but I do not think in any one of those cases the man has complained that his arm was twisted. Mr. Whitmore reminds me that in the Harding case and the Andrews case there were complaints of violence, but that was afterwards.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Not in the arrest?

52583. (*Chairman.*) No?—I have brought particulars of five cases just as sample cases that I know something about.

52584. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Cases that we have heard?—No, none of them I think.

52585. (*Chairman.*) We have closed this particular kind of evidence, and we cannot hear those cases now or we shall go on for ever?—Just so, but you say you have not heard of violence being used to prisoners while under arrest, and therefore I have brought particulars in a few cases in order that I might satisfy you upon that.

52586. You see arrests continually, and this twisting of the arm is quite common, according to you?—Yes.

52587. I am pointing out to you that we have heard at least 20 cases in which persons have complained that they have been wrongfully arrested, and in not even one of those cases has complaint been made that the police arrested roughly. I am only putting to you that there are cases which you know something about because you helped to draw up the evidence?—Yes. You have not a list of the cases that I sent in to you, have you?

52588. Yes?—I am very sorry to say I did not bring mine with me.

52589. We have a list of the cases, and if you will name the case we will look at the document again?—I could not from memory, but I am quite sure that there is more than one.

52590. Very well. If you will send in a list of the cases in which you say some evidence has been given before the Commission of that kind of improper arrest we will take a note of it. You can do that if you like. We have all the documents you have sent in to us. You sent us a list of cases in which you say there was an improper and cruel arrest?—Mrs. Braham, for instance, complained of rough treatment.

52591. I think I said there was one case in which a woman complained, but that was not of a twisted arm.

52592. (*Mr. Eldon Bankes.*) No, it was a different class of complaint?—In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Stow, which I sent in, both were badly treated, and also in the case of Mr. and Mrs. White. You received the papers in those cases.

52593. (*Chairman.*) Our recollection is that in only one case was there a complaint of twisting the arm?—You did not call those witnesses before you.

52594. Twisting the arm in the way you suggest is rather torturing the prisoner?—Yes.

52595. That is what you are suggesting?—Yes, at the Police Court Andrews and his witnesses complained of the twisting of his arms when arrested, but his subsequent injuries were far more serious, and that became a matter of secondary importance.

52596. Will you tell us whether that has been suggested in any case in which you have sent in the papers?—These cases that I have given to you now.

52597. We will have a look at those later. Have you anything more to say as to arrest?—No.

52598. Now let us come to the charge room. What have you to say as to the way in which the Inspectors and officers making charges do their duty?—I do not think sufficient care is taken with regard to the taking down of statements or complaints. I have frequently heard accused persons say, "I said so-and-so and so-and-so," when the charge was being taken "I denied the charge," and all that sort of thing, and you may say that in nearly all cases the police present will say he did not deny the charge.

52599. Whereas, in fact, he did?—He says he did. Again and again that is said.

52600. That is a charge against the Inspector in the charge room, whose duty it is now, according to the existing regulations, to take a note of what the prisoner says?—It is not always an Inspector. Very often it is what they call a station sergeant.

52601. Yes; I mean an officer in charge of the station?—Yes.

52602. Have you been into a police station and heard charges made often?—I have never been in except in the first case, and that was a case in which a man was frog-marched, and the moment I got into the station I was ordered into a side room. That was the only time.

52603. Into the waiting room?—Into a little room, and I was told I was not in the public streets now, "You go in there."

52604. What were you going into the waiting room for—as a witness?—As a witness. Me and my two children saw a man frog-marched and kicked, and his arms and legs twisted while he was face downwards, and we went, thinking to tell the Inspector or the station sergeant who would take the charge what had happened, but we were not allowed to go forward to the officer for about an hour.

52605. I understand you to say that when you arrived at the station you were shown into the waiting room?—Not shown in. We were ordered in.

52606. Which police station was that at?—This was at Newington.

52607. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In what year?—1897.

52608. (*Chairman.*) That is a very long time ago. We obviously cannot go into the details of that case. Without reference to the actual details of the charge in that case I want to know how you were treated on that occasion. You say you were ordered into the waiting room?—Yes.

52609. Ultimately, did you see the station officer?—Yes, I saw the Inspector.

52610. Did he listen to your story?—You can hardly call it listening to it. He asked me who and what I was, and what I was going to do, and whether I was going to appear against the policemen, and things like that. It was what they call a very busy night, and he excused himself afterwards on that ground—that he could not give me much attention.

52611-12. What was your grievance?—I do not think it was very nice to be kept in the middle of the night for three-quarters of an hour among a lot of rough people like that and ordered to sit down among them, and mind my own business, and that sort of thing. I was doing what I thought it was the proper duty of a citizen to do.

52613. I am assuming that there is not the least suggestion that you were not, but I cannot see what else could have been done. You were asked to sit in the waiting room, and you say you were ordered to sit in the waiting room. The difference between a request and an order is not very great under those circumstances?—No, but I think one should have been allowed to go forward and see the Inspector.

52614. You mean while this particular man was being charged?—Yes.

52615. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Is this still in 1897?—Yes.

52616. (*Chairman.*) We cannot go into it. Did you make any complaint at the time to the Chief Commissioner?—We fought the case out in the Courts. It was three months before the Courts.

52617. I do not care what happened in that particular case, because it is a great deal too far back for us to inquire into, but I am concerned now with your own treatment. Did you make any complaint at the time to the Chief Commissioner?—I do not think I did. Probably it did not occur to me that that was the thing to do. The Inspector said, "If you want to give evidence you must be here on Monday morning to go before the Magistrate." In doing that I thought I was doing everything that was necessary.

52618. I do not quite see what your grievance is about this charge room?—I mean to say I think anyone coming forward to give evidence in a case of that sort should be welcomed and encouraged to give such evidence.

52619. Is there anything else you would like to say about the charge room?—That is the only time I have ever been inside. I tried to get in at Tottenham Court Road once to make a similar complaint, but I was ordered out, and another man who went with me was threatened with violence by the Inspector.

52620. How long ago was that?—That would be, I think, about 1901, or it may have been 1902.

52621. Have you anything to say about bail or as to obstacles being placed in the way of getting bail?—Yes. I think that is another matter that ought to be attended to. I think, for instance, as soon as bail is tendered, if the prisoner is one who ought to be bailed, it should be accepted. Again, I can give you a case if you would like me to do it.

52622. I cannot quite follow that yet. Do you mean that in every case a prisoner ought to be allowed to go out on his own recognisances?—No. If, for instance, an Inspector decides that £5 or £10 shall be the bail for a prisoner, and supposing the landlord of that prisoner came forward and offered to stand bail for £5 or £10, if he came at two o'clock in the day he should not be ordered to come again at seven or eight o'clock to-night, the prisoner being in the cell all the time. That is what I say.

52623. Does that delay in the acceptance of bail often take place in your experience?—I cannot give many instances of that, but it is spoken of in a general way. A person charged with being drunk would be kept long enough in the cell to get sober, and then you could not possibly prove that they were not drunk when arrested.

52624. Is it not the best course to take, if a prisoner appears to be drunk, to keep him in the cell?—No.

52625. You cannot let him go, can you?—Take, for instance, a person who is perfectly sober; if he or she is perfectly sober some means ought to be provided by which they could be proved to be sober and allowed to go then. Take, for instance, the case of a woman who has not tasted a drop of anything to drink for a week. She is arrested and taken to the police station and charged with being drunk and disorderly; her landlord comes forward at two o'clock and says, "I will stand bail for this woman." He is told, "I cannot take bail now, will you come again at six or seven o'clock, or, at seven or eight o'clock to-night and I will fix the amount. I do not think that ought to be necessary.

52626. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Are these things that have been told to you?—I know of them.

52627. From their being told to you?—As a matter of fact, the person I have in my mind's eye at the present time is a person I know.

52628. You said a moment ago, in answer to the learned Chairman that these things are spoken of in a general way. You mean they are spoken of to you in a general way by persons who say that is what happened?—Yes. I gave you that case because I know something of it, and I know the person.

52629. (*Chairman.*) Was the charge there a charge of being drunk and disorderly?—Yes.

52630. If the police honestly believed that the woman in question was drunk and disorderly, I suppose there was no impropriety in her remaining in the cell until she got sober?—If the prisoner declares she is sober, and a gentleman comes forward and offers to stand bail for her, and says she is a sober woman, then I think a doctor should be called in, and if she was found to be sober there and then on the spot she should be allowed out on bail and not detained for seven or eight hours.

52631. The evidence before us is that if the accused denies that he or she is drunk a doctor is sent for as a matter of course?—I do not think that is so. but it ought to be so.

52632. However, as to that, I understand the evidence before us is that that is the rule that is acted upon?—It may be the rule, but I think it is rarely acted upon.

52633. Let me come back to your case of a woman who is arrested about 2 o'clock, and the police say she is drunk. Assuming, for a moment, that the police are right, and that she is not sober, and that her friends come to fetch her away, ought she to be allowed to depart till she can go without public scandal?—I should say that would be all right, but at the same time I think you ought to have more than the policeman's opinion; you ought to have the doctor's opinion.

52634. Then the case would really turn on the point as to the doctor, and not on the point of delay in the acceptance of bail?—Delay lies behind neglect to call the doctor in.

52635. Do I understand you to say that in this particular case when the landlord came shortly after the time of arrest he was told to go away and to come back at 6 o'clock?—Yes, or after 6.

52636. Why was he told that. What is your suggestion?—My suggestion is that that would allow time for her to get sober according to the policeman's idea, and the next day it would be most difficult, unless the woman had a first-rate character, as happened in this particular case, for her to prove that she was not drunk at 2 o'clock because she was kept till 7 o'clock before she was released and allowed to go and see a doctor.

52637. Do you mean that if she had been bailed out at 2 o'clock the landlord who came would have seen her and would have seen that she was sober?—Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) And that the police kept her there on purpose so that that should not happen?

52638. (*Chairman.*) That is your suggestion?—Yes.

52639. It is not a case of improper delay in bailing a person in the case of a charge fit to be taken?—To begin with, there is neglect to call a doctor in.

52640. What I mean is this. Do you allege, as a general thing, that sureties are kept waiting at the police station. It does not matter what case it is. When they arrive at the police station is it suggested that sureties are kept waiting?—I cannot say whether that is a general thing or not, but I think the police have got an idea that if a person is allowed out too soon they will be able first of all to go and see a doctor and begin to see witnesses in order to prepare their defence for the next morning—that is my idea—so that the greater and the more obstacles they can put in the way of persons under arrest getting up their cases to defend themselves the better chance they stand of getting a conviction.

52641. If, in the case you are suggesting, the landlord had been allowed to see the lady you are of opinion they would have seen that she was sober, and that she would have won the case?—The charge against her was dismissed because of her character. I am only speaking now of a person who had been previously convicted. No matter how sober she might have been, if there had been a previous conviction against her, she would probably have been fined for being drunk again.

52642. You think in all cases where drunkenness is alleged the doctor should be sent for if the accused denies the charge?—Yes.

52643. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I rather think you suggest that the case ought to be tried before the previous conviction is given in evidence. As I understand, however, if there is any proof of previous drunkenness, that is taken into consideration against the accused?—Yes. Then there is another thing. I think Magistrates ought not to allow prevous convictions to be read out in Court, because the officer, as you know, is not sufficiently careful to make sure that all the convictions

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against the John Smith in his mind really refer to the John Smith before the Court; and if an officer brings forward six or seven convictions, and reads them out before the Magistrate comes to a decision, he is bound to go under. Then there is another thing. I think all previous convictions should be given on oath, and not simply read out by a policeman at the back of the Court. He should be sworn and put into the witness box.

52644. (*Chairman.*) What happens in ordinary drunk and disorderly cases in the Police Courts? Are the previous convictions read out?—I can give you some instances. I can give you an instance where a previous conviction was read out against a man before he was asked whether he had any defence.

52645. At which Court was that?—That was at Westminster, and Mr. Horace Smith was the Magistrate. They actually heard the evidence against the man, and before he was asked whether he had any defence, or if he had got any witnesses, an officer stepped forward with a paper and read out convictions against him. Then Mr. Smith said, "Have you any witnesses in this case?" He said, "Yes, sir, five or six." Of course, he went under.

52646. Were you present?—Yes.

52647. You suggest that there was a case in which a prisoner was charged with having been drunk and disorderly, and that before the case for the prosecution had ended a constable was allowed to give evidence of previous convictions for drunkenness. That is your point?—Yes.

52648. And you say the Magistrate allowed it?—Yes, I heard it.

52649. Did the defendant in that case call witnesses?—Yes, six or seven.

52650. What happened?—He was convicted.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) I may say there are some offences under the Licensing Act of 1872 in which previous convictions have to be brought forward.

(*Chairman.*) Yes. But that is not the case when a summons is taken out under Section 12 of the Licensing Act, 1872.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Where there are previous convictions under the Licensing Act, 1872, the previous convictions are referred to.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) We know that certain power is given to the Magistrate.

(*Chairman.*) I quite agree, but I doubt whether, when a summons is taken out under Section 12 of the Licensing Act, 1872, the previous convictions are referred to.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) It depends on what the prisoner is charged with.

52651. (*Chairman.*) Yes. That is rather a complaint against the Police Magistrate, is it not, than against the police?—I do not know whether it is a complaint or not, but they have so many cases to deal with that they cannot do all that you think ought to be done.

52652. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You did not see the summons, and you do not know what the precise offence was before the Magistrate?—He was arrested and not summoned at all.

52653. (*Chairman.*) Have you anything to say about medical attendance on prisoners? Have you had any experience which will justify you in giving an opinion with regard to the matter connected with medical attendance on prisoners?—I have heard gentlemen sometimes complain that they have asked for a doctor, and that no doctor had been brought to them. For instance, in the case of Mr. White and his son, he pressed to be allowed to see a doctor because he himself was a teetotaler. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

52654. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean that that complaint has been made to you?—Yes.

52655. (*Chairman.*) Is there any other general complaint as to the conduct of the police which occurs to you or upon which you would like to express an opinion?—No. I do not know that I have any other complaint. I have sent you in twelve suggestions.

52656. I am coming to those directly when I have finished your general evidence. Will you read out your suggestions? You must remember that our terms of reference are limited, but still we will hear your recommendations?—The first suggestion that I should like to make is that the Metropolitan Police Force should be placed under the control of the direct representatives of the electors in the Metropolis, who would be more amenable to the wishes of the people than the Home Secretary.

The second suggestion is that the highest appointments should be open to men of the rank and file, so that, as in the legal, medical, and other professions, the Chief of the Police should be fully equipped for his responsible duties by experience gained in the various grades through which he has passed.

The third suggestion is that in order to ensure that men of integrity should attain to the most responsible positions, the rank and file should be permitted, in certain cases, at any rate, to communicate directly to the Watch Committee, and, supposing they were under a Watch Committee, assured that, whatever their rank, their communications should receive proper attention. If this were done, for instance, by policemen who found themselves unduly pressed by their officers to make arrests, or who were being trained and encouraged to disregard the sancity of an oath to get convictions, it would probably have the threefold effect of assisting those in authority to select the most worthy men for promotion, and of redressing a police and prisoners' grievance at the same time.

The fourth suggestion is that the age at which men may join the force should be raised to 25 or 30 years. The public would then have the advantage of more matured men as recruits, and the further advantage of retaining their services up to the age of 50 or 55, while the saving in pensions would be very considerable, and the number of pensioners entering the labour market to compete unfairly with the ordinary workers would be materially reduced. I may say, with regard to that, that the total expenditure of the Pension Fund for the latest year for which we have returns amounted to no less than £450,485 19s. 10d.

52656.* (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What year is that?—For the year ending March 31st, 1906.

52657. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Last year?—Yes.

The fifth suggestion is that recruiting should cease for a time, and the undesirables should be carefully weeded out until the force should be reduced to a size (say, 10,000 or 12,000) that would compare in relation to the population, etc., with provincial towns. It is undoubtedly a mistake to think of the force as having to control (that is how it is often referred to—that the force has to control so many millions of people) seven millions of people. The overwhelming majority of those people are not only law-abiding themselves, but they would be ready to assist in preserving the peace among others. With regard to this fifth suggestion I should like to point out to you the difference in the cost of the Metropolitan Police and the cost of the Provincial Police, and in order to do that I have added the population of 31 of our largest towns together, which make up a population of something over the population of the Metropolitan Police District. The population of the 31 largest towns in England and Wales was 6,605,310. The population of the Metropolitan Police District was 6,554,449. That is a population greater than the population of the Metropolitan Police District by 51,861. The inhabited houses in the 31 towns were 1,298,264, and in the Metropolitan Police District 924,143, being greater by 374,121. The strength of the Metropolitan Police Force was 15,565, and for the 31 large towns 10,144, so that the strength of the police of the 31 towns was smaller by 5,421. The salaries and pay of the Metropolitan Police Force were £1,589,966, and for the 31 towns £904,886, so that the amount of salaries and pay of the police of the 31 towns was smaller by £685,080. The gross total cost of the Metropolitan Police was for the same year £2,196,321, and for the 31 towns £1,164,279. That shows that the cost of the police of the 31 towns was smaller by £1,032,042. That is taken from the Police Report (County and Borough) for the year ending the 29th September, 1906. The figures are taken from this report simply for comparison, they probably having been all prepared in the same way and at the same time. The population and number of inhabited houses are taken from the last Census.

The sixth suggestion I would make is that it may be well to consider seriously whether the regulations

as to the procuring of refreshments by the police while on duty should not be relaxed, and whether policemen who are found drunk on duty should not be more severely dealt with than at present. I think it impossible to really prohibit drinking. It would seem, therefore, to be the wiser course to remove the cause, or one of the causes, of secret drinking which appears to make many policemen servants of publicans and a very real danger to the public. I think if the foregoing suggestions were carried into effect the great bulk of wilful and careless mistakes would be prevented, and if the following suggestions were acted upon many other unavoidable mistakes would doubtless be discovered, and much needless suffering and humiliation would be avoided.

The seventh suggestion is that persons on being charged at a police station should be immediately handed over to the care of a neutral person not connected with the force who should be responsible, say, to the Magistrate, for the safe keeping of accused persons, and for the production of the charge sheet, together with a written and signed account of anything the prisoner or the police may say when the charge is taken. This latter would obviate any dispute as to what was actually said at a time when the prisoner is usually without witnesses. The person having charge of prisoners awaiting trial should be empowered to accept bail of one or more persons (I say one or more, because in very poor districts £10 bail from one person may make it impossible for him to get bail at all, whereas if they will take two or three persons for a smaller amount they would get it) in suitable cases at a uniform rate, according to the offence with which the prisoners are charged, and as far as possible to arrange for their attendance before the Magistrate at a time when their work would be the least interfered with. At the trial he or an assistant should make any inquiries the Magistrate may require. If a Magistrate wants to verify any statement, either a statement made by the police or by an accused person, I do not think a member of the Police Force is a proper person to send to make those inquiries. Therefore it seems to me that the fairest way would be for the Magistrate to have a certain number of, you might call them police court officials, if you like, to make such inquiries so that they would be perfectly sure that those inquiries were made fairly.

52658. (*Chairman.*) I understand you to suggest in your recommendations that some neutral person should be the person to accept or reject the charge?—No, I should allow the officer in charge of the station to accept the charge.

52659. My reason for asking you that question is this: It would involve, would it not, the appointment at every police station of a quite new official who is not a policeman and not a Magistrate?—That, I think, would not involve any additional expense nor any larger number of persons. You could place what you call the gaoler of the police station under the control of the Magistrate and not under the control of the Inspector or Superintendent of the police station.

52660. At present the gaoler is, in fact, an ordinary constable, as we know?—Yes.

52661. Then your suggestion is that the gaoler at the police station should not be a police constable, but a person appointed by a Police Magistrate, or, at all events, appointed by some other authority than the Chief Commissioner of Police?—Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I do not quite understand that, because if that person is to be the gaoler how can he be present when the charge is taken and take down what is said?

(*Chairman.*) I think I know what Mr. Timewell means. I think he means that the gaoler is nearly always present when the charge is taken; at least, that is the course of proceeding that I observed.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I thought the gaoler was looking after the prisoners.

52662. (*Chairman.*) This is what I myself saw. When a prisoner was brought in the Inspector went to his desk, and the gaoler came and stood near him; the charging constable brought in the prisoner, and the prisoner was put into the dock. The moment the charge was taken and the proceedings in the charge room were over the prisoner was taken off by the gaoler to the corridor where there are the doors opening into the various cells. Your suggestion is that the gaoler should in that sense be a neutral person, not appointed by the Police Commissioner but appointed by the Magistrate or somebody else?—Yes.

52663. And that he should be present during the taking or the refusing of the charge?—Yes. My principal reason for that is because I think they are not so careful as they might be in taking the prisoners to the cells. For instance, the policeman who makes the arrest in the street very often goes with the prisoner to the cell.

52664. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That must be, I suppose, when the gaoler is not there. Is it your experience (I only want to get at what the system is) that the gaoler is always present when a charge is made?—The gaoler is supposed to be there, I believe. My point is that they are not so careful as they ought to be. Sometimes they will allow another policeman to act as a gaoler.

52665. Yes, but it is news to me that the gaoler is supposed to be there when the charge is made.

(*Chairman.*) Mr. Timewell's recollection is exactly in accordance with my own.

52666. Have you finished that recommendation No. 7?—I was just going to say that I think there is a great deal of brutality carried on (I can only speak from hearsay) in the police cells. I have very often heard that people going there a second time sometimes take the precaution to enter the police cells backwards so as to have their face to the constable at the time they go in the door.

52667. That is what has been told you?—Yes, that is to say, they have been kicked into the cell.

The eighth suggestion is that police courts should be really open to the public so that anyone desiring to hear a case tried, or, say, wishing to give evidence on behalf of a stranger, should have an opportunity of doing so. I think if the people who wanted to give evidence could enter the police court anywhere, say in a public gallery or in a public place, and a case was brought before the Magistrate which they recognised (they may not know a man by name) or know something about it, because they had perhaps seen the arrest the previous night—they would be able to say, "I will go and give evidence on behalf of that man." At the present time it appears to me there is no possibility of getting into a police court if the police do not wish it.

52668. They are public courts?—Yes, but only by name.

52669. (*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) They are public courts by Statute?—I am speaking of what is the practice.

52670. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What you mean by that is, I suppose, that there is a policeman at the door?—Yes. There is a policeman on the door, and practically every one who wants to enter the court has to state his business, and when a man says, "I want to go in as a witness," he is told, "If you are wanted you will be called; you stand there" and he cannot do anything.

52671. (*Chairman.*) I think there is a policeman at the door. Have you ever tried to get in yourself?—I have generally gone in through another doorway.

52672. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You have had no difficulty?—No.

52673. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) What is the other doorway?—I generally go in through the Solicitors' door.

52674. (*Chairman.*) I was once a witness, although I was a counsel, and I do not think I was asked my business at the door. The last time I went to a police court I went as a witness?—But perhaps you had a frock coat and a tall hat on, and that makes all the difference.

52675. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) Is it because the court is so full of witnesses that it is difficult to get in?—No, I have known cases where there has been room for people to sit down, but they were not allowed in.

52676. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You would agree it is necessary that there should be some supervision exercised by the police as to who enters the police court?—Yes.

52677. (*Chairman.*) But, as I understand it, all those arrangements are made by the Magistrate. It is a Petty Sessional Court held under Statute?—The Magistrate probably does not know anything about what is going on outside. They generally enter the court, I understand, from a side door. I do not suppose any one of our London Magistrates has ever entered his court through the public entrance.

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52678. The Magistrate must be responsible for the precincts of the court?—I thought there would be no harm in bringing this suggestion forward.

52679. Certainly not.

52680. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Have you ever made any complaint to any Magistrate of a difficulty in getting admission to a police court to give evidence?—No.

52681. Or to the police?—I have not made complaints.

52682. Or to the Inspector of Police?—No; I have heard people threatened by the police that they would get thrown out if they were too pressing with their appeals to be allowed to go in: "Why can't I go in? That man has gone in. Why can't I go in?" "You will be thrown out if you are not quiet."

52683. (*Chairman.*) What is the next recommendation?—The ninth recommendation is that all evidence should be given on oath or affirmation, including evidence of previous convictions, which should be given at the proper time so as not to embarrass prisoners with a bad record who might be innocent of the charge on which they are at that time before the court.

52684. That is the law now?—Yes, only it is not carried out.

52685. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) As I understand, what you mean by that is that the evidence of previous convictions is read from a list, and not given on oath or affirmation?—Yes, and they are not careful to make sure that the convictions really refer to the prisoner before the Court.

52686. (*Chairman.*) What is your next recommendation?—The tenth recommendation is that it should be made less difficult to obtain process against policemen who wilfully commit perjury. No one would desire that they should be recklessly proceeded against, but there ought to be some limit to a Magistrate's discretion which should preclude him from saying, in effect, "If you lay before me the sworn information of six reliable witnesses I shall refuse to allow the police to be tried."

52687. Has any Magistrate ever said that?—That has been done. We have put that to the test.

52688. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Have you ever heard in your own experience any Magistrate make that observation?—That is what his action amounted to.

52689. I wish you would tell me. Have you ever heard a Magistrate say so?—No, I have never heard him say it.

52690. (*Chairman.*) So I understood?—More Magistrates are needed, and the hours of sitting should be extended in order to give greater attention to applications and the work of the Court generally.

The eleventh recommendation is that in cases where official legal assistance is required for the police it would be well for a representative of the Chief Commissioner to personally interview the officers concerned before engaging a solicitor. I mean it should not be left to the local police to decide whether a certain constable should be defended or not.

52691. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You do not mean this to refer only to a case where the police require assistance?—I mean in all cases where the police are going to get legal assistance, whether for defence or for the prosecution.

52692. (*Chairman.*) You say it should be dealt with at headquarters, and not locally?—Yes.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) If the application were made, would not the Magistrate certify for legal assistance?

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) If the case is taken up by the Director of Public Prosecutions, that is so, but in other cases the local superintendent recommends it.

(*The Witness.*) My point is that no one at headquarters goes to interview the persons concerned, but they take it for granted that the application will be all right.

52693. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean by that whenever it is applied for it is granted?—I do not mean to say it is always granted.

52694. There must be some discrimination used by the persons through whom the application goes?—I believe it would be more often refused if they knew the facts. For instance, if the Police Commissioner, or his representative, knew the facts, prosecutions would not be entered upon as they are now.

52695. I do not quite follow the grievance with regard to this which you are seeking to remedy?—I am not a member of the Police Force, and I do not know the inside workings of it, but my impression is that if a local superintendent were to apply to the Chief Commissioner for legal assistance, and, as far as he could judge from the papers sent in, it was a good case, the legal assistance would be provided on the application of the Superintendent, whereas, I think the representative of the Police Commissioner should really go into the locality and see what the case is for himself, because my idea is that when a policeman gets legal assistance the prisoner stands a very poor chance of getting off, even when the police have made a bad "mistake."

52696. I suppose you are presuming that the accused is not defended by a solicitor or counsel?—Yes.

52697. You mean if legal assistance is given to the police, and no legal assistance is given to the accused, the accused is at a disadvantage?—At a very great disadvantage.

52698. (*Chairman.*) Are not the police at a disadvantage very often where the accused employs counsel or a solicitor, and the police are not represented by counsel or a solicitor on their side?—That may be so to some extent, but I think, speaking generally, the police with their officers are equal to an ordinary solicitor or counsel without legal assistance, and if you go and give them legal assistance without at all considering whether it is a case deserving of legal assistance, I think you are spending public money wastefully.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) What it comes to is that you are supplying somebody who does not do the work any better than the police.

(*Chairman.*) What the recommendation amounts to is that there might be some waste of public money.

52699. (*Mr. Whitmore.*) In what respect would your recommendation make any change in the practice?—I mean to say a very much larger number of cases are taken up now than would be taken up if, say, the Chief Commissioner would make himself acquainted with the facts, because he would come to the conclusion that the case was not one which he ought to support.

52700. (*Sir Edward Henry.*) The cases have to go before the Magistrate the next morning, and therefore there would not be very much time to consider the matter.

52701. (*Chairman.*) We see your point. Now recommendation twelve?—That is with regard to medical men. It may well be worth considering whether it would not be in the interest of all parties concerned to have a number of medical men on the books at each police station who would be willing to visit accused persons at stated fees instead of limiting the work to the divisional police as at present.

52702. I understand that these recommendations are not recommendations from yourself alone, but are recommendations which come from your Society, and which you are in agreement with. Is that so?—That is so, excepting recommendations six and seven. Those two recommendations the Committee are rather divided upon, leaving me at liberty to bring them forward in my own name.

52703. What is the number of the Committee of your Society?—Six.

52704. Lord Russell is President, I understand?—Yes.

52705. Is there any Vice-President?—No.

52706. Will you let me have the names of the Committee?—Yes. There was one other suggestion which I have passed over, and I do not know whether I might go back to that. It is not exactly a suggestion, but I thought, if it were not too late, it might be well worth while to hear what prison doctors and governors of prisons had to say with regard to the condition in which prisoners are received. I do not know whether you have been through the prison reports or not, but in recent years they have frequently called attention to the condition in which prisoners are received, and a very large number of them have to spend practically the whole of their time in hospital. I will not weary you with a long story with regard to that, but I should like to hand you in the papers.

52707. You see that class of prisoner we have nothing to do with. Those are prisoners who are sent to goal after conviction for indictable offences?—No, I am

speaking of local prisons where prisoners are undergoing short terms of imprisonment.

52708. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Do you mean in the Metropolitan area?—Yes.

52709. (*Chairman.*) Is your suggestion that that throws some light on the way the prisoners are treated by the police?—Yes.

52710. Very well, we will take a note of that?—I think that is all.

52711. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) One thing I want to ask you something about. You made a very serious statement if it is correct. If I followed you correctly, you said that 50 per cent. of the constables on night duty are incapable of performing their duties at night time in consequence of secret drinking?—Yes.

52712. That is the statement you make?—That is my opinion and my opinion is based on what I have seen.

52713. What do you mean by "secret drinking"?—I mean by "secret drinking" that a very large number of publicans regularly supply policemen on duty with drink; it is the regular thing.

52714. Have you ever made any complaint of this to the Chief Commissioner?

(*Witness.*) I think perhaps you, Sir Edward, remember that I have complained to you.

(*Sir Edward Henry.*) I think I received a complaint from you once with regard to what was going on at a public-house in the N Division.

(*Witness.*) It is so common that I do not take much notice of it in the ordinary way, but I simply wanted to tell you how it was carried on.

52715. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Have you observed that 50 per cent. of the police on duty at night are incapable of performing their duty at night from drink?—I cannot say I have seen 50 per cent. I have seen them drinking at night, and I should think 50 per cent. of the men on night duty are more or less, I will not say drunk, but under the influence of drink. I think that is what I said.

52716. I think you used the words "incapable of performing their duty"?—No. I did not mean that 50 per cent. were incapable.

52717. You said so just now, and I want to get at what you mean. You say they are more or less under the influence of drink?—Yes.

52718. And it is in consequence of that that you say these offences are committed?—Yes. In the work we are doing we constantly hear people say, "The policeman was drunk or he would not have made the arrest."

52719. Is it upon that you base your allegation?—Partly, and from what I have seen as well. I have seen quite a number of cases where there has been no mistake about a policeman being drunk—not the slightest question of it.

52720. Is it part of your duty to make any observations?—No.

52721. The cases that have come before you have been merely casual, as they might be to any other person?—Yes.

52722. I mean you do not go about looking for it?—I do not. I have repeatedly seen men drinking whom I could report and get into serious trouble. Perhaps you will think I have not done my duty, but the thing is so common that I have not thought it worth while to bother about it.

52723. The thing that impresses me, if your statement is correct, is the fitness of the officers for discharging their duty. If a constable takes drink against orders he can be dealt with by the Commissioners, but if constables are drinking while in the discharge of their public duties, and are incapable of performing them, it is a very serious matter?—That is what I feel.

52724. How long have you been of this opinion?—For some years. For ten or fifteen years I have known that sort of thing going on.

52725. You never made a complaint to the Commissioner. You made a complaint once of what was going on at a public-house in the N Division. It would seem to be of very great importance that the Commissioner should be told of it?—As I said before, perhaps you think I have not done what I ought to have done, but I have seen it day and night, and it is so common that I have not thought it worth while to report it, and so personally bear all the trouble that would involve.

52726. You say it has been going on for ten or fifteen years, and it is, according to what you have told us, the chief cause of all the difficulties and the grievances which you have spoken of against the police. Do I understand that during the ten or fifteen years you have never formulated a complaint or made a statement to the present Commissioner or to the preceding Commissioner?—I should not like to say that. I think I have complained more than once, but I am not positive of that.

52727. That was a complaint as regards a specific house?—Yes, I think Sir Edward has heard of my opinion, although not in writing—that is to say, a gentleman very often called on me who is a personal friend of Sir Edward's, the matter has been talked of, and I am quite satisfied that Sir Edward knows what my opinion is with regard to that question.

52728. I notice that the recommendation you are making to us upon this basis—that is, dealing with secret drinking, because that is the cause of most of the charges—is made on your own behalf, and really your Committee do not agree?—They are divided. Two members of my Committee, I think I may say, are men who would close every public-house in London if they could; they would simply shut them up without consideration for anybody at all, but I do not go that far. I am a teetotaler myself, but if a man were to ask me for a glass of beer I would give him one.

52729. Does that include a policeman?—I do not think I should give a policeman on duty a drink. I think that everybody—all sensible men, at any rate—ought to be allowed to use their own discretion; and, if they want a glass of beer, they should have it. And I say, with regard to policemen, if they were to be allowed to go and purchase what was necessary for them, there would be no excuse for them to get drink given them. That is a very serious trouble, not only for publicans, but for tradesmen, I can assure you.

52730. Do you keep a list of complaints?—No.

52731. Does your society keep any books?—As to occurrences, do you mean?

52732. Yes?—No, we have not done that. We keep a record of the cases that we take up. We have a record in that way.

52733. What I was anxious to see was if you had such a record or any book which would show what number of complaints had been made to you within a given time?—We do not take notice of that at all—not of drinking.

52734. I am not referring to drinking now. I am speaking generally of complaints against the police?—We have particulars of all the cases that have been brought to us from the time we formed the society up to the present time.

52735. That was in 1902, was it?—I think so.

52736. Then you mean you would have a number of complaints made to you since 1902?—Of cases that have come to us such as we could deal with. We do not take notice of everything that comes to us—I mean to say a person's character may not warrant it.

52737. A number of complaints would be made to you, I suppose, which, upon investigation, you do not believe?—Certainly.

52738. Would you only enter those that you do accept as having some foundation?—After having made a very careful examination and inquiry.

52739. Can you give me, for example, the number of complaints in 1905?—Not now. Do you mean from *here* from the papers before me?

52740. Either from there or from anything you have. Have you a book which would show it?—We do not keep a record of the cases in a book. We keep the cases together. We have all the papers collected together concerning each particular case tied up.

52741. Do you mean you keep them tied up for each

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particular year?—No. At present I have them all together.

52742. Do you know what number of cases you have got tied up like that since 1902?—I should think about thirty or forty.

52743. (*Chairman.*) Do you mean there have been from thirty to forty cases that you have considered serious enough to take up?—Yes. That is from memory.

52744. It is a large margin I am giving you—thirty to forty; more than forty?—I should not think so.

52745. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) We have a great many more than that before us supplied by the police?—You have.

52746. Only a certain number would come before you, naturally?—Yes.

52747. Do you take up cases yourself by applying to persons?—No, at any rate, not latterly.

52748. Let me make clear to you what I mean. Suppose you see a case reported or hear of some case in which there is a complaint which appears to you to be a complaint worth investigating, do you then ask the person to come and see you or write to you?—We occasionally send someone connected with the society to see what the case is like, but we do not do so in every case.

52749. You do that, and I suppose if you think it a case worth proceeding with you offer to take it up?—Yes.

52750. Is it in that way that you get most of the thirty or forty cases, or have they come unsolicited?—I should think the majority have come unsolicited.

52751. You issue pamphlets?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) The Commissioners are much obliged to you for your evidence.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, 1st August 1907.

PRESENT:

Sir David Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (*Chairman*).
Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Charles Algernon Whitmore, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law).
J. W. St. Lawrance Leslie, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), *Secretary*.
J. F. Waley, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), (*Assistant Secretary*).

Sir Edward Richard Henry, recalled.

Sir E. R. Henry.
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52752. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Sir Edward, I just want to ask you about one or two matters with reference to bail. Is it your view that anything could be done to make it easier for the police as regards bail?—I think if the Magistrates were empowered to endorse on the back of a warrant that bail might be accepted in a specified sum it would be of great assistance to the police, and they would not then be obliged to keep the persons arrested in the police cells pending the decision of the Magistrate. That is the practice in India. In India, when you issue a warrant, you can endorse on the back of it that the accused, the person arrested, may be released on giving either personal recognisances or on giving two sureties, the police being left the discretion of determining whether the sureties tendered are suitable persons. I think that is a practice that ought to be legalised in this country, because under the present system, if a Magistrate issues a warrant and the police arrest a person, say, on Saturday, if the court is not sitting, they are obliged to keep the person in the cells until Monday morning. I am very strongly of opinion that such a practice ought to be legalised in this country, but of course it would require legislation to do it.

52753. Does the practice work well in India?—Very well.

52754. You have had experience of it?—I have had great experience of it, because I was a Magistrate for a great many years.

52755. In India is it compulsory that the Magistrate should state it, or is it discretionary?—It is discretionary. If he does not state it, of course the person is kept in police custody until the court sits.

52756. By this course a good deal of time would be saved, and the person would be liberated as soon as he had his bail?—At once.

52757. As far as you can see, is there any objection to the practice?—None whatever.

52758. As far as your evidence goes, I understand nothing but good could result from it?—Nothing but good could result from it.

52759. There is another thing I want to ask you about. A number of statements were made yesterday before us by Mr. Timewell, and one was as to secret drinking by the police. According to your experience, is there any sort of foundation for the general statement that was made as to secret drinking by the police?—I believe there is no foundation whatever for it. I go about myself, I see the men on their beats, and I have never come across a man who has been under the influence of drink. Of course, occasionally it is found by the officers that a man has had drink. Then he is brought up before us and very severely dealt with, but it is comparatively exceptional, or quite exceptional.

52760. It was asserted distinctly by Mr. Timewell before us that in his opinion 50 per cent. of the police on night duty were under the influence of liquor, and that that was the reason of the difficulties that occurred?—This Commission has been sitting for a considerable time now, and you are in a position to say whether in the numerous cases that have been brought before you any such allegation has been made in respect of any of them.

52761. (*Chairman.*) I should like to say upon that, and I feel perfectly certain that the other Commissioners will entirely agree with me, that we were very surprised to hear Mr. Timewell make a sweeping charge against the police, that 50 per cent. of the constables were under the influence of drink while on night duty, and that that was the cause of the mistakes that so often occurred. We think it right to say, as this is the last day on which evidence will be taken—we have been taking evidence now for a considerable time—that nothing has more struck us in the course of our proceedings than the testimony afforded to the sobriety of the police by the fact that, except in one among the many cases we have investigated, no complainant has even suggested that any constable concerned was "under the influence of drink." In that one case a young constable who had only been in the force a very short time had undoubtedly misbehaved himself, and had been immediately dismissed, long before this Commission was appointed. In view of the gravity of the

statement made by Mr. Timewell, and the publicity given to it in the Press, we think it right in the public interest at once to make this statement.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I agree entirely with the observations which have been made by the learned Chairman, and I will only add this—that I was perfectly amazed to hear the statement made by Mr. Timewell, which is unsupported by any other testimony.

(*Mr. Whitmore.*) I think it should be well understood that this is the view of every one of the Commissioners.

52762. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I want to ask you, Sir Edward, a little about the work of the Assistant Commissioners, because I am not sure that we have it fully before us. There are three Assistant Commissioners?—Yes.

52763. Of whom I understand one to be a lawyer?—Yes.

52764. Are the duties divided between the three?—Yes, they are.

52765. Has each one a separate department?—He deals with separate subjects. The letters and everything pass through a general registry, but he deals with separate subjects.

52766. I think, so far as the evidence before us goes, I am right in saying that in all the cases which have been referred to the Assistant Commissioner, they always go before Major Wodehouse?—Yes, because they affect uniform officers. The cases affecting the Criminal Investigation Department officers will go before Sir Melville Macnaghten, but you have not been dealing with that department. The cases affecting the Public Carriage officers would go before Sir Alexander Bruce, who is in charge of that particular department.

52767. How far would it be Major Wodehouse's duty to investigate by personal observation the conduct of the police at the various stations?—He visits the stations as often as he can. He has a motor-car for that purpose, and he frequently goes round. I also go round, and in the course of the year I visit every station, and, of course, some stations I visit much more frequently.

52768. Have you any idea how often Major Wodehouse would visit stations during the year?—Do you mean how many visits would he pay in the year?

52769. Yes, to each particular station?—I could not say how many visits he would pay to one particular station.

52770. Is there any fixed number of such visits that he has to make, or is it left entirely to him?—It is left entirely to him. When he has leisure from other work he will order his car and go round and pay a visit, or if any particular matter cropped up in connection with an inquiry made by him which required him to go to the station in order to look into it he would go.

52771. Would he make any record of the visit?—Not necessarily, and not in any station book probably. He might or might not initial the register. Personally, I do not do that. I go to a station perhaps to enquire into one particular point. I do not attempt to go through all the books when I go to a station.

52772. I did not mean that. I meant would he make any record anywhere of the visits paid to the stations and of the result of his observations?—No.

52773. Either it is of no use or it would take too long?—Yes. If he found out anything he would come to me, and certainly we would discuss it. Of course many things have been dealt with in that way.

52774. (*Chairman.*) We found, at any rate in one case, that Major Wodehouse had made an entry in the Occurrence Book of his visit?—He did not make that entry. The entry is always made by the officer on duty. Whenever an officer visits the station he enters it in the Occurrence Book, the Occurrence Book being a sort of chronological record of all that transpires.

52775. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) Really the object of my question was this. I wanted to ascertain, if I could, how many times Major Wodehouse would visit Vine Street in 12 months?—I should say very frequently.

52776. He could very easily visit that station?—Yes. Coming back from the theatre, or coming back from dinner, or coming to the office, he might go in. Some of the stations are a considerable distance, and one has to make arrangements for getting there.

52777. You referred us to a case yesterday in answer to a question that I put to you which I have been examining from the documents before us. It appears from them that the Assistant Commissioner, who held an inquiry into this matter, and seems to have gone fully into it, came to the conclusion that the policeman was wrong, that the statements that he made with reference to what had transpired were wrong, and that he was not justified in arresting the gentleman whom he charged with disorder. I am mentioning this to you because you may not have the details exactly in your mind. It seemed to rest mainly upon the statement made by the person charged that he went to Vine Street to offer himself as a witness, that there was no crowd outside the station, that there were only three men (this was on the Boat Race night, a little before the charge was made against Dr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette), and that he then went to the police-constable, who simply ordered him to "Move on." The gentleman said that he had a right to be there, and the policeman said, "Very well, then I will charge you." Then he was charged with disorder, and some evidence was given. The case was commented on by the Commissioner, who said, "The constable says that the man started shouting." The constable's view was a different one on the facts. I do not want to go into it in detail, because the Assistant Commissioner was satisfied that this gentleman was saying what was correct, and consequently he dealt with the constable. I find this note: "The police-constable to be placed on M. R." ?—Morning report.

52778. "For arbitrary conduct in arresting a gentleman outside Vine Street Police Station on the night of the 7th April last. The case had better be brought before me for report." That is signed "F. W.' That is Major Wodehouse?—Yes.

52779. That seems to be a somewhat serious offence, does it not?—Yes.

52780. What I am suggesting to you with regard to it is, it is not like a case of an error of judgment or of some mistake being made by the constable. Apparently the constable was not interfered with in the slightest degree. He was outside the police-station; a member of the public comes up, and there is no crowd?—I have not seen the papers lately, but I have a sort of recollection that there was one witness, who was in a motor car, who said that there was a crowd. You have read the papers.

52781. Certainly the constable said so?—You have read the papers, but I thought there was a witness, who was in a motor car, who said that there was a crowd. I do not remember. I have not seen the papers. They were sent direct to you.

52782. I have read the first of them. According to the person complaining there was no crowd, and he was evidently believed by the Assistant Commissioner. On the first page I think you will find what the Assistant Commissioner said. He seems to me to accept the view of the gentleman. Do you see what he says?—Yes. "I cannot accept your evidence that he formed a portion of the crowd. The weight of evidence is all against you on that point."

52783. I do not want to go into it in detail, but I call your attention to the judgment, if I may call it so, of the Assistant Commissioner which makes the matter plain. That is the conclusion he came to very definitely?—Yes.

52784. And for that reason it was the policeman was punished. It strikes one as an extraordinary state of things that on this state of facts the constable should have arrested the man and charged him with disorder without the slightest reason. This gentleman appears to have taken the matter up, and to have brought it before you, and, upon inquiry, the constable was dealt with?—Of course, the punishment that was given does not represent the consequences to him. He can never expect promotion now.

52785. That is one matter I was going to ask you about. I put it quite plainly. Of course, I am only speaking for myself in this matter, but it does strike me that when a matter of this kind is brought to your knowledge, and the constable has behaved in this way—putting the person in very serious jeopardy when he is charged on the evidence of the police as to what takes place outside the police station, and the conclusion of the Assistant Commissioner is that there was no justification for what the constable did—he ought to be dealt with in an exemplary manner?—He has been punished and, as I say, he never can get any promotion.

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52786. That is one of the matters I want to understand. He never can get promotion?—No. In the same way, too, when we say "Resignation permitted," it means that the man loses all his rateable deductions; I mean to say, when he leaves the force, he not only leaves the force, but he loses all the rateable deductions which he otherwise would have got—the 2½ per cent. that is cut from his pay every year is not returned to him, which would be the case if he resigned voluntarily.

52787. As the result of this inquiry, upon which the Assistant Commissioner found very definitely against the constable, the punishment was that he was fined one day's pay, severely reprimanded, of course, and transferred to another division?—The person aggrieved particularly requested that the constable should not be hardly dealt with. I admit at once that that ought not to have any influence, but the gentleman particularly requested that the constable should not be too severely dealt with.

52788. I accept that from you. It is one of the things which I should have thought would have been most severely dealt with in your office, because it is so absolutely essential to afford some safeguard for the protection of the public against a charge being made by a police officer?—Yes. You see, it is not as if he had fabricated the whole of the circumstances at all, but he exaggerated.

52789. All that had happened as the justification for it was that apparently he told this gentleman who came to the station to go away or to move on, and that this gentleman said No, he had something to do, or he had a right to be there, and thereupon the constable asserted that he was shouting (and that is why I lay stress on this), and that he would be charged with disorderly conduct. It was also asserted in another case that that was the way in which the constable dealt with it; and that when a person asked him for his number in order to report him the constable at once arrested him, and in that case charged him with being drunk and disorderly. What I am suggesting to you is that that is one of those cases which ought to be most severely dealt with?—Yes; but my point is that it was severely dealt with. It was not "most severely dealt with." It would have been "most severely dealt with" if he had invented all the circumstances.

52790. There is a great difference between exaggeration and inventing the whole of the facts. I quite agree with that?—I quite agree with you that it has been the practice occasionally for them to magnify what they are pleased to call "shouting" into disorder. Of course, we try to stop that if we can, but you must make certain allowances, and you must discriminate between a wrongdoing, which denotes moral turpitude, and mere exaggeration.

52791. I agree; but it is very difficult to determine how far it is punishable?—The adjudication of punishment is the most difficult duty that one has to perform in those cases and in refusing applications for cab licences.

52792. It is only right, with the papers before me, I should point out that what appears to have been taken into account in that constable's favour, according to the Assistant Commissioner, is that he had been a very good constable up to that time, and that that was taken into consideration?—I think perhaps certain domestic things were taken into consideration.

52793. I think that was only taken into consideration in delaying the transfer?—Yes, but I think it was known at the time; and the transfer hit him particularly hard under the circumstances.

52794. I see what he said was, "Will you delay the transfer, as my wife is expecting to be confined?" and the Assistant Commissioner said, "Yes, I do not wish to put you to any hardship"?—It is a hardship for a man under those conditions to have his home broken up.

52795. What I am desirous of pressing upon you, and what I understand you to agree with, is that in many of these cases in which you find there is a charge made by a constable for which there is no foundation (it does not merely rest upon exaggeration) he ought to be dismissed?—Certainly.

52796. That is the only way in which to keep the force pure in these matters?—Absolutely; and we do. We always discriminate between exaggeration and invention.

52797. You would exercise discrimination in the case, for example, of a constable who was being cross-examined, and who, under the stress of cross-examination, said something which was not justified by what had taken place?—Quite.

52798. And in the case of a man who is inventing a story which he puts before the Court?—Quite.

52799. There is a very great difference, of course, in the way in which you would deal with two cases of that character?—Absolutely.

52800. I appreciate that you have to make a certain amount of allowance for human nature. When a man is being cross-examined he may perhaps go further than the facts warrant?—You have a very good knowledge of that, I am sure.

52801. I agree there is all the difference in the world between that case and the case of a man who starts with inventing a story?—Yes.

52802. In dealing with this matter I want to call your attention to some of the complaints, and to some of the punishments, with regard to which I should like some explanation from you. Supposing you find the case of a man having, for example, obtained money from a bookmaker, that in itself is an offence, and a grave offence?—Yes.

52803. Supposing in that case you find the man has obtained money by making a statement to the bookmaker that he required it for a charity, which was a lie, that is as great an offence as you can have, is it not?—Yes, certainly.

52804. If you will look at page 7 of Return 13 you will see the case I mean. I am only going to take one or two typical instances in the Return. The Return contains about 500 cases?—Yes. Of course most of them are anonymous, are they not?

52805. They are. Take pages 6 and 7. Take the third case from the bottom. It is under date of 15th March, 1906. You will see there that that is an authenticated charge. The charge was this. A person alleged against a constable that the constable had improperly solicited a subscription from the complainant, a bookmaker, for an illusive case of charity?—"The police-constable was reduced in pay 6s. a week for one year, severely reprimanded, cautioned, and transferred at his own expense." Without seeing the record of the inquiry it is very difficult for me to say whether that was a suitable punishment or not. I do not know how much was considered to have been proved.

52806. This Return which is submitted to us shows that the allegation was considered proved?—Yes. Of course, as you say, there are many hundreds of these cases, and of course I did not draw up these conclusions, but I shall be very happy to put the proceedings before you.

52807. I think it strikes you, as it strikes me, that, unless there was something exceptional in it, the punishment, although severe, was not adequate for the offence?—It was an illusive case. The man might say, "I am very hard up and I want the money to pay bills," or something like that.

52808. Obviously that is not what it means?—Of course it is very difficult for me to discuss the case without the papers.

52809. The Return says that the constable solicited a subscription from a bookmaker for an illusive case of charity?—The whole wording of that is done in the office, and it is rather difficult for me to answer you.

52810. It is not long ago?—No. I do not remember the case, but I can get the papers, and then I would be able to answer you. You see there are so many hundreds of these cases.

52811. Of course, this is a statement which has been filled in your office?—Yes.

52812. Assuming that that statement is correct, and that the words mean what they say, does it not strike you that it should be some very exceptional circumstance which would justify a man of that kind being kept in the force?—Yes. Probably there were some exception circumstances discovered as the result of inquiry.

52813. What puzzles me is to see what they could be?—I will send for the proceedings. I can get them quite easily.

52814. This is not a case in which there is any doubt about the allegation being proved according to this Return before us, and obviously something very serious was proved against him, because the punishment meted

out is very severe, but, I suggest, not severe enough?—I think perhaps the proceedings would throw more light on it than even conjecture.

52815. It does require some explanation, does it not?—Yes. I shall be very happy to get the proceedings. Of course, you realise it would not be possible for me to pretend that I remember any of these cases. There are hundreds of them.

52816. I quite understand that. In the same way I find other cases which seems to me a little difficult to understand. Take the fifth and sixth entries at pages 4 and 5. We are dealing now with the Return giving particulars of complaints against members of the police force during a number of years of receiving or demanding money, or drink from, or being intimate with, bookmakers. Receiving or demanding money is always a matter which it is very difficult to prove, is it not?—Yes, very.

52817. You would have to arrive at your conclusion, generally speaking, I suppose, from some evidence of intimacy by the constable with a bookmaker, or of absenting himself from duty without being able to give a proper explanation, or of consorting with bookmakers or his associates. That is the way in which you would have to arrive at the facts, I suppose?—Yes. It seems to me that in that first case the allegation of receiving money could not be proved, but it was held that his conduct had been discreditable, inasmuch as he had associated with, and made a bet with, a bookmaker. He was reduced in pay 3s. per week for one year, severely reprimanded, cautioned, and transferred at his own expense.

52818. There apparently the allegation was considered not to have been proved—that is to say, the allegation of threatening to prosecute for street betting and receiving money for not reporting the bookmaker?—Yes.

52819. That was held to be, so far as receiving money and making the threat were concerned, not proved?—Yes.

52820. But, nevertheless, he was found guilty of discreditable conduct in associating with, and making a bet with, a bookmaker?—That was probably on his own admission that he had associated with him.

52821. That was an authenticated case in which you had a person making a statement of what had happened, namely, that the constable had threatened to prosecute complainant for street betting, and receiving money for not reporting him?—As it is not proved, we are obliged to give the man the benefit of the doubt, as they do in all courts.

52822. That we find occurring a good many times, naturally, in the course of the inquiries. In a case of that kind, where you have a complaint made by a person, and you make inquiry, and the policeman denies the fact of having received the money, but as the result of the inquiry, either from statements made by him or from what has been discovered, you do find that he has been guilty of this discreditable conduct referred to here, then you punish him for that?—Yes.

52823. But apparently you come to the conclusion that the case is not proved?—There is not sufficient to justify us in being quite certain that he did it.

52824. That brings me to one of the things I want to understand. You have a statement made there by a person, who comes forward and alleges that his statement is true about the police. What takes place upon that?—In some instances the person's written statement would be taken down, or he would be confronted with the constable. You had a case before you of a man called Platt, and what was done there illustrates, I suppose, the way in which many of these cases are dealt with.

52825. What I want to understand in that connection is what sort of an inquiry would be made on a charge of that kind?—The bookmaker would be seen by the Superintendent or the Sub-divisional Inspector; he would make a statement, and then he would probably be asked to repeat that statement in the presence of the constable. The constable would say what he had to say, and if the bookmaker had any witnesses they would endeavour to get the bookmaker's witnesses to come forward, but if he had not any witnesses, they would deal with it on probability; they would have to weigh one statement against the other. In nine cases out of ten it is a question of probability. I do not know what other course could be followed. I should be very glad to know how one could improve on it. It is a great difficulty.

52826. Suppose, for example, in a case of that kind, where you have a charge made against a constable of receiving money for not reporting a bookmaker, would not there be observation kept on the constable before he was called upon to answer?—Yes, for not reporting the bookmaker; that would be just the sort of case in which they would keep observation. There is great difficulty sometimes in getting persons to come forward. Now I had a case in point. A lady complained that as her daughter was walking along, a constable had pulled her hair, and said, "You are a pretty girl," or something like that. We endeavoured to get this lady's daughter to come forward, and I said if she would come forward it should all be done in my private room, but she would not come forward. The constable was dealt with all the same. The lady gave a description of the man, and we knew who was on point duty at that particular spot at the time, and the constable was dealt with and punished. The description the lady gave was that he was a pock-marked man. He appealed, and he said on appeal, "Will you allow me to put on my helmet?" I said, "Yes." He put on his helmet, and you could not see a single pock-mark on him. We were obliged to reverse the decision punishing him. Of course, the lady would not come forward to identify him, and we had to go upon her description.

52827. I can quite understand there would be serious difficulties, but in this case which I am putting to you, if observation were kept, I should have thought there would be a note made of it, "Inquiry made, observation kept," as is put in the second case on this page?—They generally keep observation in those cases.

52828. What kind of observation would be kept. Who would direct it?—The Superintendent or the Sub-divisional Inspector would pick out a man and say, "I want you to keep observation in plain clothes at such and such a place at such and such a time."

52829. Has the course ever been resorted to of sending some policemen in plain clothes from some other division to keep observation on a constable?—That is a very common practice, and it is nearly always done in these betting cases.

52830. It is not very much good, if you want to keep observation, to pick out a man who is in the same division?—They nearly always get a man from another division. Mr. Muskett, or any counsel who has had to deal with betting cases, will know all about that.

52831. Now take the next case, which is upon a complaint of the same person. There the charge against the constable was that he was concerned with another constable (that is the one I have been just referring to) in using threats towards the bookmaker, inducing him to pay a disputed bet to another constable, and lending him the money to do so?—He got less punishment than the other man in the same case.

52832. It was proved against him?—There is some explanation for it.

52833. Again, that is a case which does require some explanation. It is rather difficult to understand why in the one case upon these facts where the allegation was not proved the man received much heavier punishment?—There is some explanation for it.

52834. The difficulty is it seems to show that we cannot rely very much with regard to these returns upon the statement of the case and the result of the case?—They were only compiled to enable you to call for the proceedings, otherwise the mass of proceedings would have swamped you altogether. By having a little analysis like that, if the case appeared to you to be unsatisfactory, then you could call for the proceedings. That was the idea of the thing. We got no instructions from you as to how it was to be prepared. It was prepared in the office with the object of giving you a bird's eye view of the whole thing, so that if in any case it appeared to you to be a case which you ought to look into, you could send for the proceedings.

52835. I do not think it necessary to go into them all, but should like, with reference to the three cases to which I have called attention, to have the papers so that we may get from the papers what the explanation is of what appears to be, you would agree with me, inadequate punishment?—Yes.

(*Chairman.*) At page 24 there is a case in which six constables were complained of, and the result was, "Observation kept, with the result that betting was detected and proceedings instituted."

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52836. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There are just one or two cases before that that I wish to refer to.

52837. At pages 18 and 19 there is a case, the third from the bottom, which strikes me as a case which it is difficult to understand upon the materials we have before us. That is an authenticated case of a complaint made by a bookmaker of a threat to arrest him for betting, and then the constable subsequently receiving 2s. 6d. from the bookmaker. That is a kind of offence which when discovered must be most severely dealt with, must it not?—Yes.

52838. There can be no doubt that for every case that you do discover there must be a large number of cases that you do not discover?—Quite.

52839. One appreciates the difficulties you have to contend with, because they are most difficult cases to bring home, and the temptation is very great to the constable, but when you do get a case which is brought home to a man it should be most severely dealt with?—Yes.

52840. I find in that case where there was a threat to arrest the bookmaker, the bookmaker gave the policeman 2s. 6d., which he accepted?—He said so.

52841. I mean that is the charge?—Yes.

52842. It is said: "Inquiry made. Evidence as to receiving the bribe deemed inconclusive." Nevertheless, "it was held that the constable had not properly patrolled his beat, was in conversation with a bookmaker, and he had told falsehoods in connection with the case"?—That is what was proved against him.

52843. I am suggesting to you that, with those facts proved in the charge that was made, the evidence was not inconclusive?—As to receiving the bribe?

52844. Yes?—But then, as you know, a bookmaker would not hesitate to say he had given 2s. 6d. whether he had given it or not. Therefore why should you presume everything against the constable in this case?

52845. I am not suggesting that you should. I think it perfectly right you should not presume anything against him, but in a charge of this kind I am assuming that against the one man's statement you have nothing, and as regards the other man you find the constable has been doing wrong, and has been telling falsehoods in connection with that particular case. I am only suggesting to you that in that case there is no difficulty in arriving at the fact, but of course you would require absolute proof of the receiving of the money or an admission by the constable before you found the evidence conclusive?—I should require in a case like that as much proof as a Court would, because the punishment I should have to inflict on the constable would be infinitely greater than that which a Court would inflict. I should take away from him his livelihood altogether, and if he had a wife and children it would ruin them. Therefore I must have satisfactory proof. But when I have proof which I deem inconclusive I try to deal with them on a minor charge which is proved. I am in the same difficulty that a Court is often in.

52846. A Court would not be in a difficulty, I think, in a case of that character. I will tell you what strikes me as the result of going through the particulars I have before me, and I am putting it to you so as to get some explanation of it if you differ. You come to the conclusion, unless there is an admission by the constable that he has received the money, or unless there is some corroboration by other witnesses against the constable, that the evidence is inconclusive, forming an opinion as to whether it has taken place or not, and then the matter is dealt with upon some minor charge, and the constable is punished for that minor offence?—I do not quite accept that view. We punish the constable for what is proved. We cannot punish him for that which is not proved.

52847. Certainly not?—That is the state of affairs.

52848. What do you mean by "proved"?—If a bookmaker said he had given a constable 2s. 6d. I should not consider that proved.

52849. Of course not?—If the constable had told a lie about his patrol, I should not say that that was conclusive evidence that the bookmaker had been telling the truth and that the constable had been telling a lie about the 2s. 6d. I am always in that difficulty, and I think everybody who has tried cases had been in the same difficulty. That is the only explanation I can give. The proof that we do endeavour to emphasise our determination to prevent anything like corruption in the police force is very well exemplified in the case of the ex-Inspector who has been appealing to this Commission for redress. I dealt with that man myself. He was in receipt of a large salary, and close to his pension, and he was turned out. There are many other cases of that description.

52850. I am not suggesting to you for a moment that you do not punish persons, but I am speaking of the adequacy of the punishment. It is the system I am looking at. I am particularly concerned with the system of the inquiry. That is the point I want to get at. I want to see how far an attempt is really made to probe to the bottom these matters, and to see how far a decision is arrived at. Why I am putting these questions to you is because, looking through the Returns, it appears to me as if in many cases you come to a conclusion, by reason of the difficulties that you are placed in in ascertaining the facts, that the evidence is inconclusive, and the policeman is then punished for some minor offence?—Which is proved.

52851. Which is proved, of course, and which has arisen in consequence of a complaint, or by the discovery of it?—We give him the benefit of the doubt when we cannot remove the doubt.

52852. Of course, that would be right?—That is really what is reflected in that particular case. We gave him the benefit of the doubt, because the doubt could not be removed by other inquiry.

52853. That must depend, of course, upon whether the officer who is making the inquiry, and has to ascertain the facts, comes to a conclusion in his own mind as to which of the two is to be believed?—Yes.

52854. In all these cases where you are making inquiry whether a man has or not received a bribe, to get proof that the man was caught *in flagranti delicto* is very difficult?—Very, and the man who receives the bribe is an accomplice; I mean he is a tainted witness to begin with; he is an accessory, or he is an accomplice.

52855. One would have thought there was some way of finding out whether these things did take place. Let me make a suggestion to you. Is it not possible, if a bookmaker makes a charge of that kind, to lay a trap?—No, we do not lay traps.

52856. Do you not?—No.

52857. Do you mean in no cases?—I do not know what you call a "trap," but the police would not try to induce a man to break the law in that way.

52858. Let me be quite clear and explain about it. Suppose, for example, you are told by a bookmaker that a policeman is in the habit of receiving money from him for not reporting the bookmaker when he is committing an offence. You have to find out whether it is true. It is no use asking the policeman, because, of course, the policeman would say it was untrue. Then you would get no further?—Yes, we do.

52859. I say under those circumstances you would get no further. Suppose the bookmaker said he was in the habit of doing that, then somebody could keep observation to see whether it did take place?—That would always be done.

52860. Supposing the bookmaker said he was in the habit of giving it to him, you would say, "When do you give him money?" and he would say, "I give it to him at any time"?—That is the difficulty.

52861. Supposing that to be the case, would not some observation be kept if the bookmaker said, "I give him money once a week," or, "I will give him the money to-morrow, because that is his day"?—That is exactly what is done. Observation would be kept.

52862. Would observation be kept to ascertain whether the bookmaker did give him money?—Certainly, that would be done.

52863. That is the sort of thing I mean by asking whether it is not possible to lay a trap?—That would be done, as a matter of course, but when a bookmaker says, "On a particular date I gave a constable 2s. 6d." and the constable says, "No, you did not," we are rather in a difficulty.

52864. If it was one day it would be very difficult to find out?—This was one day. The moment they say there is habitual giving we ought to be able to find it out absolutely, and we probably would. Of course, we have dealt with a good many men for that sort of thing. As I say, in this case he said, "I gave a man 2s. 6d." The man said, "No, you did not."

52865. That is a very difficult thing to ascertain?—Absolutely impossible.

52866. That also is a case in which I should like to see the papers so as to see what actually was proved there?—Certainly.

52867. Now I will come to an authenticated complaint against six constables, as the Chairman has pointed out. That is at page 24. There was a definite statement by the complainant that the police were given so much every day. The complaint made there was that there were two men who were betting and who were standing at a certain place?—Yes.

52868. There observation was kept?—Yes.

52869. "With the result that betting was detected, and proceedings instituted . During the observation six constables were discovered to be in collusion with the bookmakers"?—In not reporting them, or in not running them in for betting.

52870. Yes. That means for a consideration?—I would not say that necessarily, but it probably might mean that.

52871. You would hardly say there was collusion, would you?—Betting might almost go on under a constable's eyes. The constable might see a street bookmaker, and he would not at once intervene because there must be certain conditions before he can intervene.

52872. You would not call that a case of a constable being in collusion?—No.

52873. There can be no mistake about this. If you look at it, there is no question about it. It is said, "Six constables were discovered to be in collusion with the bookmakers"?—Yes.

52874. Just see the punishment there. Four of them were reduced in pay 3s. a week for one year, and two of them were deprived of several day's pay, and they were all transferred at their own expense. When you discovered this state of things—the constables being in collusion with the bookmakers—there must have been some exceptional circumstances which justified those constables being kept in the force after that discovery?—As I say, it depends a good deal upon what was the outcome of the inquiry made. If they were merely apathetic it would be one thing, but if they were corrupt it would be another thing. I would like you to see the proceedings in that case before you form any opinion upon it.

52875. Why I am asking you these questions is that we may get the proceedings?—Again, if we take this statement to be correct it is merely a summary. I think you ought to see the proceedings.

52876. It is certainly a case that requires some explanation as it stands before us. It may be that the result is quite accurate, as you say, but as it stands before us, it does require explanation, does it not?—Yes.

52877. That is a case in which I think we ought to have the papers?—Yes. We have given you every complaint that has ever been put in.

52878. Of course, the point of giving us this Return was that we should see how many complaints had been made during the period, and the result of them. I am not making any complaint against the gentleman, whoever it is, who made this Return. He has endeavoured to summarise, as far as he can, into a few lines, the charge, and the result of the case?—Quite.

52879. You see it is the only material we have before us?—We have put the reference to the papers, so that you can have the papers.

52880. I have selected these cases as instances which I wanted to put to you, because it appeared to me, and I am glad you agree with me, that as they appear before us they require some explanation which we shall get from the papers?—Yes.

52881. It is unnecessary for me to go into the cases in detail, because I have selected a few cases which will be taken as instances?—Quite.

52882. In the same way Return 15 is a return giving particulars of complaints by members of the public against members of the force for demanding or accepting money or drink from, or consorting with, prostitutes or brothel keepers. This is another of that class of case in which it is most difficult to ascertain the truth?——

52883. Obviously the complaints are of the same character, to some extent, as the complaints in Return 13 in so far as the offence is somewhat difficult to prove?—Quite.

52884. I find on page 2, for example, that there is a charge which is made by an authenticated person, and it was found to be a false charge. I want to ask you about that. The hotels in the West End of London, and particularly this hotel, are visited by the police in the evening?—Yes.

52885. Would they be the same officers who would go round to visit these places?—No. The station officer would ordinarily have a constable with him, or a sergeant, for this duty, whoever he might be. There are six of them on station duty. They would take it in turns.

52886. Would it be the same inspector, or would it vary?—Of course, they would vary. The inspector would be at one time on day duty and at another time on night duty. At one time he would be on duty from 10 to 2, and at another time he would be on duty from 2 to 6, and so on, patrolling. Then the patrolling officer would take with him a sergeant for his own protection. That is the way in which all these licensed houses are visited.

52887. (*Chairman.*) I suppose an inspector can hardly avoid some conversation with the manager or other person in authority in the place?—No; I mean to say, he would be uncivil if he did.

52888. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) In these cases, dealing with the matter as it is before us, I suppose the same observations would apply. There are a number of complaints made?—I think as regards this, as it is for a period of ten years, the number is not at all large.

52889. It is nothing like so large as the number in the other Return. There are about 92 complaints, I think?—Nine a year.

52890. There are about 92 complaints during the whole period?—Yes. It is remarkably small considering the size of the Force; it is extraordinarily small.

52891. At the same time one must bear in mind that if there is any such thing going on the complaints would be few in number. The persons doing it would not be complainants. You have to bear that in mind?—The Return includes all anonymous complaints. The anonymous complaints are all put in here. I think myself it is very remarkable that there have not been more complaints. Nine complaints a year against so large a force does not represent much in the way of complaint.

52892. Comparing it with the number of complaints that are made with regard to bookmakers, it is very small?—Of course, complaints with regard to bookmakers would probably amount, I suppose, to quite one a week, or something like that.

52893. On the Returns which we have got, and dealing only, as both these Returns do, with complaints made by members of the public against members of the force itself, there are about 500 bookmakers' complaints, and about 92 of these complaints?—I wish to point out that a bookmaker who is convicted thinks nothing of sending in an anonymous complaint; it does not do any harm, but it is something more than a Parthian arrow, because it remains on record. The police, I think, last year got fines against them of £30,000.

52894. Against bookmakers?—Yes. They were fairly energetic.

52895. I suppose there is also this to be said, that amongst a certain number of the police a charge is looked upon as being serious?—And amongst members of the public, too.

52896. I do not wish to multiply the number of papers you will give us, but if you look at pages 6 and 7 you will see that the fifth case is an authenticated charge against a constable by a man and a woman, and the charge was that the constable had arrested the complainants improperly, it was said for indecent behaviour, and that he had afterwards released them on receiving 2s. from the man. There again you find this: "Inquiry was held. The evidence as to improper charges and receiving money was not considered conclusive, but as the constable was found to have improperly left his beat, making no report thereof, and as the explanation he put forward was considered unsatisfactory, his behaviour in consequence was deemed suspicious, and he was deprived of three days' pay and transferred to another division at his own expense"?—Yes, I do remember that man.

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I am glad to say he was caught afterwards, and his pension has been stopped. He went on pension, and he played the same game, he personated a police officer, then he was run in, and we stopped his pension. To the best of my recollection, we advised the Home Office to stop his pension and let him fight it out if he could.

52897. After he left the Police Force?—After he left the Police Force. It may have been quite a true case (that is the reflection I would make upon it), but at the same time we could not prove it. He got the benefit of the doubt, but he was always under suspicion, and after he left the Force he did the same thing, and this time he was caught, and we stopped his pension. I am speaking from memory, but I am confirmed in that view.

52898. That is an excellent instance, I think, of the way in which these matters are dealt with. There it was found that the evidence was not conclusive, but for the reasons given there, his behaviour was deemed suspicious?—Yes. I suppose something cropped up in that inquiry which appeared to be suspicious.

52899. What occurred to me in looking at that as a good instance was that you had the facts referred to there, and you had the persons who were making the charge before you, unless you set out with the determination that there must be corroboration by some independent witness?—No; you have to satisfy your conscience you have to be convinced that the evidence is correct. You cannot get away from that.

52900. Beyond reasonable doubt?—Beyond reasonable doubt. It depends upon the mind of the particular person dealing with it.

52901. I will tell you the difficulty I have in dealing with it. Looking at it as I do from the result of the cases, and the materials before us, it looks as if a person has to make up his mind, and once he does make it up, and he comes to the conclusion that it certainly looks very suspicious, he does not make up his mind definitely one way or the other upon the case, but he deals with the policeman, as here, upon behaviour which was found unsatisfactory?—Can he do more? If he cannot be conscientiously satisfied that the evidence is conclusive, what is he to do?

52902. I should have thought he could determine one way or the other, just as a jury would have to do?—They say, not guilty.

52903. That depends upon the case. This particular case which I am putting forward to you would seem to me to indicate to a great extent the way in which the difficulties are met. I am not finding fault with it, but I am trying to ascertain how the matters are dealt with?—I suppose some members of a jury will very often say one thing and some will say the other, and the process of exhaustion goes on, and a verdict is given one way or they disagree.

52904. There is another case of the same kind which you will find on pages 10 and 11, but they are only instances of what I am putting to you?—I can see no solution of the difficulty.

52905. I think if you will give us the papers I have asked for in the other case, it will make it unnecessary to go into this case, because the same observations will apply to both?—Yes.

52906. I think there is only one other matter I want to ask you about, and that is with regard to the suggestion you made yesterday as to some alteration with regard to calling for reports. Had you formed a conclusion before the inquiry that has taken place before us that the system of reporting might be improved upon?—Yes. I was quite dissatisfied with the system of calling for reports, because I found it did not lead to the officer on the spot coming to some sort of conclusion. I thought if he had to come to a conclusion he would have to press points upon the witnesses, and this would be more than taking statements, and he would be able to clear up doubts. When we simply get reports, all sorts of little points of difficulty arise which might well have been cleared up if the officers had been before one, because one could then put questions to them. Therefore I thought it did not take sufficiently the form of an inquiry.

52907. The difficulty that occurs to me for the moment is this. Supposing a superior officer, whoever he is, is taking a statement from a constable, and he does not agree with it, there must necessarily be danger, must there not, of the superior officer suggesting his own view of what has taken place to the constable?—The constable would have to sign the statement, and, if he signed something that he did not agree with, of course one could not very well go behind that unless he came forward and said, "I did not make that statement, I signed it under duress," or something of that kind. He would read the statement and he would sign it.

52908. We have had some evidence from a superior officer that if the report which is made by the constable does not agree with the Inspector's view, it would be sent back to the constable?—I did not know that; I thought he said the report made was not to the point, or something of that sort; I never knew that at all. I know they have often torn up reports that have been brought in badly written, and so on. What you now say has not come within my knowledge at all.

52909. (*Chairman.*) I think it was stated in the evidence of Inspector McKay?—I will take it from you, of course. I think I know what he meant. I think he meant that very often the reports brought in are torn up because they are not to the point.

52910. (*Mr. Rufus. Isaacs.*) No?—I am bound to say it is not a matter I have ever inquired into. I can only say what I think should and should not be done.

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) My impression is that if the Inspector thought there was something in it that he did not agree with, he would not accept it.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is my recollection. Certainly I remember putting the question to him. I said, "If you send it back to the constable, and you are his superior officer, and you thought the constable did not agree with it, what do you think the constable would do?" That, I think, was the substance of the question I put, but I need not trouble to search for it now.

52911. As far as you are concerned, do you approve of that?—No, not at all, certainly not.

(*Chairman.*) Look at page 158. Inspector Mckay was recalled. At question 6511 I asked him: "I understand your signing it does not necessarily mean that you agree with the report, but it is simply to identify it?—(A.) Yes, that is so." Then Mr. Rufus Isaacs asked him: "And it is important from your point of view to point out that the complaint that was made with regard to unfair treatment was with regard to Altfuldisch and not with regard to Ruppert and Mander?" Inspector McKay's answer is: "That is so. The difficulty is this, we are often found fault with in cases where we have to give evidence on these reports. Counsel very often raises objection if we tell a person what to say or ask him to make out more than one report. It is a very difficult matter, when we are dealing with reports of constables especially, to get them to keep to the point you want."

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) There is a good deal of evidence upon it, because Inspector McKay gave his evidence very frankly, and we have arrived from his evidence at what does seem to take place.

(*Chairman.*) I gathered from the evidence that a constable, not being very much used to writing things, would very often make a report and when he had made his report it would be found that he had not touched really on the material point.

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I cannot say that that is my recollection of it at all. That is one point of it. The impression upon my mind was that if the report of the constable did not agree with the view of the facts taken by the Inspector, the report was sent back.

(*Chairman.*) We must read the evidence, and we must each draw our own conclusions as to what Inspector McKay said.

(*Witness.*) I think if Inspector McKay said that he did not mean that.

52912. (*Chairman.*) The impression upon my mind is that the report was sometimes so badly written that it was useless?—Yes.

52913. And that the Inspector then treated the constables in something like the way that a schoolmaster treats a pupil?—Yes.

52914. I thought that was the suggestion?—Yes. I am sure that is what he intended to say.

52915. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I am not suggesting for a moment that Inspector McKay was not saying what he believed to be true, but the impression certainly upon my mind was that if the view of the facts presented to him disagreed with the view of the facts

which he himself had taken with regard to it, the report was sent back, or the constable was asked about it by the Sub-divisional Inspector?—I think that would be a very wrong practice indeed.

52916. The way in which I dealt with it generally was this. I asked him: "Supposing you did send a report back, what do you think the constable would do, bearing in mind that you are his superior officer, if he did not agree with it?" That, I think, brought out the suggestion?——

(*Chairman.*) At question 6562 I asked him "Would you point out in what way you thought it ought to be corrected?—(A.) I would point out what occurred, being the person present there at the time, and knowing actually what did occur. I would simply call his attention to those facts. If he agreed with them would be a matter entirely for himself. (Q.) Suppose he took the view that your recollcetion was wrong and that his was right, what would happen then?—(A.) I would not have power to order him to alter his report contrary to his recollection."

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) At question 6564 the Chairman asked him: "You would not have power to order him to alter his report, but what would happen, do you think?—(A.) Such a thing has occurred. (Q.) I suppose his recollection would in the end agree with yours if you were his superior?—(A.) Not necessarily. (Q.) Not necessarily, but most likely?—(A.) I have several officers who do not hold the same opinion as I do."

(*Mr. R. D. Muir.*) Will you kindly look at question 6559?

(*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) "Supposing Inspector Remfry had stated in this report, for example, that Mr. Altfuldisch had behaved quite quietly, entered the station quietly, and gave no trouble, and that disagreed entirely with your view, what would happen then?—(A.) I would not take it like that. I would certainly have some comment to make upon it." That entirely justifies my recollection with regard to it.

52917. He said if he did not agree with the facts he would not take it like that?—He would be quite right in making comment upon it. Of course, he would be quite wrong in not taking a constable's report.

52918. He said: "I would not take it like that." This is the passage which impressed me. It is at question 6560. "You would send the report back to him. Would you see him about it?—(A.) I would see him, certainly. (Q.) Would you point out that you did not agree with him?—(A.) I would." That bears out what I was saying. "Would you point out in what way you thought it ought to be corrected?—(A.) I would point out what occurred, being the person present there at the time, and knowing actually what did occur."

53919. (*Chairman.*) Look at the answer he gave me at question 6552. "I should have thought," I said, "that in your covering report you would have referred to the fact. Supposing a constable in the report makes a statement of fact which to your knowledge or in your opinion may be inaccurate, do you not make any report on that in your covering report?—(A.) I would get him"—(that is, the constable)—"to alter it. I would not take it from him if I knew it was wrong." That is the thing that gave rise to the discussion. What do you say to that?—I think that is quite wrong.

52920. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) That is why I wanted to put it to you. It seems to show that that system did prevail to some extent, but how far, of course, we do not know?—I was not aware of it.

52921. Apparently the reports are sent by the constables and are then sent in to the superior officer who countersigns them?—Yes.

52922. What is the point of countersigning them?—Everything has to go through the Superintendent. We never receive any reports or letters or any communication direct from a constable. It always has to come through a sort of official channel.

52923. What I suggest to you is that by this system if the superior officer does point out to a constable that he is wrong, and the constable's recollection is not in accordance with the superior officer's view, it is not very likely that the constable will stand out against his superior officer?—No, it is not.

52924. That would really lead to the constable adopting the superior officer's views of the facts, and of the report being a report of what the superior officer thought had occurred, and not of what the constable thought had occurred?—It is open to that criticism, certainly.

52925. What I wanted to see was how that could be prevented. That is why I draw attention to it. I understand that you disapprove of that course being taken?—Quite.

52926. I want to see how the course which you suggest would meet that difficulty which was present to my mind when you were making that suggestion yesterday. If a superior officer were to take a statement direct from the witness it would get over the difficulty which you have pointed out, of the constable very often not knowing how to write what he wants to say, and to make it in clear language?—Of course, if he signed the statement he would be practically responsible for it.

52927. No doubt, and so he would if he sent in a report. There is nothing to indicate to you when you receive the report that there has been some alteration made in it by the police constable in consequence of the superior officer's comment?—Nothing.

52928. That is the difficulty. You are not really getting the recollection of the constable at all?—It is much the same difficulty that you have in all cases, because, as I understand, witnesses are taken to a solicitor, who takes a statement from them, talks to them about it, and so on, and what you get is not the statement of the witness first hand at all when he comes into court; he has been interviewed by a solicitor. There is no getting over that.

52929. That does not seem to me quite the same thing?—It is in a sense. You do not get the statement first hand if a witness is interviewed by anybody before he comes into court.

52930. The statement you get from a witness is a statement of what the witness will say when he is called in the witness box, but what I am asking you about is something which seems to me different from that. It is a report which a constable makes upon which you act?—Yes.

52931. And it is the only material upon which, as I understand, you can act?—Quite.

52932. Therefore it is essential that you should have, as far as possible, the direct recollection of the constable?—Yes. Now, the difficulty is to adopt steps which will secure that.

52933. You see also, as it appeared to us, and as we know from some of the reports which were presented to us, constables, or some of them, when making out their reports, compare them together?—We try to guard against that.

52934. That is equally difficult, too?—That is equally difficult. You have always the same difficulty whenever you have a number of witnesses thrown together.

52935. What I wanted to see is how far the suggestion you made of the superior officer taking a statement direct from the constable would in any way affect these two points which have occurred to us during the course of this inquiry?—The way in which I put it is this: The Inspector who is concerned with the case ought not to hold that inquiry. An officer who is not concerned with the case might be considered to be fairly impartial.

52936. I am not committing myself to anything, I am only dealing with is as it occurs to me arising on the questions I have put to you; but do you see any objection to this in practice; would there be any difficulty in the police constables making their repor? and sending them direct to your office without their having to go before either the Sub-divisional Inspector or Superintendent?—Of course, the Superintendent ought to know everything that is going on in his division. I think that would be showing a great want of confidence in the Superintendent.

52937. Supposing it were sent to the Superintendent, would there be any reason why it should go before the Sub-divisional Inspector?—Not the slightest, but the interests of discipline must not be lost sight of.

52938. I will tell you why I put the question to you. It has occurred to me again and again in looking at the reports which have been presented to us that they are always countersigned, I think, by the Sub-divisional Inspector and by the Superintendent?—Quite.

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52939. I do not understand what the necessity for that is?—The Sub-divisional Inspector has to know what is going on in his little area. The Sub-divisional Inspector at an out-station is responsible for everything that goes on in his area, and he countersigns the report to show that he is cognisant of the contents.

52940. Let me point out a difficulty, as it appears to me, in that system. Suppose some complaint is made by a person of what has taken place in the charge-room against the Sub-divisional Inspector, and the constables who were present were called upon to make their reports, those reports to their knowledge must go before the Sub-divisional Inspector. How can you expect them to make a report which would prejudicially affect the Sub-divisional Inspector with his superiors?—In fact, that would be an exceptional case where a Sub-divisional Inspector was concerned, and in that case the constables' reports might very well go direct to the Superintendent.

52941. And they ought to?—Yes, certainly. There would be no objection to that at all. But in the ordinary way of business it is desirable that the Sub-divisional Inspector should know what is going on in his area.

52942. That would be an objection to this method of superior officers taking the reports direct from the constables?—Not necessarily, because you could send a man from another station to do it.

52943. Suppose, for example, you had some department which dealt particularly with all complaints. Then the officer who would go to receive such statements would be an officer whose business it was to take them, and to have nothing whatever to do with the particular division or station in respect of which the complaint was made. Do you think that would lead to a more satisfactory state of things?—I think it might. It might do good. It is very difficult to express an opinion upon a system of reconstruction like that, but I should think it might be advantageous. Of course, in holding an inquiry, local knowledge is very often of importance, and the man on the spot has the local knowledge, and of course, if you bring a man in from anywhere else he has not got the local knowledge, but it may be that the advantage gained might more than balance the disadvantage.

52944. The most important element is to get a statement to you, which is the statement upon which you have to act, directly without the intervention of any other person who may be interested?—Yes.

52945. That is the point of it?—But if a charge were made against a Sub-divisional Inspector he would not hold the inquiry, that is quite certain.

52946. No, but nevertheless, if a complaint is made which affects or which may affect the Sub-divisional Inspector, under your present system the reports are called for from police constables, those reports do come before the Sub-divisional Inspector, and he has to examine them?—Yes, unless the Superintendent or Chief Inspector went out and held the inquiry.

52947. But he does not hold the inquiry until he has had the reports?—He might quite well. I think in many cases statements are taken.

52948. When a Superintendent is directed to hold an inquiry?—We send all the papers to him. He is directed to make an inquiry. He is empowered to delegate it, but he ought himself to make it; he either delegates it or makes it himself, and exercises his judgment. If the Sub-divisional Inspector were affected by the complaint, of course, he would be quite wrong if he allowed the Sub-divisional Inspector to have any part in the inquiry at all.

52949. I was not thinking of those cases. I was dealing with the cases in which written reports are sent in as to which I feel there is very great difficulty in providing some system which would obviate the difficulties that occur to us?—Reports are not so much taken now as they used to be. More inquiries are held; that is to say, statements are taken.

52950. Suppose, for instance, a question is asked in the House of Commons, the result of that is the Home Secretary calls for reports from you?—Yes, he would refer the question to me. They do not generally direct me to make an inquiry. They generally refer the papers to me.

52951. In order to get your assistance so as to get information from you upon which the answer can be given?—Quite.

52952. Then you call for reports, judging from what we have before us?—I think in many cases we would direct the superintendent to hold an inquiry if there was a serious issue involved, but if it was a question of merely collecting information we would say, "Report from division."

52953. Take, for instance, the Gerothwohl case. There questions were asked, the matter was referred to you, and you called for reports?—Yes, but we did more than that. We also had the officers up.

52954. I know reports were made by the constables, which, as we know, went before the Sub-divisional Inspector, and had to be countersigned by him?—Of course ,there was a charge against them of perjury and conspiracy, and in an ordinary way you would always hear what they had to say, but, independently of that, they were separately interrogated by the Assistant Commissioner, who had them up in his room.

52955. That was after you had the reports?—Yes.

52956. Those reports that were called for in that case would go before the Sub-divisional Inspector under the present system?—Yes.

52957. My difficulty is to see how the course suggested by you would obviate the difficulties that occur to us?—By precautions being taken that the officer who held the inquiry was in no way affected by the result. That is the only way I can see.

52958. That might be met in the same way by the reports being sent direct to the Superintendent or to a person unaffected?—Yes.

52959. (*Chairman.*) I have only one or two questions to ask you which have been mainly suggested by the questions of my honourable and learned friend. The Returns upon which he has been examining are Returns of cases in which the complaints have been made by members of the public?—Yes.

52960. I might just call your attention to that in order that it may be made clear upon our notes. You not only deal with cases of alleged misconduct against constables where the complainant is a member of the public, but you also deal with complaints which are preferred by superior officers?—Yes.

52961. And in Returns 14 and 16 which you have sent in there is similar information given to us as the result of the complaints which have been made during the period covered by the Returns by superior officers. Am I right in thinking that the kind of jurisdiction that you exercise in these matters is a disciplinary jurisdiction?—Yes, it is.

52962. Is that how you would describe it in general?—Yes.

52963. I am asking you because it occurs to me that possibly you might say that the same principles of punishment do not apply to the case of a superior officer who is dealing with members of an ordinary force as those which apply to the case of an ordinary force according to the law of the land?—I quite agree.

52964. Do you suggest that that is the case?—That is so.

52965. Do you regard yourself rather as a superior officer of an army or the superintendent of a vast organisation of men carrying on civil business?—Yes.

52966. What strikes me is this: The misconduct which is alleged, it does not matter whether it is alleged by a superior officer or by a member of the public, against a constable may come into two categories—it may be misconduct which involves a breach of the law of the land, or it may be misconduct which involves simply a breach of the constable's duty which arises in consequence of the particular position of the accused as a police constable?—Quite so.

52967. I am not quite clear how you deal with the first class of misconduct. We have had cases in which the complaint has been that the constable had assaulted a prisoner improperly, or had assaulted somebody else. When a complaint reaches you, supposing a member of the public writes to you, do you ever set the law in motion yourself. Do you ever yourself apply for a summons against a constable at a police-court?—I think I can remember three cases which will illustrate my practice. In one case a constable brought a charge against a working man, I believe, which the Magistrate who tried the case thought was altogether false, and he represented to the Commissioner that he thought this was a false charge. An inquiry was held, and, as a result, we

applied for process for perjury against that constable. The constable was tried and convicted by a jury, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. That is one of the cases which this Commission has been urged to take up. That was Rolls' case. Here the constable invented the circumstances, according to our inquiry. The next case was one in which the Magistrate, Mr. Hopkins, commented on the evidence of two constables, and held that they had given exaggerated, and therefore, to that extent, false evidence. We made an inquiry in that case, and we came to the conclusion that it would be of no use applying for process for perjury, because it would never go through, but we were quite satisfied they had given exaggerated evidence, and they were both turned out of the force. The third case that I would mention is this: A man was charged with having put out the lights of lamps about 5 o'clock in the morning, or at some time like that. The evidence was that two constables had seen this man and his brother, and they saw one of them go up a lamp-post and put out the light. They ran round a corner, and the constable followed as fast as he could, and he found two men; he was quite certain they were the same two men, and one of them was charged—the taller or the shorter one—and the case was dismissed in court because the Magistrate was not satisfied. Looking through the reports, we saw it said somewhere that a milkman was at the other end of the square, so we thought, as we had a letter from this accused person saying he certainly had not done it, that the milkman might throw some light on the question, and the Superintendent was directed to interview this witness. He went and got hold of the milkman, who said, "My boy tells me that your constables arrested the two wrong men; those two went up an alley, and these other two who came along were not in any way responsible." We at once wrote to the aggrieved person and told him, "These people quite support your view, but we are perfectly satisfied that these constables acted in good faith; there is no doubt whatever about it, and as we consider you have been aggrieved we apologise to you for it," and ultimately, I may say, we paid all their expenses. That rather indicates the sort of lines upon which we deal with those sort of cases. There are three different stages—a case in which a constable has invented the circumstances, a case in which he has embroidered his evidence, or exaggerated it, and a case in which he had given wrong evidence not knowing he was giving wrong evidence.

52968. That leads me to ask you this. In your dealing with those cases you have no power to give any redress?—If any member of the public is aggrieved we pay them compensation very often; it is paid out of the Police Fund. I am thinking now, for instance, of the case of an old lady who was walking along when a policeman was chasing a burglar, and the burglar knocked her over, and smashed her spectacles. We are going to pay for them. We do give redress when we can.

52969. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) She is to get a new pair of spectacles?—Certainly. I think it quite a legitimate charge on the Police Fund.

52970. (*Chairman.*) No action can be brought against you as Chief Commissioner or against the Police Force as a whole because one particular constable has misconducted himself?—I think not, and I hope not.

52971. We start with that. In all the cases do you advise the Home Secretary to give redress out of the Police Fund? We have not had that explained to us. On what principle do you advise the Home Office?—The view I take of it is this. The law contemplates that the Police Fund shall be liable for damage that is done under, for instance, the Riot (Damages) Act. There is a case in point. They say, "Your police precautions were not sufficient, somebody's shop was damaged, and you are liable." We apply that principle very liberally. For instance, if a constable is taking a prisoner along and a shop window is broken we pay for that, although it is not the fault of the constable. You quite understand I cannot spend a penny without sanction. All I can do is to make a recommendation to my responsible chief.

52972. So much for redress. Now with regard to punishment. The punishment that you can inflict is somewhat limited, is it not. You cannot send a man to prison?—No, but what is worse than that we can turn him out of the Force.

52973. You can reduce his pay, or transfer him from one division to another, which will involve him in expense, or you can dismiss him from the Force?—Yes, perhaps when he is within a year or a month of his pension. Our powers of punishment are very, very great.

52974. Upon what general principle do you apportion punishment? Do you feel yourself at all to be at liberty to take into account not only all the circumstances of the case, but the general character of the constable in question?—The view I take is that the only punishment we can inflict is pecuniary punishment. The view I take is that you should not run the risk of forcing a constable to resort to illicit means of supplementing his income. You must leave him enough to live on; you cannot punish him below that.

52975. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You mean with regard to a reduction of pay?—Yes. It is the only ultimate punishment we can inflict.

52976. (*Chairman.*) As far as I can see, the real punishments are either a reduction of pay or dismissal from the force?—Practically, or of course, transfer, which comes to the same thing. It is a pecuniary mulct in some form.

52977. In deciding what to do in each case you think yourself entitled, I presume, to take into account the character of the constable?—Yes.

52978. Supposing, for instance, there is a grave case proved absolutely against a man, but he has for years been a valuable member of the force, and is likely to be still a valuable member of the force, you would take that kind of fact into consideration in the terms of the punishment?—Yes. I had a case quite recently in which a constable borrowed money from a publican, and it looked very black indeed, but the publican was not anywhere within his district at all, and it turned out that the publican was an old constable, they were great friends, and this constable borrowed money from him as one friend would from another. I had to take that view. He was a constable of very good character; he wanted money for a very good purpose—to spend on the education of his children, and he borrowed it from an old friend who had a public-house in a district at some distance. I did not deal with him as a man who had borrowed money from a publican.

52979. On the whole, your way of dealing with cases is not quite that of a Court of Justice. There is something more paternal about it?—Yes, I hope so. I know the temptations constables are exposed to, and I know the stress under which they work.

52980. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) At all events, you know the nature of the charge. You have also to bear in mind the danger to the public of having charges preferred by a policeman with regard to which, *primâ facie*, one would presume that the police are right?—I have said that in any case where moral turpitude is connoted we dismiss the man; there are no half measures there at all.

52981. In a case of that kind, whatever the good service that may have been done by the constable, and however valuable the officer may be, you would not keep him?—No, not if he was within a day of his pension; he would be turned out.

52982. (*Chairman.*) There is one question that I should like to ask you, although it is rather going back, and that is about the proceedings in the charge room. It has been suggested to us that there might be an improvement in the present system if the prisoner, when leaving the police station, were allowed to ask for a copy of the entry in the charge sheet?—Do you think it would be any advantage?

52983. I am asking your opinion upon it. That has been suggested to us?—I think the magistrates told you that they do not trouble about the police charge at all; they only go on the facts.

52984. What the magistrates told us was that the entry in the charge sheet was in no sense a proceeding in the court, but that it was information acquired for police purposes, and that it was made under statute, but that when the case came into court they were entitled to listen to any charge which the constable might make upon oath, and produce some evidence of?—Quite so.

52985. Do you think if a man asked for a copy of the charge in the charge sheet he ought to be allowed to have it?—When a man tenders his name at a police station it is accepted without any scrutiny. He might give somebody else's name—and they do occasionally—and I think it would be rather unpleasant for that other man

Sir E. R. Henry. 1 Aug. 1907.

if there was an authentic copy of the charge made against him in black and white of having been drunk and disorderly when he was never drunk and disorderly in his life.

52986. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) But that would not be so objectionable as seeing his name in the daily papers the next day?—No, but still this might be used years afterwards, and he would not know it was being used.

52987. (*Chairman.*) I do not think the suggestion involves giving all the particulars that are entered in the charge sheet. I think the point of the suggestion is this, that the prisoner, on leaving the station, ought to receive exact information as to what charge he has got to meet. I suppose the suggestion was made because, in one or two cases, we have found that ultimately the charge which is dealt with at the police court is not the charge in the charge sheet at all?—No.

52988. Do you see any objection to a compliance with such a request?—No, it only means a little more writing. I think we should have to be careful about the names, because, as I say, it would be very embarrassing for a man perhaps to have years afterwards this extract produced in which his name would appear as having been charged with being drunk and disorderly, or with some offence.

52989. You mean there is a possibility of the privilege being abused? Yes. It is a matter that requires a good deal of consideration.

52990. Then I take it you are not prepared to give an unqualified answer to that suggestion?—No. It is a sort of thing that I should like to think over.

52991. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) I suppose there would be no necessity to give his name?—No.

52992. I quite appreciate the danger that there might be in giving it which you suggest, but the system might be adopted of not giving the name at all.

(*Chairman.*) A copy might be given to the prisoner after he had been bailed, if he asks for it.

52993. (*Mr. Rufus Isaacs.*) You could connect him by number, could you not?—Yes.

52994. You could give a number without giving the name?—That seems to me unobjectionable, so long as you leave out the name.

52995. (*Chairman.*) I apprehend that the Inspector, if he were asked by a prisoner: "What is the exact charge?" would have to read the entry to him, would he not?—Yes. So far as I know, he always reads the entry—"The charge against you is that you did at such and such a time, on such and such a date," and so on.

52996. But that is done at a time when the prisoner may be supposed to be somewhat excited. The point of the thing is that when he has been in the cell, and ultimately is bailed out, and is leaving the station, he might say, "Tell me exactly what I am charged with"?—And the Inspector would be very wrong if he did not do so.

52997. You say now you think he would tell him?—Certainly, I am sure he would tell him.

52998. You used a phrase: "The Home Office refers the papers to me." I do not think we have had that defined yet. What do you mean?—They very often send me over their file with "Commissioner for observations," or some entry of that sort. I do not get a letter asking me to make inquiries. I do not remember getting one. It is not the rule at all. I would not like to be too precise.

52999. As I understand, the usual communication is, "We enclose you papers in regard to such-and-such a case, and we shall be glad if you will make any observations"?—Yes—"Commissioner will favour with observations." Then I look into it.

53000. That is what you mean by the phrase "The Home Office refers the papers to me"?—Yes.

53001. (*Chairman.*) We are very much obliged to you, Sir Edward, for your attendance and for your evidence?—Thank you.

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I.—DOCUMENTS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

GEROTHWOHL AND LAVALETTE'S CASE.

Produced as and Sworn to be a correct Copy of
Note-book at Police Court by the Clerk, Mr. C. H. Denyer.
John Leslie.
23rd July 1906.

COPY of the NOTES OF EVIDENCE in the case of MORRIS GEROTHWOHL, HENRI LAVALETTE and CHARLES TIMMINGS, heard at Marlborough Street Police Court on the 9th day of April, 1906, before G. L. DENMAN, Esq., one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis then and there sitting.

P.C. 43 C.R., on his oath, saith as follows:—

At 12.10 a.m. on the 8th of April I saw the three prisoners in Piccadilly, all drunk and shouting. I spoke to them in Piccadilly. They went on doing the same. At the station they made no reply to the charge. The doctor was afterwards called at 2.30 a.m. to see Gerothwohl and Lavalette, who were not then drunk.

Cross-examined: There was a good deal of noise about. These three were arm in arm with others. I first took Timmings, and then Lavalette. Timmings had not fallen down. I heard no protest against Timmings being taken into custody.

I am not sure I took Lavalette into custody in Piccadilly. They were not arrested in Vine Street.

I did not hear they asked for a second doctor to be sent for.

I swear they were all drunk.

P.C. 6 C.R., on his oath, saith as follows:—

At 12.10 a.m. on the 8th of April I took Gerothwohl. He was drunk. They were all three with many others. The three were arm in arm with two others, five in a row.

Cross-examined: I did not see Timmings fall

Gerothwohl was second from the kerb. I told him I arrested him as being drunk and disorderly, and he walked under arrest.

His stick was broken in the police station. He refused to give it up. He lifted it as if to strike. It was broken in taking it from him. They made no reply when charged.

Remanded to the 11th April.

Produced as and Sworn to be a correct Copy of
Note-book at Police Court by the Clerk, Mr. Witherington.
John Leslie,
23rd July 1906.

COPY of the NOTES OF EVIDENCE in the case of MORRIS GEROTHWOHL, HENRI LAVALETTE and CHARLES TIMMINGS, heard at Marlborough Street Police Court on the 11th day of April, 1906, before G. L. DENMAN, Esq., one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis then and there sitting.

Walter Berry, Inspector C, on his oath, saith as follows:—

I was in charge of Vine Street Police Station at 12.15 a.m. on the 8th of April, when prisoners were bought in. The constables said they were arm-in-arm in Piccadilly, and they were arrested. Gerothwohl said: "I was on the way to the station when the constable arrested us. I was going to give my card in to speak about Timmings' arrest.

Lavalette said: "That is so."

The constables said they arrested them in Piccadilly. In my opinion all were drunk. When I read over the charge none of them denied it. They were taken to the cells at 12.45. Gerothwohl and Lavalette asked for Dr. Steward to be sent for. He was telegraphed for, but refused to attend. I told defendants that, and offered Dr. Mitchell. They consented, and he came and examined them at 2.30. Directly after Dr. Mitchell saw them they were bailed.

Cross-examined: They were brought in at 12.15, and at once protested about being there with great warmth. They said they were coming to speak about Timmings being badly treated. They didn't say they were arrested close to the station. Both constables said they were arrested in Piccadilly.

Gerothwohl gave me his card when arrested. I say they were drunk. I say so by their behaviour. They smelt of drink. I went near them when they were bought in. There was a great commotion. I smelt their breath directly they were put in the dock. I was then standing by the dock. I can't say what liquor the smell was of. They remained in the cells till Dr. Mitchell saw them. They didn't ask to see two gentlemen, but only Dr. Steward.

The request was conveyed to me, and I sent a police message. On getting the reply I told defendants Dr. Mitchell was at the station. They consented to see him. I saw them leave after the examination. They were not drunk then. I won't say they were sober. When brought in they couldn't walk straight. They talked thickly. I didn't notice how Lavalette pronounced the letter "a."

Alexander Mitchell, M.D., on his oath, saith as follows:—

I am Divisional Surgeon, C Division. I examined Gerothwohl at 2.30 a.m. on the 8th instant at Vine Street. His pupils were abnormally dilated and inactive to light. The whites of his eyes were congested. His lips looked parched. Breath smelt of drink. He appeared to have had whisky. He was not drunk then, but was recovering from the effects of drink. I examined Lavalette at about 2.45 a.m. on same day. His condition was similar to Gerothwohl's. He was sober, but recovering from the effects of drink.

Cross-examined: I asked Gerothwohl what liquor he had had. He said he had one beer and one whisky. I don't remember his saying he had it at dinner. I don't remember his saying he had a brandy and soda about 11 p.m.

One whisky and one beer would not account for his condition as I saw him. At 2.30 a.m. Gerothwohl's breath smelt of whisky. One glass of whisky would not have accounted for that smell. The parching of the lips would not be accounted for by their having been annoyed and indignant and excited two hours before. Their condition could only be accounted for by excessive drinking.

Thomas Divers, P.C. 427 C, on his oath, saith as follows:—

Soon after 12 on Sunday morning I was in Sackville Street. Owing to shouts I went to Piccadilly, where P.C. 43 C handed me over Timmings. At the station he was charged with the others.

Cross-examined for Gerothwohl and Lavalette: I saw nothing of the affair. Except that I took Timmings. The other two followed close. There was a great row as the other two were violent. I can't say what remark Gerothwohl and Lavalette made at the station.

Re-examined: Timmings did not dispute being drunk.

DEFENCE.

Morris A. Gerothwohl, on his oath, saith as follows:—

I live at 8, Alma Terrace, W. I am a resident at Trinity College, Dublin. I am a lecturer in French there. I am a member of the Royal Society of Literature. I am Examiner in French to the Welsh Education Board. I am staying with Lavalette. On the evening of the 7th I dined at the Café Monico. My bill is produced. We had a glass of lager each. That is all we had at dinner. After it we went to a café in Soho, where they roast coffee. We had a coffee and lemonade, and went and looked at Soho Market. On our return we met Mr. Sherrington about 10.45 p.m. at the end of Regent Street. We all went to the Trocadero, where we each had whisky and soda. Mr. Sherrington and I had a conversation about Trinity College and compulsory Greek. Mr. Lavalette discussed the question of a commercial university. We went down Piccadilly. Then to St. James's Church. Mr. Sherrington had left us then. We got to St. James's Church a little after 12. There was a good deal of rowdyism. Some young men were forming a circle arm-in-arm. The police moved them on. They were shouting. I was not arm-in-arm with Mr. Lavalette. Mr. Timmings was in front of us. I saw 43 C push Timmings forward and force him against a cab-wheel. I followed P.C. 43 with Lavalette, intending to give our card to the Inspector at the station. Just before reaching Vine Street Police Station door we saw some police. As I put my foot on the step I was caught from behind and pushed in by 43 C, who shoved me about until I found myself in the dock. I was excited and furious, and offered my card. I was charged with being drunk and disorderly. I challenge the Inspector's decision that I was drunk. I had my stick in my hand. I saw 43 C drag it from my hand and smash it over his knee. After that I was put in the cells. I asked for paper to write on, but didn't get it. I asked for Dr. Steward and Dr. Graves to be sent for. Dr. Mitchell examined me and made me walk. I wasn't by any means under liquor. The glass of beer and whisky was all the liquor I had.

Henri Lavalette, on his oath, saith as follows:—

I live at 8, Alma Terrace. Last witness is staying with me. I am a journalist. I was out at dinner that evening. I had one glass of lager beer. The drink bill is produced. We then went to a little café and had some coffee and lemonade, and we went to Soho French quarter and listened to a temperance lecturer. After that we met Mr. Sherrington, whom I introduced to last witness. We went to the Trocadero and all three had a glass of whisky and water, remaining about three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Sherrington then left us. At St. James's Church there was much rowdyism. I saw 43 C.R. pushing Timmings. We thought it unjust. He fell against a cab-wheel. Last witness said he would give evidence for him. We went to the station, at the door of which I was violently seized by a constable and violently thrown against other constables, and finally found myself in the dock. We sent in our cards to the Inspector. I agree with Dr. Gerothwohl. I was examined by Dr. Mitchell. All the liquor I had was the glass of beer and the whisky I have mentioned. After leaving the station we went to Dr. Davis, who examined us, as did Dr. Walker.

Mr. Sherrington, B.L., on his oath, saith as folllows:

I live at 10, New Court, Lincoln's Inn. I have met Lavalette on several occasions. On the 7th inst. I met him and Gerothwohl about 10.45 p.m. at the corner of Regent Street. I talked to them 10 or 15 minutes. We went to the Trocadero. There we had a discussion about compulsory Greek. I asked was Kotobos still published. Mr. Lavalette suggested we should have a whisky together.

We went to the Trocadero and had some whisky, and had some more talk about universities. When I left them they did not seem to have the slightest trace of excessive drinking.

Gerothwohl and Lavalette discharged; Timmings fined 10s.

Copy Transcript of Shorthand Notes of the proceedings at Marlborough Street Police Court, 11th April, 1906, in Rex *v.* Gerothwohl and Lavalette and Timmings, before G. L. Denman, Esq. (Metropolitan Police Magistrate).

(From the shorthand notes of Cherer, Bennett and Davis, 8, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.)

Inspector Walter Berry (C Division), sworn.

(*Witness.*) I was in charge of Vine Street Police Station at a quarter past 12 on Sunday morning. The three prisoners were brought in by two police constables—6 CR and 43 CR. The constables saw them in Piccadilly arm-in-arm, shouting and pushing people off the footway. They refused to desist, and were brought to the station. Prosoner No. 1 (Dr. Gerothwohl) said he and his friend were on their way to the station to give in their cards, when the constables arrested them. The first man (Dr. Gerothwohl) was the spokesman, and gave the card; the other one (Mr. Lavalette) corroborated all he said.

(*Clerk.*) Dr. Gerothwohl said he was on his way to the station?—Yes, to speak about the other person being arrested, Timmings.

Mr. Lavalette concurred in that?—Yes, he said "Yes" and "No" to whatever the other man said.

Where were they arrested?—I questioned the two constables on that point, and they assured me they had arrested them in Piccadilly; so I took the charge.

Of being drunk and disorderly?—Yes.

What was your opinion as to their condition?—In my opinion they were all drunk, or I should not have taken the charge.

You read the charge over?—Yes, and neither of them denied the charge whatever.

They were taken to the cells?—Yes, they were taken to the cells, and at a quarter to one they asked for a Dr. Stewart, of Redcliffe Gardens, South Kensington.

Dr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette asked that?—Yes.

Did you send for Dr. Stewart?—A telegram was sent to him through the police of that locality, and a reply was received at a quarter to two to say that he refused to attend. I went and told the first two prisoners (Dr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette) about the doctor refusing to attend. I told them they could see the divisional surgeon. They said they would, and they were seen by him then.

They accepted him?—Yes.

He came and saw them?—Yes. I think the reply telegram came at a quarter past two.

They were bailed out?—Yes, immediately Dr. Mitchell had seen them, but not by me; it was by another officer, who had taken over the station at that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. G. A. Scott.

Was it at a quarter past twelve these people came in?—Yes, they were brought in at that time.

The three of them?—Yes.

And did Nos. 1 and 2, as you call them, protest?—The names are rather peculiar, that is why I called them Nos. 1 and 2.

Did Dr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette at once protest against being brought in?—Immediately they were put in the dock, yes.

And protested with considerable warmth?—Yes, very considerable indeed.

Did they say that they had come to the police-station because they thought the third man had been rather roughly handled?—They did not mention those words about the third man, but they said they were coming. The first man said he was coming, and the other said, "Yes, we were."

What for?—To speak about the third. They did not mention him by name; it appeared afterwards they did not know him.

They did at first state that they were voluntarily coming to give evidence about the treatment of the third?—They said they were coming to the station about the third man being arrested.

Did they then say that just as they approached the police-station they were set upon and brought in under arrest?—They did not say that.

Did you ask the constable who brought them in whether that was so?—Yes.

The constable said it was not so?—He said they were arrested in Piccadilly. It is only a short distance away.

Which constable said he arrested them in Piccadilly?—They both said it at the same time—No. 6 and No. 43.

Both No. 6 and No. 43 said that?—Yes.

Did they say anything else about the circumstances under which they arrested them?—Only that they were arm in arm in Piccadilly, shouting and pushing people off the footway, and were drunk.

Did they give you their cards when they made this protest?—The prisoner No. 1 did.

Was it after he made the protest that the charge was read out that they were drunk?—Yes.

Do you say that they were drunk?—I do.

Because they were excited?—Not only that.

For what other reason?—By their wild behaviour, and they smelt of drink.

Do you say they smelt of drink?—Yes.

What makes you say that?—Because I smelt it myself.

Did you examine them to see if they were drunk?—Physically?

Yes. Did you go near, so as to smell their breath?—Yes.

You did not tell us that?—No, I did not, but it is a fact.

When did you do it?—I was standing in the charge-room by the dock, when they were brought in. There was such a commotion I went out to see what it was.

Such a commotion just outside?—Yes.

Do you know that was where these gentlemen were arrested?—I do not.

Would that account for the commotion?—No, it was further away. I heard it in Piccadilly, down the passage opposite.

I thought you said there was such a commotion at the door?—No; outside, I said.

I suggest if the arrest took place there it might account for the commotion?—It may have been part of it. I was inside the station.

When do you say you first smelt the breath of the prisoners?—Immediately they were put in the dock. I was standing there at the time.

Where were you sitting when they were in the dock?—At the desk, about two or three yards away, just against the charge-room.

Do you suggest that sitting at the table you smelt their breath three yards away?—I did not suggest that.

You smelt it before?—I was standing by the dock when they were brought in; that is when I smelt the breath.

Did you smell the breath of all three or only one, or which?—All three of them. I had a good look at them.

Did their breath give indication of beer or spirits, or what?—I could not tell; it was alcoholic liquor of some sort.

Was it spirits?—I could not say; I am not an expert in that line, not to distinguish between the two.

They were charged with being drunk and disorderly, then?—Yes.

Was it because of the smell that you committed them? There was a contradiction; the police said one thing, these gentlemen said the other. Because you thought you smelt their breath did you put them into the cell?—No, on account of the usual cause; after being charged they were placed in the cells.

There was a contradiction, and these gentlemen were offering their cards and saying they were coming to the station for that purpose?—One offered his card, No. 1. I took it and copied the name on the charge sheet.

How long did you remain on duty after they were put in the cell?—Till half-past 2, till they were seen by Dr. Mitchell.

After they had been in the cell they asked you to send for two gentlemen?—No.

Did not they ask that a Dr. Stewart should be asked to come?—They did ask, but not me; a message was sent to me.

A message was sent to you?—Yes.

Asking for you to send for two gentlemen?—No.

Only one gentleman?—Yes, Dr. Stewart.

The messenger only reported a request to send for one person?—Yes.

You did send for Dr. Stewart?—A telegram was sent through the police of that locality.

Did you read the telegram in reply?—Yes, it was recorded in our books at the time.

Have you it here?—No.

Did Dr. Stewart give any excuse for not being able to attend; did he say he was unwell?—We did not get that information, it came through the police at that district; we did not get the message direct.

Was it merely intimated that Dr. Stewart could not attend?—That is so.

What is the next thing that happened?—I went and told them that Dr. Stewart had declined to attend. I said, "You can see our Divisional Surgeon if you like."

Did you suggest your Divisional Surgeon coming?—He was at the station; I suggested they could have him if they liked; I gave them the opportunity.

Were you present when the Divisional Surgeon saw them?—No, not when he actually examined them; I was just going out on patrol.

The Divisional Surgeon is Dr. Mitchell?—Yes.

He is here to-day, I suppose?—Yes.

Were you present when they left after the examination?—I saw them leave.

Were they then drunk?—No.

Perfectly sober?—I would not say perfectly sober, but they were not drunk.

Had they any indication of drink on them when they left?—No, I could not say they had.

Did their breath smell?—I could not say, I did not get close enough to them.

You did not notice any indication of drink when they left?—I did not notice it; I did not get close enough to them; I saw them leave the station, I did not bail them out.

(*Magistrate.*) The Inspector's duty is not to discharge them on bail until he is satisfied that they are all right.

(*Mr. Scott.*) What condition of drunkenness do you say these gentlemen were in when they first came in; were they able to walk straight?—Not properly so.

Did they talk thick?—Somewhat.

Did you know they were foreigners?—Yes, I assumed so by the names. The first man said he was an Englishman, and the other said he was a Belgian.

You know the second gentleman's name is Lavalette?—Yes, I put the name on the charge-sheet.

The second letter in his name is "a"?—Yes.

When he was asked to spell his name did he say it was "Lr"?—Not to my knowledge.

That is the way he would pronounce the letter "a." Did he say "Lr"?—I did not notice it.

What did you suggest about their speech being thick?—Merely that it was thick.

Do you mean thick to the extent of not being able to pronounce their words?—Not altogether, partly so.

You say they could not walk straight, their speech was thick, they could not pronounce their words, and their breath smelt. What other symptoms?—No others except their violent behaviour.

Dr. Alexander Mitchell, sworn.

(*Witness.*) I am a Doctor of Medicine and Divisional Surgeon at Vine Street Police Station. I examined Maurice Gerothwohl at 2.30 on the morning of the 8th instant.

(*Clerk.*) At Vine Street Police Station?—Yes. I found his pupils abnormally dilated and inactive to the light. The whites of his eyes were congested and his lips looked parched.

(*Mr. Scott.*) Is this a note you made at the time you are reading from?—Yes. The breath smelt of drink. I should say it was whisky, but in my opinion at the time of my examination he was not drunk, but recovering from the effects of drink. That is all with reference to him. I examined Mr. Lavalette afterwards and found very similar conditions.

(*Clerk.*) About a quarter of an hour afterwards you examined him, I think?—Yes. I found his condition very similar to the other gentleman's. He was also sober when I examined him, recovering from the effects of drink in my opinion.

Cross-examined by Mr. G. A. Scott.

I want to ask one or two questions about this. Did you ask Dr. Gerothwohl when you first saw him what liquor he had had that evening?—I did not when I first saw him. After my examination was over I smelt his breath and thought that he had been drinking.

Did you ask what amount he had had that evening?—Yes.

Did he tell you one glass of beer at dinner?—He said he had had one beer and one whisky.

Did he tell you he had had one glass of beer at dinner?—I forget whether at dinner, I did not take a note of that at the time.

You do not remember that?—No.

I put it to you what he did say was one glass of German beer at dinner?—I could not swear to that either one way or the other.

And that at about 10.45 he had had one small whisky?—I did not note the time. I do not remember him mentioning the time.

If that was true, would you be prepared to say that your diagnosis of recovering from recent heavy drinking was an inaccurate one?—I did not say heavy; I said excessive. I do not admit that that is true at all.

I do not ask whether you admit it is true. Supposing the learned Magistrate is convinced that it is true, would you be prepared to admit that your diagnosis was not accurate?—I say that having regard to the condition of his pupils, the whites of his eyes and lips, one whisky and one beer would not account for his condition when I examined him.

Then I may take it that if it is true that he had had one glass of beer at dinner and one Scotch whisky about 10.45 or 11, your diagnosis is wrong?—My diagnosis is not wrong; I merely state the condition when I examined him at half-past 2 in the morning.

I think you understand me. I am putting it to you if you are satisfied yourself that that was the amount of liquor consumed, would your diagnosis be wrong?—I did not satisfy myself about it. I merely state my opinion at the time I examined him as to his condition.

I am testing that opinion. I am putting if that was the amount of liquor consumed, I am sure you would be prepared to say in justice that your diagnosis may have been mistaken?—I cannot conceive that one glass of whisky at 10.45 and one glass of beer at 7 or 8 would render one's condition such as his was when I examined him at half-past 2.

You say the two things are inconsistent?—Yes, my own opinion is this, that these men are not men given to drink much at all, and it is possible a little would have affected them.

Do you say that at 2.30 Dr. Gerothwohl's breath smelt strongly of whisky?—Undoubtedly.

Would a glass of whisky at 10.45, this being 2.30 or 2.15, account for that smell?—I do not admit that they had only had one glass of whisky.

I ask if one glass would account for the smell?—I do not think it would.

I agree. Would you also say that their lips were parched?—Both.

Supposing about two hours before they had been thinking themselves very unjustly treated and roughly handled, and had got into a temper, would that account for the lips being parched?—Not two and a half hours afterwards.

Would the one glass of whisky and the one glass of beer account for the lips being parched?—I do not admit that statement. I said that when I examined them at the time I mentioned, at 2.30, the condition was as I have explained to you. I do not know what amount of drink they had taken. The breath smelt of drink, the pupils were dilated, and the lips parched. My opinion was they were recovering from the effects of drinking.

Would the symptoms of dry lips and dilated pupils be consistent with their having had a row and being excited?—No.

Do you really say that?—Not two and a half hours afterwards.

Do you really say that?—Yes, decidedly.

You say it is only consistent with excessive drinking?—Having regard to the breath, to the lips, and to the eyes, the three conditions, you could not get them from any other cause than excessive drinking.

What do you call excessive drinking—seven or eight whiskies?—Anything that makes a man get beyond himself. Some can stand more than others.

A very considerable amount of spirits?—I would not say that. Some people can stand spirits better than others, and can drink much more.

(*Magistrate.*) I have endeavoured, in a humble way, to do that which no man has as yet done, namely, to define what is being drunk. No one in the world has to inquire into the question so often as I have, and it is quite impossible to define it. Sometimes it is useful to point out for the guidance of counsel, as far as one can, what one thinks is probable. So far as I can, when a person is charged under these circumstances, the test I try to apply is this: if owing either to having had too much at dinner on some festive occasion, or having had some festive day which has perhaps excited him more than usual, and in addition having perhaps had an imprudent amount of drink, or having some exciting cause acting upon him shortly afterwards, something causes him to do that which is disorderly, then I think that the case is proved, if it is something that he would not do in his calm moments. It does not necessarily mean more than that. There is every conceivable stage from one end of the pole to the other end of the pole.

(*Mr. Scott.*) If I may say so, with great deference, I fully assent to that. In this case I think I shall convince you absolutely.

(*Magistrate.*) I do not wish to put it in any other way. I merely suggested it to see if I could shorten the case.

(*Mr. Scott.*) Now I understand what the charge of drunkenness is. Is it suggested these men were downright drunk?

(*Magistrate.*) I have not heard this case yet. I say there is every imaginable stage. When you come to a question of what a magistrate has to deal with and whether the charge is proved or not, people do not

always quite remember how very comparatively small a charge it is.

(*Mr. Scott.*) Very well.

(*Magistrate.*) You have not mentioned Timmings.

(*Doctor.*) I did not see him at all.

(*Mr. Scott.*) I do not know if there is any other witness.

THOMAS DIVERS, 427C, sworn.

(*Witness.*) Shortly after 12 on Sunday morning I was on duty in Sackville Street, a turning off Piccadilly. Owing to the shouting coming from Piccadilly I went there, and on my arrival there Police-constable 43 Isaacson handed me over the prisoner Timmings, whom I took to the station. That was in Piccadilly opposite St. James's Church. I went to the station and he was charged.

He was charged with the other two?—Yes.

You heard what happened when they were charged?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. G. A. SCOTT.

Did you walk with Timmings from Piccadilly to Vine Street?—Yes.

(*Magistrate.*) Did you see anything of the other two?—No.

(*Mr. Scott.*) Nothing of the other two at all?—No. Timmings was handed over to me as soon as I was in Piccadilly.

Did you all go into the room together, or did you go into Vine Street first?—I went in first with Timmings.

I thought the Inspector said they all came in together?—They followed just on my heels.

Was there an awful row just as you were going to Vine Street?—Apparently from the violence of the prisoners in trying to get away.

The story now is, they were arrested in Piccadilly, and tried to make their escape when they got to Vine Street?—That I do not know, I only say I took Timmings to the station.

Did you hear them say that they had come to Vine Street to give evidence and had been arrested in Vine Street?—I heard them make some remark; what it was I am not certain.

Was the row that you heard caused by their being arrested in Vine Street under protest?—I should not think so.

(*Magistrate.*) Did Timmings go quietly?—Yes.

He did not give you any trouble, there was no struggling?—Not at all.

Were you there when he was charged?—Yes.

He did not dispute being drunk?—No.

(*Mr. Scott.*) I do not know, Sir, whether you would allow me to state shortly what I propose to prove before calling my witnesses, or whether I should call my witnesses and address your Worship afterwards. I propose to call Dr. Gerothwohl, Mr. Lavalette, Mr. Sherrington, a barrister, who saw them shortly before, and I propose to call two doctors.

(*Magistrate.*) In a case like this I think you had better defer your remarks.

(*Mr. Scott.*) I shall call substantive evidence.

MAURICE GEROTHWOHL, sworn.

Examined by Mr. G. A. SCOTT.

Are you in term time resident at Dublin University?—Yes.

At Trinity College?—Yes.

Are you Professor in French there?—Honours Lecturer in French.

Are you also a Member and Fellow of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature?—I am.

Are you also Chief Examiner in French to the Central Welsh Board of Education?—Yes, re-elected this year.

You have 90 to 100 schools under you?—95, to be accurate.

Are you spending your vacation in London at 8, Alma Terrace, with Mr. Lavalette?—I am.

Did you have somebody to tea on Saturday afternoon?—Yes, I had a friend to tea in the afternoon.

Of the 7th of April?—Yes.

Did you meet Mr. Lavalette about half-past 7?—Yes, just as I was coming out.

You asked him to dine?—I asked him to dine.

Did you dine at the Café Monico?—We dined at the Café Monico.

Have you got the bill here for your dinner?—You have it. There is a cross there against "Beer, 1s."

Did you have beer?—Yes, a glass of Lager beer.

Was that the only liquor you had at dinner?—That was the only liquor we had at dinner.

After dinner did you go to a café in Soho?—We did.

That was a place where they roast coffee freshly?—Yes, Turkish or French.

That is a temperance café?—I have not seen any liquor drunk there; I do not know whether you can get any.

Did you and Mr. Lavalette, when you entered that café, have any liquor there?—No, we had coffee first and a lemonade afterwards.

After that did you go with him and look at the French part of Soho?—On Saturdays the Soho market is on, a most interesting sight.

After coming back did you meet *this* gentleman, Mr. Sherrington?—Yes.

I do not think you knew Mr. Sherrington, but Mr. Lavalette knew him?—Yes.

(*Magistrate.*) What time would that be?—About a quarter to 11.

Where?—We met him under the Arcades.

(*Mr. Scott.*) At the end of Regent Street?—Yes.

I think Mr. Sherrington was returning to his club, having dined at the Trocadero. Did you, Mr. Lavalette and Mr. Sherrington, go together to the Trocadero?—Yes.

Do you remember about how long you were talking with Mr. Sherrington?—We talked about 10 minutes, under the Arcades, before proceeding to the Trocadero. We must have remained at least half an hour at the Trocadero.

At the Trocadero did you have some drinks?—Mr. Lavalette had a whisky and plain water, I had a whisky and soda, so had Mr. Sherrington.

At that time did you discuss many subjects with Mr. Sherrington?—Yes, Mr. Sherrington asked a lot of questions about Trinity College, as a Trinity man was residing with him. We came to the question of compulsory Greek. I told him I owed my appointment at Trinity to the abolition of Greek.

(*Magistrate.*) Have we to go into that?

(*Mr. Scott.*) I think it is a strong indication as to whether there is any probability in this.

Were those the class of subjects?—Yes. I may add that Mr. Lavalette discussed the question of a commercial university.

What time did Mr. Sherrington leave?—About half past 11

Then did you walk with Mr. Lavalette towards Piccadilly?—Yes.

You walked down Piccadilly till you got to the St. James's Church?—Yes.

I do not want to lead you here. Tell the learned Magistrate what you saw when you got just about opposite St. James's Church?—We were walking towards St. James's Church.

(*Magistrate.*) Had Mr. Sherrington left at that time?

(*Mr. Scott.*) Mr. Sherrington took an omnibus about half past 11.

Just a little after 12 o'clock, walking down Piccadilly through the crowd, you found yourselves at St. James's Church. Was there a considerable amount of rowdyism going on outside St. James's Church?—Yes, a great deal; there was one special gang of young men; I do not know if they were undergraduates. There was a very great row. They formed a sort of circle and several policemen came forward and pushed them on.

Were they arm-in-arm?—Yes, several of them.

Were you arm-in-arm with Mr. Lavalette or anybody else?—I was not arm-in-arm; I was walking by the side of Mr. Lavalette.

Was it then for the first time that you saw Timmings?—He was walking just in front of us, behind this group of rowdy young men. He was walking quite quietly when several policemen charged the rowdy young men. I saw a police-constable, No. 43, push Timmings forward, then shove him *this* way towards the pavement. There was a hansom cab standing there and Timmings fell against the wheel.

There was a considerable amount of rowdyism going on, and the police were keeping order?—Yes, they were under great provocation.

The result was you saw Timmings arrested?—Yes.

After seeing that, did you and Mr. Lavalette follow?—I said to Mr. Lavalette: "This seems very unjust, I am going to give my card; come along." I said that in French. We then followed Constable 43, who was taking Timmings towards Swallow Street. We saw him just at the corner of Piccadilly and Swallow Street with a constable, probably the constable who gave evidence to-day.

Swallow Street is the street that leads from Piccadilly to Vine Street?—Yes.

Did you follow with Mr. Lavalette down to Vine Street?—Yes, with the intention of giving our cards to the Inspector.

What happened when you approached near Vine Street Station as far as you are concerned?—Just before reaching the door of Vine Street Station I noticed two constables standing just outside, one on each side of the station. I saw the police-constables with Mr. Timmings going in and we followed a few paces behind. Just as I was putting my foot on the first step at the police station I was seized from behiud and shoved forward, when I was caught by Police-constable No. 43, who twisted me round. I felt absolutely dazed, but still have some vague recollection of being pushed by No. 43 on to another constable, then back to No. 43, then into the dock. Mr. Lavalette following.

Did that make a considerable commotion?—It might have, I presume.

It was quite consistent with it making a commotion?—Yes.

Then did you find yourself before the Inspector?—I was in the dock, yes, and Mr. Lavalette followed.

Had Timmings got in just before you?—Yes, he must have been the first in.

When you were there did you explain to the Inspector who you were?—I attempted to. I was extremely excited in fact, not to say furious. I must have been quivering with indignation.

Did you try to get the Inspector to take your card?—Yes, the constable who arrested rather pooh-poohed the idea, but still the card was eventually given.

After you had given that explanation did you find you were being charged with being drunk and disorderly?—Yes, I remember that we were. Immediately on the bar of the dock being raised I walked up to the Inspector and asked him just in front of the desk: "Now, do you really think me drunk?" To which he replied, "Yes."

He has told us how your breath smelt?—I did ask him that, which was my protest against the charge.

Had you a stick?—I had a stick. About the time I was protesting I was holding my stick like this (*describing*), clutching rather nervously, no doubt, the iron bar of the dock. I was not paying much attention to the stick, which I saw a minute afterwards. Police-constable 43, not Police-constable 6, who had dragged it away, broke it deliberately across his knee.

Is this the stick broken in that way (*producing same*)?—Yes, it is broken pretty neatly, as you see, for a stick of rather a fibrous nature.

Are you perfectly certain it was No. 43?—Yes.

After that you were put in the cells?—After that we were put in the cells. I beg to say that, contrary to what occurred in the station at first, the gaoler was extremely courteous. I asked at that moment to send some messages and for some notepaper, which a young constable—I cannot recollect his face—promised to bring, but eventually it was never brought.

Ultimately did you ask for a message to be sent to Dr. Stewart?—Ultimately I asked for a message to be sent to Dr. Stewart and to another friend—Mr. Charles Graves—who is here present to-day in court.

He is the literary editor of the "Spectator"?—Yes. Afterwards, when we were let out, I was told by the Inspector or gaoler—I asked whether Mr. Graves had been sent for, and they said no, although I laid great insistence on his being sent for for private reasons.

Dr. Stewart was sent for, and you were informed he sent a telegram saying he could not attend?—Yes, he has given me a little note to state the reason.

After that the Inspector tells us that he asked you if you would like to have Divisional Surgeon?—The Police Surgeon, Dr. Mitchell.

Were you examined first by Dr. Mitchell?—I was examined first by Dr. Mitchell, and I remember very well asking him: "Now, you cannot say I look very drunk," and adding at the same time: "Of course, I am very nervous; a thing like this does make one feel very nervous and excitable."

He did examine you?—He did examine me.

Did he examine your breath?—I cannot say I noticed that.

Is it the fact that you were in any way under the influence of liquor on that occasion?—Not by any means.

Is it the fact that you committed any act of rowdyism when in Piccadilly?—Not by any means.

I think I have seven gentlemen, all in eminent positions, who have come to speak as to your character and the likelihood of this happening?—Will your Worship allow me to add a few words? Dr. Mitchell stated my mouth was very parched and my eyes were congested. I am a person of nervous temperament, and if Dr. Mitchell were to examine me now, although it is morning, and I have not had a glass of wine or anything for 15 hours or so, he would find my mouth is still parched.

I did not ask you if the glass of beer and the small whisky were all the liquor you had had?—Yes, it was.

HENRY LAVALETTE, sworn.

Examined by Mr. G. A. SCOTT.

Do you reside at 8, Alma Terrace?—Yes.

Was Dr. Gerothwohl staying with you?—Yes, he was on his holidays.

He is at Trinity College, Dublin?—Yes.

I think you are a journalist?—Yes.

And also have employment with the Neuchatel Asphalte Company?—Yes.

Of whom Mr. Thomas Bolton is the chairman, a member of Parliament?—Yes.

I think he is here to-day to speak as to your character?—Yes.

Did you go out with Dr. Gerothwohl to dinner on that evening?—I did.

Did you dine at the Café Monico?—Yes.

What did you have to drink at dinner?—I had one glass of dark lager beer.

Is that the bill so far as you can see? (*Handing same.*) Dr. Gerothwohl was your host; you were the guest of Dr. Gerothwohl?—Yes.

After that did you go to a café in Soho?—Yes, in Dean Street, where Dr. Gerothwohl said the coffee was very good, where we had coffee which was indeed very good. After coffee we had a glass of lemonade each, and I drank half of that glass of lemonade.

Did you wander about the French quarter in Soho?—Yes.

And listened to a lecturer?—We listened to a temperance lecturer for three-quarters of an hour; then we listened to the shop people selling their goods, and I remember even one of the butchers wanting me to buy a leg of mutton, which of course I refused.

After that did you later on in the evening meet Mr. Sherrington? We do not want to take it at too great length?—After that we met Mr. Sherrington, under the Arcade opposite Swan and Edgar's.

You knew Mr. Sherrington; you had met him in country houses?—Yes.

Did you introduce him to Dr. Gerothwohl?—Yes.

Did you go to the Trocadero?—Yes.

You were together some three-quarters of an hour altogether?—Yes, about.

Then did you have a glass of whisky yourself?—Yes, whisky and water.

Did you discuss various things with Mr. Sherrington, and say good night to him at about half-past 11?—Yes.

Then did you and Dr. Gerothwohl make your way down Piccadilly towards Kensington, where you live?—Yes.

I think you were going to take an omnibus?—Yes.

Opposite St. James's Church, in Piccadilly, was there a scene of considerable rowdyism?—There was a great scene, much shouting. We saw a few arrested; in fact, there was a little knot of people in front of St. James's Church. There we saw Timmings walking towards the railings of the church, and we saw Constable C.R. 43 pushing him.

You are not throwing any blame on the constable; there was consierable rowdyism going on?—Yes. We thought he had been rather unjustly treated.

Did not he ultimately slip near a hansom?—Yes; the constable pushed him like *this* (*describing*), and he fell against the wheel of the cab. Then Dr. Gerothwohl said that was rather unjust, and he said he was going to stand as a witness for Mr. Timmings, and I accompanied him.

You did not know his name was Timmings then?—No, of course not. We saw C.R. 43 take Timmings in charge across the street, the left-hand corner of Swallow Street, where Benoist's, the provision shop, is, and we saw him joined by another constable.

Did you and Dr. Gerothwohl follow along to Vine Street?—They were on the left-hand side of the street, we were on the right. They crossed the street, so that we joined actually in the middle of Swallow Street. I was looking at C.R. 43's number; we walked along towards the station. We may have fallen back a little. At the time that we entered the police station I was abreast of the three. I do not know what had happened to Dr. Gerothwohl at all. Whilst stooping over to look at C.R. 43 I noticed a constable walking behind us; I think it is 6 C.R. When we were at the door of the police station I was violently seized by the policeman who had been following us. I was thrown against another, then another, then another, and finally I found myself in the dock. Mr. Timmings and Dr. Gerothwohl were there. We protested, and Dr. Gerothwohl wanted to send in his card. The police did not take it. If I may use the expression Dr. Gerothwohl used, the idea was rather pooh-poohed more or less. I also sent in my card.

Did they ask you to spell your name?—Yes.

Did you pronounce the "a" as though it sounded like "r"?—Yes.

Which is the pronunciation that you are accustomed to?—Yes.

Were you corrected by C.R. 43, who spelt it for you?—Not at that time; that happened later.

You went into the cells. We have heard that Dr. Gerothwohl asked for two gentlemen?—I quite agree with what he said with regard to that.

Were you ultimately examined?—Yes, by Dr. Mitchell, after Dr. Gerothwohl. Dr. Mitchell asked me why I had not denied the charge. I said "I do not know why I have not denied it; I am a foreigner, and I do not know what you must say and what you must not say in a police court."

You did not mean to admit that you were drunk?—Not in the least.

Was that all the liqour you had had that evening?—It was.

One glass of beer and one whisky?—That is so.

Had it had the slightest effect on you?—Not the slightest.

Did you commit any act of rowdyism yourself?—Not the least.

I forgot to ask Dr. Gerothwohl this. After being bailed out did you go straight to Dr. Davis?—After leaving the station about half-past 2 in the morning.

Dr. Davis, of 3, Drayton Terrace, South Kensington?—Yes.

Did he carefully examine you and apply every test?—Yes.

After that did you go to Dr. Walker?—Yes.

And did he do the same?—He also made an examination.

Dr. Davis and Dr. Walker are both here?—Yes. I may lay emphasis on the fact that I passed my card too at the police-station.

WILLIAM S. SHERRINGTON, sworn.

Examined by Mr. G. A. SCOTT.

You are a barrister practising at 10, New Court, Lincoln's Inn?—Yes.

I think you have met Mr. Lavalette at country houses and various places on previous occasions?—Yes, I was staying with him last autumn for three or four days in a country house, and I met him at dinner, I think, on three or four occasions before.

Did you meet him and Dr. Gerothwohl at the end of Regent Street on that Saturday evening?—Yes.

Do you remember about what time?—I can fix it, because I had dined myself at the Trocadero about 8 o'clock. I had got a brief bag with papers in and a coat, which I left in the cloakroom there. Then after dinner, somewhere about 10, I went down to my club in Pall Mall.

Was it on the way back from the club that you met them?—I left the club to come back, I should say, about 20 minutes to 11. I should say it was about a quarter to 11 that I met them just at the corner of Regent Street.

Did you stop and chat with them for about 10 minutes to a quarter of an hour in Regent Street?—Yes.

Then did you go on to the Trocadero?—Yes. Mr. Lavalette stopped me and said we had not met since last autumn, and then he introduced me to his friend, whom I had never seen before.

Did you go on together to the Trocadero?—Yes, we remained talking for some time. I found the professor was rather an interesting man, and we discussed mostly the University. We discussed various things about Trinity College. I asked him whether he knew anyone at Cambridge. He happened to know the head of my college. Then I told him I had not been up there since I went up to vote on compulsory Greek. Then we got discussing that. He said that he owed his appointment at Dublin, he believed, to the fact that they had abolished compulsory Greek there, but although that was so, he was in favour of compulsory Greek. I told him I was very glad to hear it. Then I asked whether "Kottabos" was still published at Dublin. I quoted to him an instance of what I thought was a very good story that appeared in it of the Irish landlord who stood on his estate and quoted Virgil's line, *O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint!* and from the hills came back the echo "No rint." Having done this I said I must be off; I had to get my bag from the Trocadero. We went across there. I think Mr. Lavalette said, "Shall we have a whisky together?" or something of that sort. I said yes, and we went in. There we stood. We had one whisky each. Mr. Lavalette paid for one whisky each, and we stood talking a good deal longer. We were again discussing the University question.

Then you left about half-past 11?—Yes.

Having regard to their demeanour and conversation, can you express any opinion as to whether they were under the effects of alcohol?—I am quite positive they were not under the effects of alcohol then. There is not a shadow of doubt about it to my mind. They did not appear to me to be people who were out for an hilarious evening at all. The subjects we discussed were entirely of a different nature, and I certainly consider there is not a shadow of doubt about it.

Was there any possible trace of alcohol about them?—Not at all. I had never seen Dr. Gerothwohl before.

Or any suggestion of rowdyism?—Not the least.

You bade them good-night at half-past 11?—Yes.

Three-quarters of an hour after that this incident took place?—I left them and went to the cloak room to get my things. That is the last I saw of them.

(*Magistrate.*) You saw nothing of this occurrence at all?—No, I saw nothing.

(*Magistrate.*) I do not think I need put you to the necessity of calling further evidence. This is one of the cases which illustrates a good many things, amongst other things the very great difficulty that the police have in this neighbourhood, especially on occasions such as that as everybody knows which occurred last Saturday. There are thousands and thousands of people all bent on amusing themselves, and they throw an intolerable amount of work on the shoulders of the police. I have listened very carefully to the evidence given by the two defendants, Dr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette, and a friend who has been here, who is not likely to mislead me in a matter of this sort. I feel I must accept their statements, and I am glad to do so. They had not had any amount of drink which would cause them to be in a state of intoxication without some more exciting cause than is accounted for. I must remember what the circumstances were on this special night, with all these great disorders occurring. They chose that occasion for amusing themselves by perambulating this thickly crowded and noisy neighbourhood on the last night of the week. I think that two educated Englishmen in the same position as themselves would have been specially careful, if they remembered the particular night it was, to keep out of such rowdy scenes which unfortunately, as they conceded, occurred on that occasion. They themselves have stated there was a great scene of riot, and that the police were under great provocation. It seems to me they would have been wiser, therefore, to have kept entirely aloof from that, or, at any rate, to have left the police entirely to manage their own affairs; but they seem to have taken upon themselves to more or less interfere by following up one of these cases in which a constable was obliged to arrest a person for disorderly conduct, when they themselves had seen only a portion of what had occurred. They identified themselves more or less with the person who was being charged. That person has not disputed the fact that he was drunk in any way, nor did he at the time. He does not dispute that he was behaving in a drunken and disorderly manner. It was by identifying themselves in that manner with him and the scenes that were taking place that got them into the trouble in which they are. I have said already if they had been wise they would have kept out of it altogether. In that sense they have only themselves to thank for having got mixed up with it. They have behaved so handsomely in stating the difficulties under which, in their opinion, the police were placed, that I am only too glad to be able to accept their account of the matter so far as that goes. It certainly strikes me as most agreeable that, though in difficulties themselves, they have paid a tribute really to the behaviour of the police in the matter. It is unfortunate that they should in any way have got mixed up in this matter. I feel bound now to discharge them. Timmings will be fined 10s. or seven days.

DR. GEROTHWOHL'S WRITTEN REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW WITH COMMISSIONER.

Address: 8 Alma Terrace, Kensington, W.
11th April, 1906.

Mr. M. A. Gerothwohl presents his compliments to the Chief Commissioner, and requests of him the favour of an interview in connection with the Boat Race night case, dismissed this morning at Marlborough Police Court. With anticipated thanks. To-morrow afternoon or Friday would suit Mr. Gerothwohl perfectly.

HOME OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Relating to the case of Dr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Lavalette.

(1) Letter from Dr. Gerothwohl to the Home Office of 12th April, 1906.

8, Alma Terrace, Kensington, W.,
12th April, 1906.

To the Right Honourable the Home Secretary.

Sir,—I beg respectfully to submit that an inquiry be instituted into the conduct of the police at Vine Street Station in connection with the charge of "drunkenness and disorder" brought by them against myself and a friend, Mr. Henri Lavalette, on Saturday night (April 7th), a charge dismissed by Mr. Denman at Marlborough Street Police Court on Wednesday, April 11th.

My main reasons for demanding such an inquiry are the following:—

(I.) By virtue of the magistrate's acceptance of the defendants' story, which suggested that they (the defendants) had been arrested at the station door when on their way to tender their cards as witnesses on behalf of a third person, at that time unknown to them, I contend that Police-constables 43 C.R. and 6 C.R., who, on Monday, 9th, at the aforesaid police court, swore specifically, and with abundance of detail, to arresting us (the defendants) in Piccadilly, cannot escape the twofold charge of perjury and conspiracy, and, having previously been dismissed the Police Force as a public danger, should be prosecuted on public as well as private grounds.

(II.) The evidence given by the defendants, and accepted by the magistrate, reveals brutal methods of treatment and procedure by the constables, indicating a grave state of affairs at the Vine Street Station, and denoting culpable negligence, not to say encouragement on the part of the Inspector.

Confident that you cannot fail to appreciate my reasons for suggesting that an inquiry be held, I shall be interested to learn whether it would facilitate the task of the Home Office in this connection if the matter be made the subject of queries in Parliament by Members on both sides of the House, or if the Home Office authorities would prefer to take immediate and independent action, in which case my friend, Mr. Henri Lavalette, and myself would be glad of an interview at the Home Office.

Meanwhile, and thanking you in anticipation for your careful consideration of this matter,

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) Maurice A. Gerothwohl, D. Litt.
(Fellow and Member of Council of the Royal Society of Literature, Honours Lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin, etc.).

P.S.—I append extracts from the "Daily Chronicle," "Daily Telegraph," and a "leader" from to-day's "Daily News."

(2) Letter from Dr. Gerothwohl to Mr. Chalmers, 14th April, 1906.

8, Alma Terrace,
Kensington, W.
14th April, 1906.

Dear Sir,—I have this very day lodged with the Home Secretary a strong request that an inquiry be instituted into the conduct of the Vine Street Police in connection with the Boat Race night case. For that purpose I called to see you at the office yesterday, but found you were away on leave.

Feeling compelled to lodge the request without fail, I did so. I feel confident that the Home Office will see its way to initiate in the matter, but failing this, we should get the question raised in Parliament and prosecute ourselves in the public interest. For, in face of the declarations made with such abundance of detail by Constables C.R. 43 and C.R. 6, and of our complete acquittal by Mr. Denman, the course of prosecution for conspiracy and perjury is legally clear. The "Daily News," under the heading, "The Police and the Public," strongly urges the Government to take up

the matter; while the brutal methods of the police station, as revealed by our evidence, call for urgent and stringent reform.

Perhaps you would very kindly consider the exceptional circumstances in which we are placed, and although "on leave" for the present, arrange with the Home Secretary for an interview with us?

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am,
Yours very truly,
(Sd.) M. A. Gerothwohl, D. Litt.

(3) Letter from Mr. Gerothwohl to Mr. Gladstone, 22nd April, 1906.

8, Alma Terrace,
Kensington, W.
22nd April, 1906.

To the Right Honourable H. J. Gladstone,
Home Secretary.

Sir,—I venture to ask for your personal and most careful consideration of the demand lodged by me with the Home Office for a searching investigation of the conduct of the Vine Street Police in connection with the case to which reference is made in the appended "cuttings" from the "Speaker" and "Daily News." I make this direct appeal respectfully, but firmly, not only because I regard a public reparation for the public outrage we have suffered as our due, both materially and morally, but also in the interest of the public issues involved. For I feel convinced that you, Sir, after perusing the full evidence of the case, will agree with the Liberal Press, in particular, that the acts of perjury and brutality committed by certain members of the Metropolitan Police Force constitute a grave public scandal and danger, calling for stern and immediate repression. I might add that it behoves more especially a Liberal Administration to initiate reforms in connection with abuses of this kind.

I understand that friends on both sides of the House propose raising the question in Parliament, but even in the absence of such support I feel confident that you would not resent this intrusion, and give your most earnest attention to the details of the case.

Trusting to hear favourably from you,

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
(Sd.) Maurice A. Gerothwohl, D. Litt.

(4) Letter from Dr. Gerothwohl to the Home Office, of 24th April, 1906.

8, Alma Terrace,
Kensington, W.
24th April, 1906.

To the Under Secretary of State,
Home Office.

Sir,—Referring to my previous letter of the 12th instant, I should feel much indebted if an interview could be arranged at an early date between the Home Office authorities, on the one side, and Mr. Lavalette, myself, and our legal adviser on the other, to enable us to state our grievances in detail and discuss the case

Thanking you in anticipation,

I remain, Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
(Sd.) Maurice A. Gerothwohl, D. Litt.

P.S.—I would suggest that the Home Office authorities see that the full evidence of the trial be laid before them.

(Intd.) M. A. G.

(5) Report of the Commissioner of Police to the Home Office, 25th April, 1906.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.,
25th April, 1906.

Sir,—Referring to the correspondence No. 139,785/1.2. herewith returned, on the subject of the arrest of Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Piccadilly on the early morning of the 8th instant, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State, the enclosed reports, etc., which I had called for prior to the receipt of the Home Office correspondence.

These reports are perfectly straightforward, bear every indication of credibility, and appear to me to correctly represent the facts as they took place.

With regard to the dismissal of the charge against these gentlemen, I would point out that both were legally represented, whereas the police officers had no legal assistance. The consequence was that the evidence for the defence was not properly tested by cross-examination. Had this been done a different complexion might have been placed upon the case; or, in any event, the Magistrate would not have laboured under the disadvantage of having to adjudicate upon evidence placed before him on so one-sided a manner.

The account which appeared in the "Evening Standard" gives almost a verbatim report of the Magistrate's summing up; and from this it will be seen that he did not give a "complete acquittal" as contended by Mr. Gerothwohl in his letter of the 14th inst. On the contrary, his decision appears to have been primarily based on the negative ground that it had not been shown that defendants had had sufficient liquor to cause intoxication, although they had not satisfactorily accounted for themselves during the interval of time between 11.30 when they left the Trocadero to 12.10 when they were arrested at St. James's Church, 250 yards away.

In cases of turmoil such as occur in the West End on Boat Race night the police obviously are not in a position to collect evidence as to the amount of liquor which defendants may have consumed; but it will be seen from the medical certificates, given as a result of examination made two and a quarter hours after the arrest, that both defendants were "recovering from the effects of excessive drinking."

It will be noted that according to the police account, upon arresting Timmings, Police-constable Isaacson then and there made him over to Police-constable Divers, who had come up on hearing the tumult, thus setting free Isaacson, who then and there arrested Mr. Lavalette, while Mr. Gerothwohl was arrested by Police-constable Wallington; and that no other arrests as alleged by defendants were made at the time. Further, Police-constable Wallington asserts that he, and not Police-constable Isaacson, broke Mr. Gerothwohl's stick under circumstances he describes, and in this he is corroborated by several witnesses.

It is clear that these defendants did not ask to have their doctor sent for until they had been in custody for an hour—that they did not account for themselves during the interval of time between 11.30 when they left the Trocadero and their arrest at St. James' Church at 12.10, or according to their account outside Vine Street,—either place being not more than from 200 to 300 yards from the Trocadero. Lastly it may be pointed out that the man who according to them had been improperly arrested pleaded guilty at Court to the charge on which the police apprehended him.

I regret that I am unable to carry this case any further. If the complainants are not satisfied with the dismissal of the charge brought against them, and desire further judicial inquiry, I can only suggest that they make the necessary application to the Magistrate who dealt with the case.

I may add that the subject of the police being legally represented in contested cases of this nature is receiving my consideration.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. R. Henry.

Police Reports.
(Enclosures in No. 5.)
See post pp. 14, 15.

(6). Letter from the Home Office to Dr. Gerothwohl, 28th April, 1906.

Whitehall,
28th April, 1906.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he has caused careful inquiry to be made in the matter of your letters of the 12th and 22nd inst. with regard to the conduct of certain Metropolitan Police officers on the night of the 7th-8th inst., and, while he fully accepts the decision of the Magistrate dismissing the charge of drunkenness, and is glad to believe that the police officers who were maintaining order in Piccadilly in circumstances of great difficulty were mistaken in this point, he finds himself

unable to take action of the kind suggested in your letter. If the grave charges you make against the officers in question are to be carried further, the only way in which this can properly be done is by proceedings in a Court of Law. It is open to you to institute such proceedings if you are so advised, and the Secretary of State can assure you that no obstacle will be placed in your way by the police authorities; but he cannot accede to your suggestion that the materials placed before him are sufficient to justify him in taking further action.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) M. D. Chalmers.

M. A. Gerothwohl, Esq.,
8, Alma Terrace, W.

Copies of Original Reports dated 13th April, 1906, of P.C.'s Isaacson, Wallington and Divers, Inspector Berry, Sub-Divisional Inspector McKay, and also Minutes of Superintendent Mann of the "C" Division thereon.

Vine Street, "C."
April 13th, 1906.

With reference to a report called for *re* arrest of three men, named Timmins and Gerothwohl and Lavalette, for being drunk and disorderly at Piccadilly at 12.10 a.m. the 8th inst., I beg to report that I was on duty in company with P.C. 6 C.R. Wallington at Piccadilly, near St. James's Church, on the above date when I saw a large crowd proceeding westwards on the south side of Piccadilly shouting and making a great noise. We attempted to disperse the crowd, but failed. Three men mentioned, with others, were drunk, walking arm in arm, causing foot passengers to walk in the roadway. I then arrested Timmins and handed him to P.C. 427 Divers, who appeared on the scene. I then arrested Lavalette and P.C. Wallington arrested Gerothwohl and conveyed them to Vine Street Police Station. They were all placed in the dock. Gerothwohl, when asked by P.C. Wallington for his walking-stick refused to give it up and raised it as if to strike the P.C., who at once seized it, and in the struggle to get it from him it was broken. When the charge of being drunk and disorderly was read over to them they made no reply. They appeared at Marlborough Street Police Court at 10 a.m. 9th inst., before G. L. Denman, Esq., who, after hearing police evidence, remanded them till 12 noon Wednesday, 11th inst., for the attendance of Inspector Berry, who took the charge, and Doctor Mitchell, the Divisional Surgeon. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence of the Inspector and Doctor and the prisoners Gerothwohl and Lavalette, discharged the two prisoners and fined the third man, Timmins, who did not deny the charge, 10s. or 7 days. The Magistrate in his remarks stated that Gerothwohl and Lavalette had only themselves to blame for associating with a disorderly crowd at that hour of the night, and that the Police were worthy of credit in the way they carried out their duties on these occasions. I still have no doubt that all the prisoners were drunk at the time they were charged.

(Sd.) Avely Isaacson, P.C. 43 C.R.

(Sd.) F. Mackay, S.D. Inspr.

Submitted (Sd.) J. Mann, Supt.

Vine Street, "C."
April 13th, 1906.

With reference to report called for *re* arrest of three men, named Timmins, Gerothwohl, and Lavalette, at Piccadilly on the 8th inst., I beg to report that at 12.10 a.m. 8th inst. I was on duty at Piccadilly with P.C. 43 C.R. Isaacson, assisting to disperse a crowd which was going West. When near St. James's Church, P.C. Isaacson had cause to arrest Timmins, who was walking arm in arm with Gerothwohl and Lavalette and others shouting and making a great noise. Timmins was handed over to P.C. 427 Divers, who had then come up. I then arrested Gerothwohl and P.C. Isaacson arrested Lavalette and conveyed them to Vine Street Station. They were all placed in the dock. I asked Gerothwohl for his stick. He refused to give it up, at the same time holding it in a striking attitude. I took hold of it, and in the struggle to get it away it was broken. They were then charged with being drunk and disorderly by P.C. Isaacson. Upon the charge being read over to them by Inspector Berry they made no reply. They appeared at Marlborough Street Police Court at 10 a.m. the 9th instant before G. L. Denman, Esq., who, after hearing the police evidence, remanded them till 12 noon, Wednesday, the 11th inst., for the attendance of Divisional Surgeon and the Inspector who took the charge.

(Sd.) Charles Wallington, P.C. 6 C.R.

(Sd.) F. Mackay, S.D. Inspr.

Submitted (Sd.) J. Mann Supt.

Vine Street, "C."
April 13th, 1906

With reference to report called for *re* the arrest of three men, viz., "Timmins," Gerothwohl, and "Lavalette," at Piccadilly on 8th instant, I beg to report that at 12.5 a.m., 8th inst., I was on duty at Sackville Street when I heard shouting going on at Piccadilly, near St. James's Church. On my arrival there P.C. 43 Cr. Isaacson handed the prisoner "Timmins" over to me, whom I took to Vine Street Station. A few moments later P.C. Isaacson and P.C. 6 C.R. Wallington brought in the other two prisoners "Gerothwohl" and "Lavalette." They were all placed in the dock. P.C. 6 C.R. Wallington then asked "Gerothwohl" for his stick, which he refused to give up, and held it in a threatening manner. The P.C. seized it, and in the struggle to get possession of it, it was broken. They were then charged by P.C. 43 C.R. Isaacson as being drunk and disorderly. On the charge being read out to them by Inspector Berry they made no reply.

(Sd.) Thomas Divers, P.C. 427 C.

(Sd.) F. Mackay, S.D. Inspector.

Submitted (Sd.) J. Mann, Supt.

Vine Street, "C"
April 13th, 1906.

With reference to attached, I beg to report that at 12.15 a.m., 8th inst., I was in charge of this station when Morris Gerothwohl, age 29, a Professor, of 8, Alma Terrace, Kensington, Henry Lavalette, age 25, a Journalist, of same address, and Charles Timmings, age 19, a groom, of 6, Bakers Street, Fulham, were brought to Station by P.C.'s 6 C.R. Wallington, 43 C.R. Isaacson, and 427 Divers, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly at Piccadilly. The two former P.C.'s stated they saw all three prisoners, arm in arm, drunk, shouting and pushing people off the footway, which was very crowded at that time owing to its being Boat Race night. In the dock Gerothwohl stated that he and Lavalette were coming to the station to hand in their cards on behalf of Timmings and were arrested when on way here. I closely questioned the two former P.C.'s in this point, but they assured me that all three prisoners were arrested at Piccadilly at the time the offence was committed, Timmins first, and handed over to P.C. 427 Divers, and the others immediately afterwards. P.C. Divers corroborated that part of the statement referring to him, but stated that he did not see anything of the offence with which they were charged as he did not arrive on the scene till just as Timmings was arrested. As in my opinion they were all drunk I did not place any credence in the allegation made by the two former prisoners respecting their arrest, and they were all charged accordingly. Gerothwohl and Lavalette were both very violent in the station, the former, who is a tall powerful man, particularly so. He had a walking stick in his hand, which he was flourishing in a very dangerous manner. He was requested by P.C. 6 C.R. to give it up, and I also endeavoured to persuade him to give it to me, but he declined to do so. As it was a source of danger to all concerned for a man in his condition to remain in possession of it, it was taken from him by force, but no more than was necessary. In the struggle the stick, which was a somewhat flimsy one, became broken in two. The statement made by Gerothwohl before the Magistrate that the stick was taken from him by P.C. 43 C.R., who broke it across his knee, is an absolute falsehood. I was in the Charge Room when all three prisoners were brought in and saw all that occurred. They made no reply whatever when I read the charge to them, did not deny being drunk or ask to see a doctor. At 12.45 a.m. Gerothwohl and Lavalette requested that Dr. Stewart, 98, Redcliffe

Gardens, South Kensington, should be sent to to come and examine them. A telephone message was sent to him through Police of Chelsea and a reply received at 2.25 a.m. 8th instant to say that he declined to attend. Copies of messages attached. I informed them of this and told them they could be examined by the Divisional surgeon, Dr. Mitchell, and they at once decided to do so. They were examined at 2.20 a.m. by Dr. Mitchell, who certified them to be recovering from the effects of excessive drinking, but were not then drunk. They were then bailed out on their own recognisances. I attended Police Court on the 11th instant and gave evidence of the facts above mentioned. The attached cuttings from the "Daily Telegraph" give a fuller account of the evidence given at the Police Court, and the one from the "Evening Standard" is practically verbatim report of the Magistrate's remarks. I respectfully beg to draw attention to the fact that although evidence was given as to the movements of Gerothwohl and Lavalette up to 11.30 p.m. 7th, when it was stated they left the Trocadero after drinking whisky there with one of the witnesses for the defence, no account was given of their movements during the time that elapsed till they were arrested at 12.15 a.m. 8th instant.

I beg to suggest that taking this in conjunction with the fact that the spot where they were arrested is only about 50 yards from the Trocadero, it is not unreasonable to impute that they had other drink in the meantime, and subsequently formed part of the disorderly crowd that was passing along the street when they were arrested. Reports from P.C.'s herewith

(Sd.) W. Berry, Inspr.

Submitted. It is very clear that that Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette had not a very clear recollection of what took place on the morning of their arrest. If P.C.'s Wallington and Isaacson had not arrested the gentlemen outside St. James's Church there would not have been any necessity to hand Timmings over to P.C. Divers. Again, Mr. Gerothwohl swore that his walking stick was taken from him by P.C. 43 C.R. Isaacson, who broke it across his knee. The stick was taken away by P.C. Wallington, who admits that it was broken in the struggle. Had not Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette been under the influence of drink they would not have been interfered with, and, as the learned Magistrate remarked, they had only themselves to blame for what took place. The officers concerned are thoroughly reliable, and I respectfully submit that their version of the occurrence is the correct one.

(Sd.) F. Mackay, S.D. Inspr.

Submitted.—That Gerothwohl and Lavalette were not arrested when on way to Station to give in their cards as witnesses is quite clear, for had that been the case, there was no necessity for P.C. Isaacson to have handed over his prisoner Timmings for the purpose of arresting, with P.C. Wallington, the two former if they were going to the station in a quiet and orderly manner.

The constables would not have it that Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette were interesting themselves in the case under such circumstandes set forth by these gentlemen. Both constables are positive that the three (Gerothwohl, Lavalette and Timmings) were all walking together, arm in arm, at the time they interfered with them, and that they made no mistake in arresting the wrong persons.

They are most reliable and trustworthy constables, and not likely to act rashly or too hastily, or in any way interfere without a good cause. The constables, when making the arrests, honestly believed from the men's behaviour that they were drunk, and this was the honest opinion that the Inspector also formed. Had the charge of drunkenness been denied at the time, the Divisional Surgeon, who was in the station at the time, would have been called to decide the question, but there was, the Inspector assures me, no such denial.

The assertion that the constable deliberately broke Mr. Gerothwohl's stick across his knee is a falsehood, the manner in which it was broken is fully shown in Inspector Berry's report.

That there was good cause for the officers concluding Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette were drunk is fully borne out from the result of Divisional Surgeon's examination two hours and fifteen minutes after the charge had been taken, when he certified that "they were then recovering from the effects of excessive drinking." He also swore upon cross-examination at Police Court, that such a small quantity of drink they admitted having had would not account for their condition, even in conjunction with excitement.

If there was conduct in the public thoroughfare on the part of those charged as stated by the constables, whose word I see no reason to doubt, all were very properly arrested.

No complaint has been made by either of the three persons named, and Messrs. Gerothwohl and Lavalette have only themselves to blame, as the learned Magistrate remarked, for what befell them.

The extracts from "Daily Telegragh" and "Evening Standard" newspapers herewith give a much better account of Police Court proceedings than does the "Daily News."

(Sd.) J. Mann, Supt.

Telephone Messages.

"C." Vine Street,
8th April, 1906.

Vine Street to Chelsea.
Forwarded at 1.15 a.m.

Please inform Dr. Stewart, 98, Redcliffe Gardens, that Mr. Gerothwohl and Mr. Henri Lavalette are both charged here with drunkenness and wish Dr. Stewart to medically examine them,—Reply.

(Sd.) W. Berry, Inspr.

Chelsea to Vine Street.
Received at 2.25 a.m.

Reply.—Dr. Stewart declines to attend.

(Sd.) W. Berry, Inspr.

Copy of entry by Dr. Mitchell, Divisional Surgeon, in Occurrence Book at Vine Street Station, dated 8th April, 1906.

I examined at 2.30 a.m. Morris A. Gerothwohl and found him recovering from the effects of excessive drinking. He is not now drunk.

(Sd.) A. Mitchell, M.D.

I examined at 2.45 a.m. Henri Lavalette and found him recovering from the effects of excessive drinking. He is not now drunk.

(Sd.) A. Mitchell, M.D.

Minutes of Inquiry held by Major Wodehouse, Assistant Commissioner Administrative, on 25th April, 1906 as to the arrest of three men named Gerothwohl, Lavalette, and Timmings, on charges of being drunk and disorderly at Piccadilly on 7th inst., Boat Race night, the two former alleging that they were arrested outside Vine Street Station when about to give in their cards on behalf of Timmings.

First Witness, P.C. 43 CR. Isaacson.

(*A.C.A.*) Now I want your account of this incident on Boatrace night—I mean when Gerothwohl, Lavalette and Timmings were arrested. I want to know your share in it. First of all, where were you and what was your duty?—I was patrolling the Quadrant, Regent Street. I was spoken to by P.C. 6 C R. Wallington; we saw a great crowd.

You were patrolling the Quadrant?—Yes, Sir, in Regent Street; there was a great crowd and a great noise.

Where were you patrolling from?—Air Street to Piccadilly Circus, Sir. P.C. 6 C R. said there is a disturbance there. We crossed over Piccadilly to where you turn to the Geological Museum. We got to the Church passage and we saw several hundred people, and they were shouting.

You went down Air Street?—Yes, Sir, and crossed Piccadilly. They were shouting and also making a booing noise with their mouth. I spoke to them, but they would not stop.

Who did you speak to?—The crowd in general, Sir.

A general caution, as it were?—Yes, Sir; that is quite right. They took no notice of us; we got in front of the crowd and I saw five men walking arm in arm, and as they seemed to be the leaders I arrested them.

Which way were they all going?—To the west on the south side of Piccadilly.

On the footway?—Yes, Sir.

And not in the roadway?—Some of them had to get in the roadway; they took no notice of me and I arrested them.

Who did you arrest?—Timmings, Sir.

He was along with the others?—Yes, Sir; he was arm in arm with them, and they were all across the footway.

What did you think in your mind the arrest was made for?—Disorderly conduct and drunkenness, Sir.

Did you think Timmings was drunk?—Yes, Sir, I could see that when I took hold of him, I handed him to P.C. 427, and I arrested Lavalette at the same time as Wallington arrested Gerothwohl.

He was with you when you made the arrests?—P.C. Wallington was, Sir.

Was he working with you as a double patrol?—No, Sir, he spoke to me about the noise and we went to see what it was. We saw this crowd and we thought it was our duty to speak to them and try and get them to go peacefully.

You arrested Timmings and handed him to P.C. 427?—Yes, Sir.

Did you call P.C. 427?—No, Sir.

He saw the crowd, I suppose?—Yes, Sir.

And came up?—Yes, Sir.

And you handed Timmings to him?—Yes, Sir, and I arrested Lavalette, and Wallington had the other man.

And what did you arrest him for?—Disorderly conduct and making a noise after being cautioned by the police.

Gerothwohl was arrested by another constable?—Yes, Sir, P.C. Wallington.

When you arrested Lavalette did you lay hands on him?—I took him to the station in custody, Sir.

Where did you catch hold of him?—By the arm, Sir.

Where?—In Piccadilly, opposite the church.

Are you quite sure?—Positive, Sir.

Did you hold him when you took him to the station?—I took him by the arm, Sir.

How did he go, you consider he was drunk?—He was drunk, Sir.

Was he staggering or simply in an excited state?—I could tell he was drunk, Sir, by his actions and his appearance.

Did he say anything then?—He did say something to the Inspector, Sir.

But while you were taking him?—No, Sir, he was charged with the other two; the charge was read over to them by the Inspector and they made no reply.

Timmings, Gerothwohl and Lavalette were sort of leading the crowd?—Yes, Sir, and others, had there been any assistance there would have been two others charged at the same time.

You were not able to arrest the others?—No, Sir, they were arm in arm across the footway.

There were five of them?—Yes, Sir.

Are you sure of that?—Positive, Sir.

What were they doing?—Walking along arm in arm shouting and swearing as they usually do when they are out on the spree, and making a noise with their mouth—a booing—and they took no notice of cautions.

As soon as you took them into custody what was the behaviour of the crowd—what happened? You crossed the road?—Yes, Sir, to the Station.

Which way did you take to the Station?—Piccadilly and Swallow Street, Sir.

Not up the passage?—No Sir.

Down into Vine Street?—Yes Sir.

Did the crowd follow?—I did not notice them, I took the man Lavalette to the Station and did not notice.

You surely know if there was a crowd?—There might have been, Sir, I did not notice, as there was a lot of people about then.

They did not interfere with you?—No, Sir.

You know that the defendants Lavalette and Gerothwohl assert that they were not arrested till they got to the Station?—I heard that evidence in the Police Court, Sir.

They stated that in Court?—Yes, Sir, but it is false.

Did Lavalette state that?—When he gave evidence he only corroborated the other man—Gerothwohl.

Where do you say you took him into custody?—South side of Piccadilly.

(*Supt. C.*) He had Lavalette.

(*Supt. Moore*) Did the Magistrate ask you where you took him into custody?—Yes, Sir.

And you gave the same reply in the witness-box that you have given now?—Yes, Sir.

(*A.C.A.*) Did you say anything about that they wanted to give evidence on the way to the Station?—Not to me, Sir. They never spoke to me.

You had nothing to do with any further arrest?—Only the arrest of Timmings, who I handed to P.C. 427.

And you saw no other police whom you could get to help you to make the arrests?—There was none on the spot; if I had looked for some I might have missed the other two. Had there been any other police there the whole five would have been placed in the dock at the same time.

Gerothwohl and Lavalette denied any knowledge of Timmings?—Yes, Sir.

Of your own knowledge you know they were arm-in-arm?—Yes, Sir. They were all under the influence of drink.

Gerothwohl asserts that you took his stick and broke it?—I did not touch the stick until the pieces were handed to me by the other Constable together with the other things. P.C. Wallington was cross-examined by Counsel; he admitted that the stick was broken when he attempted to get it from the prisoner; he was asked in a polite manner for it, he said he should not give it up, and it was taken from him. I did not see it until it was handed to me by P.C. Wallington. I was also asked by Counsel about the stick, and he accused me of taking it and breaking it on my knee at the Station.

You tied them up together?—Yes, Sir, I tied the stick, and I think two pocket knives up.

Would that be in the prisoner's presence? Did he see you?—No, Sir, they were searched and put in the cells; afterwards I tied the property up.

Tied the stick up with the pocket knives?—Yes, Sir, two pocket knives.

You tied them up?—Yes, Sir.

The prisoner did not see you?—No, Sir, he was taken to the cells. Lavalette had a stick as well, Sir.

Did he give it up?—Yes, Sir, he gave it up, and it was laid on the table; I laid it there.

Did he give it to you?—Yes, Sir; I asked him for it.

At the station?—Yes, Sir.

SECOND WITNESS, P.C. 6 C.R. WALLINGTON.

I want you to tell me about this incident in Vine Street, when three men named Gerothwohl, Lavalette and Timmings were arrested on Boat Race night. Tell me from the beginning. Where were you on duty?—On the west side of Piccadilly Circus, Sir.

On the west side of Piccadilly Circus. What was the first that you saw of this incident?—A crowd of people came up Regent Street from southwards and also from Coventry Street.

Down Regent Street?—Up Regent Street.

(*Supt.*) Coming from Lower Regent Street, Sir.

(*Witness*) We went down and tried to break them up.

(*A.C.A.*) Who went?—I did myself. We got in front of them.

Do you mean P.C. Isaacson?—He was there on the Circus, Sir. We went down to try and break them up. They were arm in arm, and anyone who came along had to get out of their way. P.C. Isaacson arrested Timmings and handed him to P.C. 427.

He arrested Timmings?—Yes, Sir. He got in front of the crowd.

These men, Gerothwohl, Lavalette, and Timmings were in front?—Yes, Sir, arm in arm.

The whole lot arm in arm?—Possibly five or six, Sir.

On the footway?—Yes, Sir.

They were more or less leading the crowd?—Yes, Sir, they were.

What did you do then? Did you speak to them first?—Yes, Sir, and asked them to desist; they were shouting and booing.

Who made the first arrest?—P.C. Isaacson, he took Timmings and handed him to P.C. 427, who came upon the scene later.

And what was your action?—I arrested Gerothwohl and took him to the station.

What was he arrested for in your judgment?—He was drunk and arm in arm with others.

And that was the disorder?—Yes, Sir.

Did he offer any resistance?—No, Sir, not until we got to the station, when I asked him for his stick twice and he refused to give it to me.

Where was he when you arrested him?—In Piccadilly Sir.

On the pavement or in the footway?—At the edge of the pavements, Sir.

On the south or north side?—South side, Sir, by St. James's Church.

You took him by the arm?—By the sleeve, Sir.

And you kept hold of him?—Until I got to the station, Sir.

And which way did you go to the station?—Across, Piccadilly and up Swallow Street, Sir.

Did you all go together—the three of you?—P. C. Isaacson arrested Timmings and he handed him to P. C. 427, he arrested Lavalette and I arrested Gerothwohl and followed three or four yards behind.

You came last?—Yes Sir.

Was there a crowd there?—There was a crowd outside the station, Sir, which was dispersed.

That was after the charge had been taken. Did the crowd follow?—There was a crowd, Sir.

Did they press upon you at all?—No, Sir, nothing to speak of.

Just followed?—That is all, Sir.

Of course you have heard it stated that the defendents say they were not arrested till they got to Vine Street Station?—Yes, Sir.

That is not correct?—They were arrested in Piccadilly, Sir.

When you got to the station the charge was taken, then what about this stick?—I asked the prisoner Gerothwohl for the stick twice, and he refused to give it up. He held it up in a threatening attitude, as if he was going to strike me, and I took hold of it, and in the struggle it was broken.

What sort of a stick was it?—A cane.

(*Supt. C.*) A Malacca cane, Sir.

(*Witness.*) I did not take much notice of it; I put it together and P. C. Isaacson put it away.

(*A.C.A.*) How do you mean you put it together?—I put the two pieces together.

You picked the pieces up?—Yes, Sir.

What did you do with them?—They were put in the Inspector's Office and put with other prisoners' property.

Who put them there?—I did, Sir.

Was Gerothwohl much excited?—He was really excited, Sir. I thought he was drunk.

In addition to being drunk he was excited?—Yes, Sir.

He was more excited at the station than he was in the street?—Yes, Sir.

At any rate he did not resist in the street?—No, Sir.

There were others there who were disorderly besides these, whom you did not arrest?—Yes, Sir, we could have done if we had had more help.

Did you see any other police about?—There were such crowds about and everybody was mixed up so we could not see. Isaacson and myself got in front of the crowd to try and break them up in the first place.

You got in front of this half-dozen?—Yes, Sir, we got in front to try and break them up.

Why did you pick Gerothwohl particularly?—He was a ringleader.

You say there were five or six ringleaders?—The others cleared out of it, Sir.

And these did not or were not quick enough?—Yes, Sir

Gerothwohl did not appear to make any effort to get away?—He kept booing and shouting, and so did Lavalette. Timmings was arm in arm with them; he did not shout so much as the others, he was more drunk.

He was drunk?—Yes, Sir.

You did not call upon any private witnesses for assistance?—No, Sir.

Nor with a view to getting any evidence?—No, Sir.

I suppose there were plenty of people there by what you say?—Yes, Sir, there were plenty of people there, there was quite a crowd, as usual on a Saturday night after the Boat Race.

(*Supt. C.*) Very much more than usual this night.

(*A.C.A.*) You say that the evidence likely to be got perhaps would not help much; you would be likely to get anybody who would give evidence for the police at that sort of gathering, I mean?—No, Sir

And anybody would come forward one side or the other, as a matter of fact?—No, Sir.

(*Supt. C.*) No, Sir.

(*A.C.A.*) Not to back up the complaint?

(*Supt. C.*) No, Sir.

(*A.C.A.*) It was at 12.15 a.m. was it not?—Yes, Sir.

Is that the time they were charged?

(*Supt. C.*) That was the time they were taken to the station, they were taken into custody at 12.10; there were so few police in Piccadilly, these and others were arm in arm and extended along the footway near Coventy Street.

(*A.C.A.*) This was about closing time, was it not?

(*Supt.*) Yes, Sir, they close at 12 o'clock.

(*Supt. C.*) There were ten P.C.'s between Bond Street and the Circus.

(*A.C.A.*) These two really had nothing to do with Piccadilly?

(*Supt. C.*) No, Sir, they were only in the Circus.

(*Witness.*) We went down in consequence of the crowd.

(*A.C.A.*) It is just possible that some of the P.C.'s were away with prisoners?

(*Supt. C.*) No, Sir, there were only about six prisoners taken in at that time; there was only one from Piccadilly Circus, and that was at 11.55, that was for begging. There was nothing taken in from Piccadilly until 12.20.

Third Witness, P.C. 427 Divers.

(*A.C.A.*) Tell me now what you saw in connection with the arrest of the three men Gerothwohl, Lavalette and Timmings on Boat Race night?—Shortly after 12 o'clock, Sir, on the 8th inst., I was on duty in Sackville Street, which runs at right angles with Piccadilly, and hearing shouts and a great noise coming from the direction of Piccadilly Circus——

You were not on duty in Piccadily by rights, then?—No, Sir, it was in consequence of the noise that I went there. When I got by St. James's Church P.C. 34 C.R. handed me over Timmings.

When you got to the corner of Sackville Street did you see a crowd?—Yes, Sir, I saw a great crowd coming along going west Piccadilly, making awful noises, and some of them jumping about.

Any more conspicious than others?—I did not notice that, there was such a large number.

In the roadway?—No, Sir, on the footway.

Did they block the footway?—They were kept going as far as possible by police, but they were going very slowly.

What then?—On his being handed over to my custody I took him (Timmings) to the station.

Did you know what he was arrested for?—He was then very drunk, Sir.

Did P.C. Isaacson hand him to you?—Yes, Sir, and told me to take him to the station.

And what did you do?—I took him to the station, Sir.

Straight away?—Yes, Sir.

Which way did you go?—Swallow Street, Sir, that is right opposite the church.

Into Vine Street?—Yes, Sir.

Did the crowd follow?—I did not notice any crowd following, Sir.

Did the other constables follow you?—I was in the station about a minute when they came in with the other two.

Did you see the other two arrested?—No, Sir.

You turned straight away with your prisoner?—Yes, Sir.

And took him along?—Yes, Sir.

Did you know the other two men were arrested when you left?—No, Sir, I did not.

You did not know what the other two constables were going to do?—I saw them turn, that is all. I went direct to the station.

What did you think? Did you think they were going to arrest anyone else or not?—I did not know, Sir, the prisoner was handed to me.

No, No. Did you think they were about to make other arrests?—I thought they were about to, Sir.

And they handed you one man to get rid of him?—Yes, Sir.

That is what you imagined?—Yes, Sir.

What happened when you got to the station?—I was there about a minute when P.C. 6 C.R. and 43 C.R. came in. P.C. 43 came in first with the prisoner Lavalette and 6 C.R. with Gerothwohl; they were all three then placed in the dock, Gerothwohl was asked for his stick, but he would not give it up, and held it in a threatening manner to P.C. Wallington, who took hold of the stick, and in his endeavour to get it away from Gerothwohl it was broken. I then went out on my patrol.

Had Lavalette got a stick?—I could not say, Sir.

You did not notice?—No, Sir.

Had your prisoner (Timmings) got a stick?—No Sir.

As regards the man you had in custody (Timmings), he made no complaint?—He made no complaint whatever, Sir.

And that is about all you saw of it?—That is all, Sir.

Did you hear the evidence at the police court?—I was there at the second hearing on Wednesday, Sir.

That would be on the remand?—Yes, Sir.

Did you see any other police about when the arrest was made?—When going from Sackville Street I saw the P.C.'s trying to get the crowd along, but as I say, the prisoner was handed to me and I came away to the station.

That would be Isaacson and Wallington you saw?—Yes, Sir.

Besides them, were there police about?—I think there was, Sir, but I did not notice; there was a lot of cabs there, and I could not see properly.

You went towards the crowd of your own free will, you were not called?—No, Sir.

You were simply attracted by the crowd?—Yes, Sir.

And went?—They were making such a noise, and I went there.

FOURTH WITNESS, INSPECTOR BERRY.

(*A.C.A.*) Tell me about this charge against the three men Gerothwohl, Lavalette, and Timmings, as far as you can?—They were brought to the station about 12.15 on Sunday morning, all three together—well, practically together—Timmings was brought in first, and the other two a little behind, almost touching, they were very violent. They were all put in the dock. Timmings was quiet, but the other two were very violent, especially Gerothwohl, a big, powerful man. He had a stick in his hand and he was waving it about in a dangerous manner, and P.C. Wallington, who arrested him, asked him for it in the usual way, but he refused to give it up; he asked him twice and I asked him once, and as he refused to give it up I directed the constable to take it from him. Gerothwohl gripped the stick, and in taking it away it naturally broke.

Had Lavalette a stick?—Yes, Sir, but he gave it up quietly when asked.

Then they were charged with being drunk and disorderly?—Yes, Sir, the constables said they saw them together in Piccadilly arm in arm drunk and pushing people off the footway.

Did they say anything about any others?—No, Major, nothing transpired about any others.

And they were charged?—Yes, Sir, they said nothing. I read the charge over to them most distinctly.

They did not deny anything?—No, Sir; if they had done, or if they had denied that they were drunk, I should have called the doctor. I had no doubt in my own mind as to their condition or I should have called him.

They said nothing to you about calling a doctor?—No, Sir, they did not deny the drunkenness or I should have called him.

You were in Court on the remand?—Yes, Sir.

Not at the first hearing?—No, Sir.

And afterwards did the constables tell you what happened?—Gerothwohl said they were coming to the station to give their cards of behalf of Timmings I questioned the constables on the matter and told them what had been said, and asked them if it was correct, and they both said "No, Sir, they were both arrested in Piccadilly."

It was denied then and there?—On the spot, Sir, most explicitly by both.

Did they persist in their statement?—Yes, Sir, and kept shouting about.

(*Supt. C.*) Did they persist in continuing the statement?—They kept shouting about. Gerothwohl was the spokesman, and Lavalette practically corroborated every word he said.

(*A.C.A.*) They stuck to it?—Yes, Sir, I questioned the constables very closely on the matter at the time and they both assured me there was no truth in it.

(*Supt. C.*) One of the the P.C.'s was patrolling Regent Street from Piccadilly Circus to Air Street and the other Piccadilly Circus from Piccadilly to Regent Street, in front of Swan and Edgars, and they would meet at the corner.

(*Supt. Moore.*) That is how they both came to be together, Sir.

(*A.C.A.*) Yes.

(*Supt. C.*) I think the witness (P.C. 427) was wrong when he said they were not in the roadway. I think Wallington and Isaacson will both tell you that the roadway was half filled by this crowd coming along.

(*A.C.A.*) Perhaps he was there only for a moment had the prisoner handed to him, went away and did not take particular notice. He evidently confirms the constable's statement that there was a big crowd. (*To Witness.*) When you took the charge, who was in the Charge Room, other police?—Inspector Randall, who was waiting with two men he had brought into custody.

He had two men in custody?—Yes Sir, they were waiting then.

(*Supt. C.*) He took them in charge five minutes after these others were arrested; that charge was brought in at 12.20, this charge was brought in at 12.10.

(*Witness.*) There was the reserve men and the men with the charges. Mr. Randall and he had another constable with him.

(*A.C.A.*) He followed the other three in?—Yes, Sir.

(*To Superintendent.*): Is there any further evidence?—Only the Reserve man, he can speak as to the condition of the men and the stick incident.

(*A.C.A.*) Has he reported?—Yes, Sir.

And the constable on the door?—He is here, Sir; he has also reported. He saw them come in, and he can prove that they were arrested further down.

The only private witnesses in the Charge Room at the time were these other two in custody?—(*Witness.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Superintendent.*) They were not in the Charge Room, when they (the men) were brought in?—No, Sir.

(*A.C.A.*) There were no private persons?—No, Sir.

Simply the Reserve man?—Yes, Sir.

FIFTH WITNESS, P.C. WELLBELOVE.

(*A.C.A.*) This is the constable who was on the door.

(*Superintendent.*) Outside the station on the front door, Sir.

(*A.C.A.*) On Boat-race night you know three men, Gerothwohl, Lavalette, and Timmings, were arrested, did you see them?—I saw three being brought in while I was on duty ouside the station. I saw one being brought in by P.C. 427, and shortly after that I saw two more being brought in by P.C.'s Isaacson and Wallington.

Which way did they come?—Through Swallow Street, Sir.

You saw all three brought in?—Yes, Sir.

Was there any difference in the way they were brought in?—P.C. 427 Divers came in first, about a minute or two minutes before Wallington and Isaacson. There was a large crowd following the other two prisoners.

There was?—Yes, Sir.

Were they interfering with police at all?—No, Sir; just following the prisoners to the station.

Following?—Yes, Sir.

When you saw them come in were you under the impression they were both in custody?—Yes, Sir, because both P.C.'s were walking by their side.

Did you notice if the constables had hold of them?—I could not see, Sir; there was such a crowd.

But the crowd was not in front of them?—They were all round—each side and behind. I noticed the P.C.'s at their side.

Was there any pause at the door, or did they go straight in?—Straight in, Sir.

No stop, no discussion?—No, Sir, simply walked straight in the door.

Were they in any way violent (the prisoners, that is)?—Not in my view, Sir.

After they passed you, you did not see any more of them?—No, Sir; I dispersed the crowd that followed.

You were the only man on the door?—Yes, Sir.

SIXTH WITNESS, P.C. 438 WALSEY.

(*A.C.A.*) You were on reserve on the night of the Boat Race?—Yes, Sir.

At Vine Street. Tell me what you saw in connection with the arrest of Gerothwohl, Lavalette, and Timmings?—I saw the three gentlemen mentioned brought in.

You saw them brought in?—Yes, Sir, by P.C.'s 6 CR. and 43 CR.

Do you remember what order they came in?—I really could not tell you, Sir.

You do not know who came in first?—No, Sir. I was engaged with a prisoner in the cells at the moment the Inspector was investigating the charge.

At any rate, did you see them actually come in?—Yes, Sir.

What happened?—They sat down on the seat pending the Inspector's investigation, and at the moment the charge was taken I was engaged with another prisoner in the cell.

When you had finished with the other prisoner what happened?—I came back and saw the stick lying on the table broken in half, and the prisoners were in the dock, the charge was about to be taken.

Do you know how the stick was broken?—I do not, Sir.

You didn't see it broken?—No, Sir.

Then the charge was taken?—Yes, Sir.

What did the prisoners say, did you hear?—They made no reply to the charge.

No reply?—No, Sir.

Did you hear them say anything about what happened at all?—No, Sir, they did not make any statement at all in my presence.

Where is his report?—I have not reported, Sir.

(*Superintendent.*) I thought he had.

Did you put them in the cells?—Yes, Sir.

Did they say anything then?—No, Sir, not at the time.

You had nothing to do with their property?—Nothing whatever, Sir.

Then all you saw of it was they were brought into the station, and then your attention was taken up by another prisoner?—Yes, Sir.

Then when you got back you found the broken stick?—Yes, Sir, and the men were in the dock.

They were in the dock?—Yes, Sir.

SEVENTH WITNESS, INSPECTOR RANDALL.

(*A.C.A.*) You were present at Vine Street on Boat Race night during part of the time when the charge against these three men, Gerothwohl, Lavalette, and Timmings, was taken?—They were in the dock as I entered the charge room, Sir.

They were in the dock?—Yes, Sir.

What stage had the case got to then?—Inspector Berry was taking their names prior to entering the charge against them.

Had the stick been broken then?—That was taken away from the man before I arrived; it was taken before he was placed in the dock. I saw nothing of it.

They were taking names and addresses?—Yes, Sir; just handing their cards to the Inspector taking the charge.

What did they say; did you hear?—They were protesting, particularly one of them; I don't know which by name, but the stoutest one of the three. He was protesting very much on being charged.

What were the grounds of the protest?—He said he came to the station behind the other man who had been brought there.

And he kept saying that?—Yes, Sir.

Did either of the others say anything much?—I did not hear the others say anything.

Who was in the charge room when you got there?—There were the three constables, the three prisoners; I don't know whether there was another prisoner waiting to be charged. I am not quite certain. I took in a prisoner and a constable brought another in.

With you?—Yes, Sir.

They were arrested?—Yes, Sir.

But not in connection with this?—No, Sir.

They were probably taken away from the same crowd?—Yes, Sir; but higher up, near the Princes Restaurant.

(*Superintendent.*) That would be about 50 or 60 yards higher up, they were charged about five minutes later.

(*A.C.A.*) What were they charged with?—Drunk and disorderly, rolling about and jostling people; they were arm in arm and shouting in a general sort of manner.

Did you see them?—I arrested one of them, Sir.

You noticed the disorder?—Yes, Sir.

And arrested one of the men, and the constable the other?—Yes, Sir, they were brothers.

(*Supt. Moore.*) That you did not know at the time?—No, Sir, that had nothing to do with the charge.

(*Supt. C.*) It is a question whether they were not continuing the disorder and were subsequently arrested?

(*A.C.A.*) That might be. (*To Inspector.*) When you got to Vine Street with the prisoner was there any crowd outside the station?—No, Major.

No crowd following you?—No, I think not, Sir; there were a good many people about the neighbourhood, but I do not think they followed.

And you went through Swallow Street with your prisoner, and you do not think there was anybody following?—No, Sir.

Can you form any opinion as to the condition of these three men?—They appeared very excited. I did not take any particular notice of them as I was not concerned in the charge.

EIGHTH WITNESS, S.D. INSPECTOR SMITH.

(*A.C.A.*) What was the first you saw of these three men?—When I went down to the cells with you, Major, that was the first I saw of them.

It was?—Yes, Sir.

Who was the spokesman then?—Gerothwohl, Sir, that was the man that came to the trap door and demanded to see a doctor. He wished to see his own doctor, but I told him our experience was that they would not as a rule come to the station.

He said something about bail?—I told him it would be far better for him to give me some address that we could verify, so that we could let him go, and he could then see a doctor.

Didn't you suggest that the doctor could bail him if he wished as well as attend him professionally?—I suggested he should give me some address that we could verify, and we could let him go and see a doctor, as our experience was that doctors won't come to the station.

I have a strong impression that you suggested, or he suggested, that the doctor might do both?—I do not remember that, Sir.

I think it was his idea, and that the doctor could bail him?—Certainly we should take the doctor's bail, Sir.

That was the first you saw of him?—Yes, Sir, I had only just come in in front of you.

They had been there about an hour, it was about one o'clock?—Just about one o'clock, Sir, I had just come in.

Had he asked for the doctor before that?—No, Sir, he had not.

(*Supt. Moore.*) A doctor is generally on the premises up till about two o'clock?—Yes, Sir, he could have seen the divisional surgeon, who was there.

(*A.C.A.*) You can throw no light on what passed?—I was not at the station till just previous to you, Sir; I left the station about nine o'clock to patrol.

What had become of all the police?—It was Boat Race day, and we had the majority of them in Coventry Street, etc., we had the usual patrols along Piccadilly, near the church, where the arrests took place.

But they were not there?—I spoke to some at the Circus.

What had become of the men from Piccadilly?—I had to send some out of the Circus down to the Continental, as when these people leave the Empire they flock there.

And they would be there?—They would be at the back of the crowd, as they come up from the Continental. I arranged for the Inspector to take half a dozen of the reserve men to see the Continental clear and work up Regent Street.

Apparently they did not, because there were no police with the crowd when these two constables went to them?—The police would come up at the end of the crowd driving them up.

That might have been.

(*Superintendent.*) They usually go at the back and drive them up; there were just half a dozen men driving them up to get them well ahead.

(*A.C.A.*) As regards this question, Mr. Smith, you can throw no light on it?—I know nothing of the facts of the case, at all, Sir.

MADAME D'ANGELY'S CASE.

COPY of the NOTES OF EVIDENCE in the case of EVA D'ANGELY, before G. L. DENMAN, ESQ., at Marlborough Street Police Court.

P.C. 429C.

11.30 p.m., 24th April, Regent Street, saw defendant accost a gentleman midway between Maddox Street and Conduit Street. Then crossed over Regent Street and turned and walked in opposite direction. Near Foubert's Place I saw her accost a second gentleman, then walked on to Argyle Place and stopped another gentleman, again crossed Regent Street and walked down to corner of Maddox Street to where I was standing. I asked why she stopped these gentlemen. She replied, "Me no speak English." I told her she must behave herself and not annoy gentlemen. She replied, "Oui, oui," and smiled and went on. Near Conduit Street she stopped another gentleman. I went up and took her into custody. She is there almost nightly for the past three months. She did not catch hold of the men, but simply walked up to them and stopped them.

Cross-examined.

I could not produce any of the gentlemen here. I have seen her in Regent Street a dozen times during past month, passing and repassing.

P.C. 440C.

Known defendant as prostitute for three months frequenting Regent Circus and vicinity nightly. 11 p.m., 24th April, corner of Oxford Circus and Regent Street saw her accost a gentleman, cautioned her and she went down Regent Street.

P.C. 136C.

Seen the defendant there nightly for past month accosting men, between 11 and 12 at night.

RENE D'ANGELY, 25, Twyford Mansions, New Cavendish Street.

She is my wife. I appointed to meet my wife at 11.30 p.m., 24th April, Regent Street; waited for her, found she was not there. Found her afterwards. Had last seen her before this at 10.30 p.m., when I left home to see a friend off.

(To 1st May—one in £5.)

POLICE REPORTS.

Great Marlborough Street Station,
2nd May, 1906.

With reference to report called for *re* Eva d'Angely, I beg to report that at 11.30 p.m. on the night of the 24th April I was on duty in Regent Street when I saw Eva d'Angely stop and accost a gentleman mid way between Maddox Street and Conduit Street, she then walked on about 50 yards and then crossed to the opposite side, and when near Foubert's Place she stopped another gentleman, she then walked on to Argyll Place and there stopped the third gentleman, she crossed to the opposite side of Regent Street and walked down to where I was standing near Maddox Street. I then asked her why she stopped those gentlemen, she replied "Me no speak English." I told her to behave herself and not accost gentlemen, she replied "Oui, oui," smiled, and walked on, and when near Conduit Street she stopped another, I then took her into custody, as I have previously seen her do the same thing. I watched her on the 24th. It was during February I first noticed her, and during April I have seen her on several occasions accosting men in Regent Street.

(Signed) HORACE PAGE, P.C. 429c.
(Signed) F. MACKAY, S.D. Insp.
Submitted (Signed) J. MANN, Supt.

Great Marlborough Street Station,

2nd May, 1906.

With reference to report called for *re* Eva d'Angely,

I beg to report that as near as I can recollect it was about the middle of February when I first saw her stop a gentleman in Regent Street. In March I was posted to 4 beat of the second section, close to the Regent Circus, when I saw her almost nightly between the hours of 10.30 and 12.30 accosting gentleman in Oxford Street near the Circus.

During April I have been posted to Regent Circus fixed point, and when I have been on late duty I have seen her nightly behaving as above. On the night of the 24th of April, shortly after 11 o'clock, I saw her accost a gentleman at Regent Street, near Regent Street, and I then cautioned her as to her conduct. She then proceeded down Regent Street in the direction of Piccadilly Circus.

(Signed) Nelson Sims, P.C. 440c.

(Signed) F. Mackay, S.D. Insp.

Submitted (Signed) J. Mann, Supt.

Great Marlborough Street Station,

2nd May, 1906.

With reference to report called for *re* Eva d'Angely, charged with being a prostitute,

I beg to report that I have been posted to Oxford Circus fixed point during the last month. I have seen d'Angely on several occasions in Regent Street between the hours of 11 p.m. and 12 night. I have from time to time seen her speak to gentlemen who were strangers to me, and was under the impression that the woman was a prostitute.

(Signed) Frederick Lucas, P.C. 136.

(Signed) F. Mackay, S.D. Insp.

Submitted (Signed) J. Mann, Supt.

Great Marlborough Street Station,

2nd May, 1906.

I beg to report that at 11.35 p.m., 24th inst., P.C. 429 Page brought to this station Eva d'Angely, a French woman, of 25, Twyford Mansions, Little Marylebone Street, whom he charged with being a common prostitute behaving in a riotous and indecent manner at Regent Street.

The police-constable's statement was to the effect that he had seen this woman accost a gentleman between Maddox Street and Conduit Street, she crossed to the opposite side where she accosted two others, and then recrossed when she was cautioned by the police-constable, notwithstanding which she accosted another gentleman, and was then taken into custody.

In reply to my questions as to whether the police-constable had any knowledge of the woman he assured me that he had known her for some time as a prostitute, and that during the month he had practically seen her walking Regent Street every night.

The police-constable preferring the charge having been on duty in the vicinity for some time and having had considerable opportunity for becoming acquainted with the class of women who frequent Regent Street, the charge was taken by me in the usual way. She was bailed by her husband at 1.20 a.m.

It may be mentioned that when charged not the least protestation of innocence or objection was made by Madame d'Angely, she appeared to accept the situation as a natural result of her conduct in the streets, and there was nothing to indicate that the statement of the constable was other than strictly accurate.

She appeared before G. L. Denman, Esq., on 25th ult., when corroborative evidence was given by P.C.'s 136 Lucas and 440 Sims, and a remand ordered for inquiries.

(Signed) K. Cooper, Insp.

(Signed) F. Mackay, S.D. Insp.

Submitted (Signed) J. Mann, Supt.

Great Marlboro' Street Station,

2nd May, 1906.

Referring to the attached,

I beg to report that on 25th ult. I was in Marlborough Street Police Court when Madame d'Angely was charged with soliciting prostitution in Regent Street.

After evidence of the three constables (reports attached) had been given, she stated that she wished to call her landlord to give evidence on her behalf.

The learned Magistrate remanded her until the 1st and directed that inquiry should be made to ascertain if anything was known respecting her and under what conditions she was living.

On leaving the court I saw Madame d'Angely and obtained from her the attached statement. She also informed me that she had been in the habit of walking down Regent Street to meet her husband, who generally went into the Café Royal, but she had no occasion to go down Regent Street on the night in question, as she had only left her husband a few minutes before at the corner of Regent Street and Oxford Street, and that Mr. Gaze, who let her the flat, would speak for her. also Mr. Rubens, 17, Porchester Gardens, who was with them on the night in question.

I saw Mr. Gaze, who informed me that he was an agent for letting flats, and about February last Mr. and Mrs. d'Angely came to him and inquired if he could let them a furnished flat. He agreed to do so, and an agreement was drawn up to let No. 25, Twyford Mansions furnished at a weekly rental of £2 12s. 6d. He had no knowledge of them previous; the references given resided in Paris, but he did not make inquiry there. He had no reason to find fault with them in the way they had conducted themselves, but he did not have much opportunity of seeing them. He promised to attend court, but did not wish his name mixed up in the case, therefore preferred not to give evidence. He did attend court, but did not give evidence.

I also saw Mr. Rubens, who stated that he was a commission agent, and on the night of 24th he called at Mr. d'Angely's flat on business about 10.45 p.m. He left and walked to Regent Street, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. d'Angely. On reaching the Circus they left Mrs. d'Angely and walked eastwards along Oxford Street for about 100 yards, when he took a cab and went home, leaving Mr. d'Angely in Oxford Street.

Mr. Rubens said he knew Mr. and Mrs. d'Angely as respectable people, and promised to attend court and give evidence, which he failed to do.

I also saw the owner of Twyford Mansions, who informed me that he knew nothing about Mr. and Mrs. d'Angely, the flat having been let by Mr. Gaze. He could not understand what Madame d'Angely was doing walking about Regent Street so late, and to prevent any trouble he had given them notice to quit.

On 1st Madame d'Angely appeared on remand, when I told the learned Magistrate that I had ascertained that she had been residing at her present address since February last, when they informed me that they came from Paris, and that Mr. d'Angely had informed me that he obtained his living as a dealer, and that he was very sorry that he allowed his wife to walk about Regent Street, and that he would see that it would not occur again.

The learned Magistrate discharged the prisoner, remarking as in the attached cutting from the "Daily Telegraph."

The abstract from the "Daily News" of my evidence is incorrect. I never made any mention of the prisoner's respectability, neither of her husband, as I had no opportunity of verifying their statements, and the person who said that he knew them for some time failed to attend Court.

The abstract from the "Daily Telegraph" submitted herewith is a fair report of the proceedings.

When remanding the case in the first instance, the learned Magistrate expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the police evidence, but as the prisoner said she could call witnesses he would give her facilities for doing so, and, when finally dealing with the case, he gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt on the information I supplied, without expressing any opinion on the guilt or otherwise of the woman, or making adverse remarks on the police action.

In conclusion, I beg to call attention to the following facts:—

About 12 night, the 24th, I visited the prisoner, amongst others, while in the cells. She was then perfectly composed, and certainly did not appear to be that of an injured person.

I asked her if she could produce her marriage certificate. She informed me that she could not, as she had left it in Paris at a boarding house there, but she was unable to say where. She admits taking her present flat about the end of February, and that she was in London some time before staying in Kensington, but she does not know the address.

She admits having gone down the west side of Regent

Street, came back on the east side, and again started to go down on the west side when she was arrested. This is what P.C. Page said he saw her do.

P.C.s 429 Page and 440 Sims say that they have seen her frequenting Regent Street and vicinity for about three months.

During the month of February P.C. Page was point duty in Regent Circus, in March posted overstrength, and when not on beats usually patrolled Regent Circus and Oxford Street. In April night duty, 1 beat 3rd section, which takes Regent Street from Princes Street to Conduit Street. It will therefore be seen that he had ample opportunities of seeing her. The same applies to P.C. 440 Sims, who was also in the vicinity of Regent Street since February last.

The whole of the P.C.s concerned are good, reliable men, with over three years' service.

Mr. d'Angely swore in Court that he had an appointment to meet his wife at 11.30 p.m., 24th, in Regent Street, when, as a matter of fact, he only left her shortly before. He was unable to explain why he should have left his wife in Regent Circus. He says he has no regular source of income.

The circumstances of this case appeared to me to be very simple and similar to many other cases where women have been charged with soliciting, and having set up the defence that they were married and respectable, but on inquiry were afterwards convicted, and I therefore did not think that this was a case which should have been specially reported, in view of the fact that evidence was given by three reliable constables of what they had seen this woman do, and she did not call any evidence or cross-examine them to contradict it, also the expressions made use of by the Magistrate on the first hearing.

(Signed) F. Mackay, S.D. Insp.

Submitted. Although Madam d'Angely and Mr. M. d'Angely assert they are man and wife, neither can produce anything to prove them to be such; the woman states the cause of this being that she had left her marriage certificate in France at a place quite unknown to her, which is an extraordinary coincidence. If the constables saw what they say they did—and there appears no reason to doubt their word—it is quite clear that the woman was nothing better than a prostitute, and the action of P.-c. Page in arresting her for the conduct she was guilty of on the night of 24th ult. was only doing his duty.

The case was remanded with the view of an inquiry being made for the purpose of proving or disproving the statements of the prisoner and the man d'Angely, and S.D. Insp. Mackay was directed by the Magistrate to make that inquiry. The S.D. Insp. was in the court, and heard the evidence given, therefore knew exactly how the matter stood, and should have submitted the full facts for my information, so that I might then have forwarded it to Commissioner, with a recommendation that the matter be placed in the hand of Messrs. Wontners. It was clearly a case in which Police should have been legally represented, with a view to a proper cross-examination, etc., which would have put an entirely different complexion upon the case, and no doubt resulted differently, but no single word was mentioned to me as to what had happened, and I knew nothing of the matter in any way until the result appeared in Wednesday's daily newspapers.

The S.D. Inspector is generally a most careful and painstaking officer, and one who performs his duty excellently, but there was certainly a lack on his part in this instance.

(Signed) J. Mann, Supt.

Statement of Eva d'Angely, 25, Twyford Mansions, Little Marylebone Street.

I am 25 years of age, and was married in Algiers about 18 months ago. I have a certificate of marriage in Paris, but do not know the address. I came to England with my husband on 20th February last. With exception of three nights we have stayed at the present address since we have been in England. I have never previously been in England.

I left home about 10.45 p.m. last night in company of my husband and Mr. Rubens, 17, Porchester Gardens, W. We came along Oxford Street to Regent Circus, where I left my husband and his friend. I then walked down Regent Street, on the right side, as far as Vigo Street, to the Café Royal, and came back on the other side to near Verry's, where I was arrested.

I have on several occasions been in Regent Street alone between 10 and half-past. I have no lady friends in London. No policeman has ever spoken to me in the street.

(Signed) F. Mackay, S.-D. Insp.

(Submitted) J. Mann, Supt.

Great Marlborough Street Police-station,
C Division.
25th April, 1906.

Statement of Rene d'Angely, 25, Twyford Mansions.

My name is Rene d'Angely. I am 26 years of age, and am a dealer in jewellery and antique articles. I am not employed by any person. I usually deal with Fosters, 54, Pall Mall, who sell on commission things that are sent me. I receive the goods at my address. I have no other address. The rooms I occupy are furnished, and were taken by me through an advertisement from Mr. Gaze, at 63, Twyford Mansions. I earn about £20 a month, and give nearly all to my wife. My rent is £12 a month. When in Paris I live in a boarding house. I certify that this statement is written as answered.

(Signed) F. Mackay, S.-D. Insp.

Great Marlborough Street Station,
25th April, 1906.

CLINCH'S CASE.

LETTER FROM MESSRS. RICKETTS AND SON.

103, King's Cross Road,
London, W.C., October 24th, 1905.

Yourself *v.* P.C. Gibbard.

Sir,—We beg to give you notice that, on our application this morning, the Magistrate adjourned the summons herein, which was fixed for hearing on Friday next, until Tuesday, the 7th prox., at 2 o'clock. You and your witnesses need not attend the Court until the latter date.

Yours obediently,
W. T. Ricketts and Son.

Mr. James Clinch,
5, Benson Avenue,
Upton Park, E.

LETTER FROM MR. R. D. YELVERTON.

3, Pump Court,
Temple, London,
November 4th, 1905.

Sir,—I am, as a member of the Bar, supporting the summons at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Tuesday, against P.C. Gibbard, for assaulting a person named Clinch, who has for 13 years been in the employ of the General Post Office.

It is, in my opinion, essential for the interests of justice that I should see *before Tuesday* the statements which were given in writing to the Inspector at King's Cross Police Station, when the charge was entered—I believe about October 16th.

On enquiry at the King's Cross Police Station, I am informed that these statements have been sent to you, and that you will be returning them to the police-station.

I have to request that you will either fix a time on *Monday* when I can see them at Scotland Yard, or that you will direct the Inspector to show them to me on *Monday*, at King's Cross Police Station. In the latter event, kindly inform me.

Yours faithfully,

R. D. YELVERTON.

The Commissioner,
New Scotland Yard.

STATEMENTS OF PARTIES.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

King's Cross Road Station. G Division.
16th October, 1905.

STATEMENT of James Clinch, Porter at Post Office, Mount Pleasant, 5, Benson Avenue, Upton Park, E.

The Inspector,—

I beg to state that whilst walking along Rosebery Avenue I went up a mews behind some posts, to make water. Whilst there I observed the policeman 215G, with this woman in the corner against a cart, the woman at the time having her clothes in an improper manner. She at once dropped her clothes, when the said policeman came up to me and struck me a severe blow; at the same time remarked to be off, and if I had any property up there. He also walked on my heels until I got on the footpath, when he struck me another severe blow on the left jaw, knocking me off my legs. I at once reported the matter to the sergeant, who was passing across the road, when he took the case up. I was on my way to the G.P.O., Mount Pleasant, due on duty at 12.30 a.m.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES CLINCH.

The P.C. asked no questions.

F. GADD, Inspector.

W. HAMMOND, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

King's Cross Road Station. G Division.
16th October, 1905.

STATEMENT made at King's Cross Road Station, on 16th inst. by Freya Lehmann, 23, Swinton Street, W.C., Housemaid.

I was making wather in the corner from the news, and the policeman say to me, Wath you doing hier? i said i haw bim in this corner.

FREYA LEHMANN.

No questions.

F. GADD, Inspector.

W. HAMMOND, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

King's Cross Road Station. G Division.
16th October, 1905.

I beg to report that at 11.50 p.m., 15th inst., I was on duty in Rosebery Avenue, when I saw a man and a woman go down John's Mews. I went down to see what they was doing, and saw the man coming up from the mews. I asked him his business, and if he had any property down there. He replied, "No." I then told him to get away home, and pushed him out of the mews. I went back, and saw a woman, and asked her business. She replied, "I have come down to make water." I turned her out, and then looked round the mews; went out; saw her speaking to P.S. Lane, who stated that a man had complained of being assaulted by police-constable, and we accompanied complainant to the station.

WALTER GIBBARD, P.C. 215G.

W. HAMMOND, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

King's Cross Road Station. G Division.
16th October, 1905.

Re complaint of assault against P.C. 215G Gibbard.

I beg to report, being in charge of 3rd Section, Night Duty, I was in Rosebery Avenue, near to John's Mews, at 12.15 a.m., 16th inst., when a man came to me and stated he had just previously been down the above mews to urinate, and when doing so he saw a policeman at the back of a van, with a woman. The policeman came from behind the van, and said to him, "Clear out. You have no business down here." At the same time struck him on the face with his fist. Just then I saw a woman come out of the mews into Rosebery Avenue. She went in the direction of Finsbury Town Hall. I went after her, and stopped her at the corner of Tysoe Street. I said to her, "What have you been doing down the mews?" She replied, "I have been down to make water." I then saw P.C. 215 Gibbard come out of the mews. He came up to me. I said to him, "A gentleman has just complained to me that you have assaulted him down John's Mews by striking him in the face with your fist." P.C. Gibbard replied, "It is a lie, sergeant. I have not assaulted him." I asked the man to accompany me and the police-constable to the station, where the complaint could be enquired into. I then accompanied complainant to the station.

W. LANE, P.S. 18G.

W. HAMMOND, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

King's Cross Road Station. G Division.
16th October, 1905.

I beg to report that at 12.20 a.m., 16th inst., James Clinch, of No. 5, Benson Avenue, Upton Park, E., a porter employed in Inland Letter Department, Mount Pleasant, came to station, accompanied by P.S. 18 Lane and P.C. 215G Gibbard.

Clinch stated that a few minutes before 12 night, 15th inst., he went into the mews in Rosebery Avenue, almost opposite Finsbury Town Hall, to urinate, and when he got there he saw P.C. Gibbard at the rear of some carts there, with a woman who had her clothing lifted. On seeing him the police-constable came towards him, asked what he was doing there, struck him on the left side of the face with his fist, walked on his heels until they reached the footway in Rosebery Avenue, and then struck him again on left side of face with his fist. I asked Clinch if he would put his complaint into writing, and he elected to do so himself.

Francesco Deangealis, an Italian, residing at 31, Warner Street, who accompanied Clinch to the station, stated he saw the police-constable push him, Clinch.

The woman referred to above, Freya Lehmann, who stated she was a housemaid, residing at No. 23, Swinton Street, W.C., also accompanied P.S. Lane to the station. She stated that she went up the mews to make water, when the police-constable came up, asked what she was doing, and ordered her away. She denied that anything improper had taken place or was about to take place between her and the police-constable.

After he had been some little time at the station, Clinch complained of feeling pain on left jaw, and asked that a doctor might examine his face. Previously to this I had examined his face, and could see no mark or redness upon it.

I sent for Dr. Caunter, divisional surgeon, who attended, examined Clinch, and then certified in Occurrence Book as follows:—"At 1.40 a.m. I examined James Clinch. This man complains of injury to his left jaw. On examination I cannot find any trace of injury either on the outside of the face or inside the mouth. In my opinion, if there had been any severe blows on the spot pointed out to me by the man there would be, as a result, a cut on the inside of the cheek, as there is a jagged tooth in the upper jaw in this position."

The police-constable, in presence of Clinch, denied having assaulted him as alleged, but admitted having pushed him.

Clinch, whose hours at Mount Pleasant are from 12.20 till 7.30 a.m., said he would consider what he should do in the matter, and would call at station when proceeding to work on 17th inst.

Certificate for attendance at station has not yet been issued to Divisional-Surgeon. Statements of Clinch and witnesses, and reports from P.S. 18 Lane and P.C. 215 Gibbard are attached.

F. GADD, Inspector.

Submitted.—Application was made for a summons against the police-constable, 16th, but the Magistrate declined to grant it unless the complaint was reduced to writing in the form of an information.

The application was renewed, 17th, with the complaint in writing, upon which a summons was granted, and is returnable 27th inst.

W. HAMMOND, Superintendent.

ALTFULDISCH'S AND MAURER'S CASES.

POLICE REPORTS.

Great Marlborough Street,
"C" Division,
18th June, 1906.

I beg to report that about 12.30 a.m. 17th December last, whilst passing through Old Compton Street, Soho, in company of Inspector Manning, I saw a large crowd in Greek Street, near the Café Turk. We hurried up Greek Street, and found about 40 or 50 foreigners fighting and quarrelling. We tried to disperse them, and found it necessary to arrest one of them who gave the name of Wilhelm Mauder, a German, of 31, Thorn Street, Barnes, whom I handed over to P.C. 134 Fleet, who had come up, and directed him to take Mauder to the station. Amongst the crowd—still quarrelling, I recognised Ferdinand Altfuldisch, a tailor, of 17, Great Marlborough Street. I told him to go away. He shouted, "We shan't, why should we for the f——g English police? Don't think you have a ponce to deal with." I arrested him. He struggled and called on the crowd to assist him, shouting, "Don't let the bulldog police take me." With the assistance of Inspector Manning we got him into Soho Square, where he tried to trip me up. We fell, and he caught hold of the railings and kept calling on the crowd to get him away. We forcibly removed him from the railings, and got into Carlisle Street, when the crowd surged round us and one among them, Theodore Rappett, got in front of me and caught hold of Altfuldisch's arm and tried to get him away. He was then arrested by Inspector Manning, who went on in front of me, and Altfuldisch walked after him into Poland Street, where he again became violent, and I obtained the assistance of P.S. Crayford and P.C. 79 Miles. He struggled and was very violent. He was placed in the waiting room waiting for other charges to be disposed of. He was brought out in about ten minutes and charged with disorderly conduct and using obscene language in the street. He made no complaint of having been assaulted or called a ponce, and there is not a particle of truth in the accusation that he was assaulted or that he was called a ponce.

On 18th he appeared before G. L. Denman, Esq., at Marlborough Street, and was defended by Mr. Wisbey, solicitor. After evidence for the prosecution was given, a remand was asked for to call witnesses for the defence without asking any question or making any complaint. He was remanded until 26th in one surety of £20.

On 26th he again appeared and was then defended by counsel, instructed by Mr. Wisbey, and an officer connected with the "Police and Public" Vigilance Society. It was then alleged that Altfuldisch was assaulted in the street and in the station. (See notes of evidence.)

After hearing evidence for the defence the learned magistrate told the prisoner that he did not believe a word he had said, and those whom he called his friends appeared to be of very little assistance to him as they had contradicted themselves upon many points, and fined Altfuldisch 20s. or 14 days.

Mauder and Rappert did not contest the case, and they were fined, the former 10s. or seven days, and the latter 20s. or 14 days. I have known Altfuldisch personally for about 18 months. He works as a tailor during the day, but at night he is usually to be seen in Soho in the company of betting men.

Reports from officers concerned attached.

(Signed) F. MACKAY, S.D. Inspector.

Submitted.—It is clear from the reports of the S.D. Inspector and Inspector the charge was a proper one. Altfuldisch in his evidence states he was nowhere near the crowd where the disorder was going on, but was standing on the pavement in the front of a door when he was pushed and hustled by S.D. Inspector Mackay, and by the latter called a ponce, and that the spot at which he was standing was between the two crowds that had assembled.

The S.D. Inspector and Inspector deny such was the case, and it is certainly altogether incompatible with their evidence, and the answers of Altfuldisch to the cross-examination by D.S. Inspector Mackay prove that he must have been in the crowd, for had he been away from either he would not have been arrested, for it is hardly likely the Inspector would interfere with a person standing quietly by himself away from a crowd of disorderly persons, arrest him without cause, and allow the crowd to continue the disorder.

Altfuldisch was present in the disorderly mob when the inspectors arrived on the scene, and was taking an active part in what was going on. He had an opportunity given him to go away, but this he refused to do, which resulted in his arrest, and this which was a perfectly legal one. Had such not been the case the learned magistrate would not have made the remarks to him he did.

(Signed) J. MANN, Superintendent.

Great Marlborough Street Station,
"C" Division,
18th June, 1906.

I beg to report that at 12.30 a.m. 17th December last, whilst passing along Old Compton Street, in company with S.D. Inspector Mackay, I saw a large crowd in Greek Street, near the Café Turk.

We both hurried up Greek Street, where about 40 of 50 foreigners were fighting and quarrelling, and commenced to disperse them. It was found necessary to arrest one of them who gave the name of William Mauder, a German, of 31, Thorn Street, Barnes, who was handed over to a constable who had then come up. Among the crowd who were still quarrelling was a man whom I now know to be Altfuldisch. I spoke to him, "Pass along." He was excited, and moved two yards. I then saw S.D. Inspector arrest him after he had requested him to go away. He then became violent, calling upon persons in the crowd to assist, used the words f——ing bulldog police. I assisted S.D. Inspector Mackay with him into Soho Square. He was still violent and clung to the railings, and both he and S.D. Inspector Mackay fell. I still held prisoner and assisted them up. He again caught the railings and continued calling to the crowd which was following.

When in Carlisle Street one of the men in the crowd attempted to rescue the prisoner, got in front of S.D. Inspector Mackay, and caught hold of his arm. He was also excited, and I then arrested him and went on in front of Altfuldisch. This prisoner gave the name of Theodore Ruppert. He was fined 20s. or 14 days for disorderly conduct and obstructing the inspector in the execution of his duty.

I saw Altfuldisch when he was brought to station. He was then very violent and shouting. I was then in the charge room with Ruppert, and there were two other charges waiting.

Altfuldisch was charged in his turn. He made no complaint of being assaulted, and neither did I see any assault committed. Upon reaching the station with the prisoner Ruppert, I saw Sergeant Crayfourd and P.C. Miles, and directed them to go along the street to S.D. Inspector Mackay's assistance.

The language alleged to have been used by the Inspector at Greek Street is entirely false.

(Signed) W. MANNING, Inspector.
(Signed) F. MACKAY, S.D. Inspector.
(Signed) J. MANN, Superintendent.
Submitted.

Great Marlborough Street Station,
"C" Division,
19th June, 1906.

I beg to report that I was in charge of Great Marlborough Street Police Station on the morning of 17th

December, 1905, when Wilhelm Mauder, 31, Thorn Street, Barnes, a gardener, Theodore Ruppert, 72, Baker Street, Portman Square, a florist, and Ferdinand Altfuldisch, 17, Great Marlborough Street, were brought to this station, Mauder and Altfuldisch on a charge of being drunk and using obscene language at Greek Street, and Ruppert with being disorderly and obstructing S.D. Inspector Mackay in the execution of his duty at Dean Street.

The prisoners were shouting, behaving in a very violent manner, and were brought into the Station with great difficulty.

S.D. Inspector Mackay stated that he was dispersing a crowd of foreigners who were fighting in Greek Street, when Altfuldisch shouted, "We shan't go away for the f——g Police." On being requested to go away he refused, became very disorderly, and had to be arrested.

All the way to the Station he behaved very violent and was with difficulty restrained.

Ruppert also was with the crowd which was following the officers, attempted to rescue Altfuldisch from the custody of S.D. Inspector Mackay, and he was taken in custody by Inspector Manning.

On the charge being read over to Altfuldisch he made no reply, and did not complain of having been assaulted or subjected to violent treatment, neither did I see any assault committed.

(Signed) J. Remfry, Inspector.
(Signed) F. Mackay, S.D. Inspector.
(Signed) J. Mann, Superintendent.

Submitted.

Great Marlborough Street Station,
"C" Division,
19th June, 1906.

I beg to report that at 12.30 a.m. on 17th December, 1905, I was in company with P.C. 79 "C" Allan Miles, standing near the doorway of Great Marlborough Street Station, previous to reporting off duty, when I saw Inspector Manning, with a man in custody, enter the station.

When passing me Inspector Manning directed me to go to the assistance of Sub-Divisional Inspector Mackay, who, he said, had a violent prisoner in custody at Poland Street.

Accompanied by P.C. Miles, I hurried in the direction indicated, and at the junction of Great Marlborough Street and Poland Street I met the S.D. Inspector with a man (whom I subsequently knew to be Ferdinand Altfuldisch), who was shouting and struggling violently. I assisted to take him to the station by taking him by the wrist and arm. P.C. Miles also assisted.

After much struggling the prisoner was eventually got to the station, and as there were other charges being taken he was placed in the waiting-room.

Whilst waiting there his violence continued, and he was restrained by P.C. Miles and myself.

After a period of about 10 minutes I was directed to take Altfuldisch to the charge-room, where he was charged. He was not assaulted by any officer, and the only force used was that used to convey the prisoner to the station, and restraining him from assaulting the police.

When charged he made no complaint of assault or abuse. The only words I heard used to him by the S.D. Inspector was a request to be sensible, cease his violence, and walk quietly to the station.

(Signed) William Crayfourd, P.S. 25 "C."
(Signed) F. Mackay, S.D. Inspector.
(Signed) J. Mann, Superintendent.

Submitted.

Great Marlborough Street Station,
"C" Division,
19th June, 1906.

I beg to report that about 12.30 a.m., 17th December, 1905, I was at Great Marlborough Street Police Station, when I was directed by Inspector Manning to go to the assistance of S.D. Inspector Mackay. I accompanied Sergeant Crayfourd, and met the S.D. Inspector in Poland Street with a prisoner, who was struggling and shouting. I assisted to get him to the station and to restrain him in the waiting-room until he was charged. He was not assaulted by me or any other officer.

(Signed) Allan Miles, P.C. 79 "C."
(Signed) F. Mackay, S.D. Inspector.
(Signed) J. Mann, Superintendent.

Submitted.

Great Marlborough Street Station,
"C" Division,
18th June, 1906.

I beg to report that about 12.30 a.m., 17th December, 1905, I came into Greek Street, where I saw a crowd of disorderly foreigners being dispersed by S.D. Inspector Mackay and Inspector Manning. They had a man in custody named Mauder, and I was asked to take him to the station, which I did, and handed him over to the S.D. Inspector. I did not see the commencement of the disturbance.

(Signed) George Fleet, P.C. 134 "C."
(Signed) F. Mackay, S.D. Inspector.
(Signed) J. Mann, Superintendent.

Submitted.

MRS. BRAHAM'S CASE.

Letter from Mr. J. Crabb, Hornsey Licence Watch Committee.

Private. 8th June, 1903.

To the Chief Commissioner Metropolitan Police.

Dear Sirs,—The enclosed* should have your attention. It seems a very serious case, not only against the P.C., but that the officer who took the complaint lodged by the lady was not produced.

I presume when these men are even upon their holiday they can be communicated with.

I think the magistrate also was seriously at fault in not granting a summons against the P.C. upon such evidence.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. Crabb.

(* The enclosure was an extract from the "Daily Chronicle" regarding the case.)

Minutes Thereon.

Ask Division for report and then to Major Wodehouse.

(Signed) E. R. H.
9/6.

Acknowledged.
10/6.

Report attached.

(Signed) C. Doyle.
Supt.
12/6/03.

A.C.A.

Submitted.

I do not see how the case can be carried further without the recall of Inspector Billson from leave.

I do not consider that Crabb (well known for his extreme hostility to Police for many years) has any grounds for complaint, and suggest that no notice should be taken of his letter.

(Signed) W. E. G.

Clapham Station. W Division.
11th June, 1903.

With reference to attached, I beg to report that Insp. Billson, the officer who took the charge, is on annual leave, staying at 2, Beehive Cottages, Westgate-on-Sea, until 13th inst., after that at 43, River Row, Old Brompton, Chatham, and returns on 22nd inst.

On 6th inst., when the telegram was received from police court, a message was at once sent to his London address, and it was found that he had left by boat for Margate, therefore he could not have been produced.

Mrs. Braham was arrested at 12.15 a.m., 6th inst., and arrived at station ten minutes later, when she was charged with disorderly conduct. According to the two constables who brought her in—also the two on reserve duty—she made no complaint, but asked for a doctor to certify as to her sobriety, though not charged with being drunk.

Immediate steps were taken to procure bail, and it so happened that her husband (apparently not quite sober) was at Balham Station making inquiry respecting her when the telegraph message reached there, and, on receiving it, replied, "She has a beastly temper, and it would not take her long to set about anyone." Owing to the early delivery of message, she was not placed in cell and was bailed at 1.50 a.m.

At 2 a.m. Station Serg. Childs relieved Insp. Billson. Mr. and Mrs. Braham were then at station, and, although some conversation passed, nothing of the nature of a complaint against the P.C. was alluded to.

Shortly after 4 a.m I saw Insp. Billson, and he told me he had nothing outstanding or likely to arise during his absence. Had there been a complaint made, I ought to have then heard of it.

P.C. 800 Atkinson, who was married in 1889, and has a wife and two children, joined the Force, 18th July, 1892, and came to this division on 9th March last from "H."

Writer has what cannot be fairly termed less than a mania for reporting police; in fact, he boasts of the number he gets into trouble. He has done so to me about two years ago.

Although Mr. Braham intimated at the Police Court that he would complain to Commissioner, no complaint has yet reached us, therefore, in the absence of Insp. Billson, I venture to suggest that the matter be allowed to develop further.

(Signed) R. Hamilton.
S.D. Insp.

Submitted. No complaint has yet been received from Mr. or Mrs. Braham; possibly you will let the matter rest.

I do not see there is any occasion for the writer, Mr. Crabb, to intercede on their behalf.

Insp. Billson who was on duty at Clapham Station when Mrs. Braham was taken there in custody by P.C. 800W Atkinson, is away on annual leave until 22nd inst. A report from him will be obtained on his return as to what transpired at station. So far as I can ascertain at present, Mrs. Braham made no complaint there.

(Signed) C. Doyle.
Supt.

Reports

Clapham Station. W Division.
10th June, 1903.

With reference to report called for *re* Mrs. Louisa Braham.

I beg to report that at 12.15 a.m. 6th June, 1903, I was on duty at South Lambeth Road when I saw a lady approaching towards me. On arriving up to me she stopped in front of me and said, "What are you interfering with me for?" I said, "I am not interfering with you," and moved aside and requested her to go on, when she complained that I had assaulted her. I told her that I had not done so, and requested her to go home, when she became very excited, started shouting, and would not go away, whereupon P.C. took her into custody. On the way to the station she asked me to let her go, saying she was sorry. When in Larkhall Lane, on seing P.C. 749W Allen she asked him to let her go.

I did not hear her make any complaint at the station, only that she wanted to see a doctor, when the Inspector said that it was not requisite, as she was not charged with being drunk.

I further beg to state that I did not interfere with or assault the lady in any way. I did not touch her until I took her into custody.

(Signed) Walter Atkinson.
P.C. 800W.

Submitted.

(Signed) R. Hamilton.
S.D. Insp.

(Signed) C. Doyle.
Supt.

Clapham Station. W Division,
10th June, 1903.

With reference to report called for *re* Louisa Braham, charged with disorderly conduct at this station, 12.25 a.m., 6/6/03.

I beg to report that, shortly after midnight, the 6th inst., I was on duty in Larkhall Lane, when I saw P.C. 800 Atkinson bringing Braham towards the station. On Braham seeing me she said, "Let me go." I said, "You are in custody, and must go to the station." I then assisted P.C. 800 there with her.

At the station, in answer to the charge, she stated she had been to see some sick people in South Lambeth Road, and was late leaving there. She then asked to see a doctor to certify if she was drunk. The Inspector said it was not necessary, as she was not charged with that offence. She made no complaint in my hearing against P.C. 800 Atkinson.

(Signed) Albert Allen, P.C. 749W.

(Submitted)

(Signed) R. Hamilton, S.D. Inspr.

(Signed) C. Doyle, Supt.

Balham Station, W Division,
11th June, 1903.

I beg to report that, at 1.30 a.m., 8th inst., Mr. Braham, No. 7, Culverden Road, Balham, came to this station. . . . He said, "Wire to all hospitals to find my wife, as she has not come home." It was ascertained that she was charged at Clapham with disorderly conduct, and on Mr. Braham hearing this he said, 'She has a beastly temper, and it would not take her long to set about anyone." He then left the station, and suddenly turned back and wanted to know why the police had the audacity to lock his wife up. He was informed that we were not in possession of the facts of the case, and then he left for Clapham.

(Signed) H. Harley, Inspr.

(Submitted)

(Signed) R. Hamilton, S.D. Inspr.

(Signed) C. Doyle, Supt.

Clapham Station, W Division,
11th June, 1903.

I beg to report that, 2 a.m., the 6th inst., I entered the station from my patrol. I saw standing at the charge room desk a man and a woman in conversation with Inspector Billson. The woman was in the act of fastening on her hat, and they left the station a few moments afterwards.

During the short time which elapsed—probably about five or six minutes—between the time I first saw and the time of their leaving the station, I heard nothing whatever in the nature of a complaint against the police.

Inspector Billson afterwards casually remarked, "I did not put her into the cells, as we were expecting the husband every moment to bail her."

(Signed) W. Childs, Statn. Sergt. 25W.

(Submitted)

(Signed) R. Hamilton, S.D. Inspr.

(Signed) C. Doyle, Supt.

Clapham Station, W Division,
10th June, 1903.

In reference to the report called for *re* Louisa Braham, charged with disorderly conduct at 12.25. on the 6th June, 1903, I beg to report that I was on reserve duty when the above was brought to Clapham Station by P.C. 800W Atkinson. She was charged

with behaving in a disorderly manner, and when the charge was read over to her, she said, "Why, I have been to see some sick friends," and also asked to see a doctor, but was told by Inspector Billson that she was not charged with being drunk. She made no other remark, nor any complaint. I was within hearing all the time.

(Signed) SAMUEL GRIBBLE, P.C. 133W.

(Submitted)

(Signed) R. HAMILTON, S.D. Inspr.

(Signed) C. DOYLE, Supt.

Clapham Station, W Division,
10th June, 1903.

With reference to report called for re Louisa Braham, charged here at 12.25 a.m., 6th of June, 1903, with disorderly conduct, I beg to state, in answer to the charge, Braham stated she had been visiting friends at Victoria House, South Lambeth Road, and had stayed too late to catch a tram home. She also asked to see a doctor to certify if she were drunk, but made no other complaint. The Inspector told her it was not necessary to see a doctor, as she was not charged with being drunk.

(Signed) HARRY VARNEY, P.C. 190W.

(Submitted)

(Signed) R. HAMILTON, S.D. Inspr.

(Signed) C. DOYLE, Supt.

Rochester Row Station, A Division,
6th June, 1903.

I beg to report that on 6th inst. Louisa Braham, married, of No. 7, Culverden Road, Balham, was charged, before J. Shiel, Esq., at Westminster Police Court, with disorderly conduct at South Lambeth Road. P.C. 800W Atkinson stated that at 12.15 a.m., 6th inst., he saw the prisoner in South Lambeth Road, and on meeting him she said, "What are you interfering with me for?" P.C. said, "I am not interfering with you, and you had better go away." She became very excited, and commenced shouting, and as a number of people got round her and she would not go away P.C. took her into custody. On the way to Clapham Police Station she said, "I am very sorry; will you let me go?" When asked by the Magistrate what she had to say, she stated that she had been to see some friends, and was waiting for a tramcar, when the constable took hold of her shoulders in a most offensive way, and pushed her. The Magistrate asked if she made any complaint at the police station. She said, "Yes, I did." He then put the case back till 3 p.m., for Inspector Billson, who took the charge, to attend. At 3 p.m. the Magistrate was informed that the Inspector had gone out of London on annual leave, and he discharged the prisoner. A man, who stated that he was the husband of prisoner, then asked the Magistrate for a summons against the P.C. for assault and perjury. The Magistrate said, "If you have any complaint to make, make it to the Commissioner," and he declined to grant a summons. The man stated he would do so. Respectfully submitted for information of Superintendent Doyle, W Division.

(Signed) R. CASTLE, Inspr.

(Signed) W. COUSINS, S.D. Inspr.

(Signed) F. BEARD, Superintendent.

LETTER from Mr. BRAHAM.

"Llanberis,"
Culverden Road,
Balham, S.W.,
9th June, 1903.

The Chief Commissioner of Police,
New Scotland Yard.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to hand you report of a case heard before Mr. Shiel at the Westminster Police Court, Saturday last.

The facts are, shortly, these:—

My wife, who is tall and good looking, had left some friends' house in the South Lambeth-road shortly after 12 on the night of Friday, and was hurrying along to catch a car in order to meet me at Balham Station, when a constable suddenly stopped in front of her and placed his arm on her neck in a most offensive manner. She was naturally indignant, and demanded his number. He replied that she had evidently been drinking, and he should "lock her up." To which my wife replied, "You dare not." "Oh, daren't I," said the constable, and took her by the arm and into the road to the Larkhall Road Station at Clapham, calling the assistance of another constable on the way, although my wife accompanied him quietly. On the whole route the first constable was pinching her arm in a most rude manner.

Arrived at the Station, my wife was charged with "disorderly conduct" alone, and through the kindness of the Inspector in charge was allowed to sit in the waiting-room until I discovered her whereabouts, which I did accidentally by going to Cavendish Road Station, Clapham, with a view to getting the Inspector there to telegraph the various hospitals, as I feared my wife had met with some accident. It was then about two o'clock, when I signed the necessary recognisance and took my wife away in a cab to her home.

We were ordered to attend the police court at 10 o'clock the next morning, which we did. The magistrate arrived about 11, and our case came on about 11.30. The first constable, on oath, failed to establish any "disorderly conduct"; yet, in spite of my offering to produce witnesses to respectability, we were ordered to return at 3 o'clock. On our return the magistrate dismissed the charge, remarking, "There is nothing against her."

With the exception of this *omission*, and that my wife observed to the constable, "Let go my arm," and *not* "Let me go," the report is fairly accurate.

I was not aware until I read in the newspaper that the constable who preferred the charge had "gone for his holidays" between the hours of our two attendances.

I certainly cannot understand why, if such be correct, he was allowed to go away, and to my mind (and I make this remark under all reserves) it looks to me like a subversion of justice. I cannot understand the magistrate allowing an important witness to disappear. It must have been known he was going when we first attended, and why was the case not disposed of then? I suppose if we had not surrendered we should have been committed in our absence.

At the Clapham Station the Inspector had a private conversation with the charging constable, which seems to me very irregular.

On applying to the magistrate for a summons against the constable I was referred to you.

I shall therefore be obliged if you will be good enough to have a full enquiry made into the case, as it is intolerable that respectable people should be exposed to malicious prosecution on the part of the police.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Home Secretary, and am considering what further steps I shall take, as I certainly do not intend to allow the matter to rest.

My wife (who suffers from a weak heart), is most unwell from the effects of the arrest and indignity, and I myself am greatly upset, and am also afraid the case may seriously affect my business occupation.

I append a few (out of scores of references), and awaiting your reply,

Remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) PHILIP BRAHAM.

References (Here follow the references).

[COPY.]

"Lloyd's Weekly News," June 7th, 1903.

LADY AND POLICE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

Mrs. Louisa Braham, 36, well-dressed, of Culverden Road, Balham, wife of a shipowner's managing clerk, was before Mr. Shiel at Westminster Police-court yesterday accused of behaving in a disorderly manner at South Lambeth Road.

Police-constable Atkinson, 800 W, deposed that at 12.15 a.m. the accused, proceeding along the pavement, stopped opposite to him. He moved on one side, and then she said, "Why do you interfere with

me?" He replied, "You had better go along." Defendant thereupon alleged that he had assaulted her, became very excited, shouted, and refused to go. He took her into custody, and on the way to the station she said that she was sorry, and asked him to let her go. Police-constable 749 W stated that he saw the last witness bringing the accused along Larkhall Lane, Clapham. When she saw witness she asked him to let her go. She appeared as if she did not want to go to the station.

Defendant said the policeman's story was a fabrication. She had been to see some friends in South Lambeth Road, and remained with them somewhat later than she thought. She was making her way as quickly as she could to get a car home to Balham, when the policeman looked at her and took hold of her shoulder in a most offensive way. When she indignantly resented the insult, he said, "I'll show you." Then he locked her up.

Mr. Shiel: Did you complain to the Inspector?

Accused: Yes, I did.

The constable said she made no complaint.

Defendant's husband said he had been married 19 years, and his wife was the mother of three children. It was a fact that she went out to see some friends, and he was waiting to see her at Balham Station. He was willing and anxious to furnish references as to their respectability.

Mr. Shiel said he would put the case back until the late afternoon for the attendance of the Inspector who took the charge. On the re-appearance of the defendant it was stated that the officer who took the charge had earlier that very day gone on his holidays.

Mr. Shiel thereupon discharged the defendant. Her husband asked for a summons against the Constable 800 W, alleging perjury and assault. Mr. Shiel: "Go to the Commissioner of Police." The Husband: "I shall certainly do so."

MINUTES *re* MR. BRAHAM'S LETTER TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Acknowledged 11th June, 1903.

Queried to Superintendent for report through Chief Constable.

(Signed) F. H. U. (UNDERWOOD).

12/6/03. F. W. (WODEHOUSE).

LETTER FROM MR. BRAHAM TO THE HOME SECRETARY.

Llanberis,
Culverden Road, Balham.

The Right Hon. A. Akers Douglas,
His Majesty's Secretary of State
for the Home Department.
Home Office,
Whitehall, S.W.

Sir,—Herewith I beg to hand you a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Police with respect to the wrongful arrest of my wife, and I shall be obliged if you will kindly have full inquiry made into the case.

I may say that, thanks to the publicity given to the matter by the Press, which clearly exonerates my wife in the eyes of the world, I have no desire to instigate any vindictive proceedings; but I most certainly demand that the constable in fault be suitably punished, and a public apology given to my wife.

Awaiting the honour of your reply, I beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
P. BRAHAM.

(Copy of Letter No. 1 to Chief Commissioner enclosed.)

MINUTES *re* MR. BRAHAM'S LETTER TO HOME SECRETARY.

June 12th, 1903.

Home Office forward, for Commissioner's observations, a letter from Mr. Braham asking that the police constable in fault may be suitably punished, and a public apology given to his wife.

Let Inspector Billson be immediately recalled, and further report submitted.

(Signed) F. W.

June 15th, 1903.

Wire sent to W.

(Signed) F. C. B.

Report attached.

(Signed) J. TAYLOR, Acting Supt.

June 16th, 1903.

Further report attached, submitting extract from the "Sun," stating that an official inquiry is being made in the matter.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

SPECIAL REPORT.

Reference to Papers.

Brixton Station, W Division.

June 16th, 1903.

With reference to attached and Commissioner's minute thereon, I beg to report that Inspector Billson was wired to; he returned from Chatham, and his report is attached.

Mrs. Braham, with her husband, and the lady she had visited on night of 5th instant, attended here to-day (16th instant), and I took her statement in presence of the police concerned. There are variations in the statement to the letter of complaint.

I explained to Mr. Braham that it was the Inspector who took the charge, that had gone on leave, and not the police constable preferring the charges, as stated in his letter.

Mr. Braham said the only thing he wanted to know was whether it was suggested by police that his wife was soliciting. I told him, no; there was no such imputation or suggestion.

Miss Marion Young, the lady friend where Mrs. Braham had been visiting, only knows that she left about twelve midnight, after paying a visit to her; she knows nothing more.

Inspector Billson's explanation as to the private conversation detailed in letter is that P.C. Atkinson had at that time stated the charge he had preferred, in the presence of the accused, and he went purposely from the charge room into the Inspector's office—out of the woman's hearing—to tell the P.C. she was not drunk, and he should not entertain that part of the charge. Also asked the P.C. whether when he crossed the roadway, did he think the woman was a prostitute.

As to the charge itself, there is no corroboration; it is the word of Mrs. Braham against the P.C. The man both speak of neither know, so he cannot be found and his version taken of what occurred.

It is a pity that Inspector Billson did not attend the Police Court at the hearing of the charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Braham wish to say that she received every kindness when at the police station.

Mr. Braham has not decided upon his subsequent action in this matter; it is in the hands of his solicitor, and he shall act on his advice.

J. TAYLOR, Acting Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Clapham Station. W Division.

16th June, 1903.

With reference to reports called for *re* charges against Louise Braham, I beg to report that at 12.25 a.m., 6th instant, Louise Braham, of 7, Culverden Road, Balham, was brought to the station by P.C.'s 800 W Atkinson and 749 W Allen on a charge of being drunk and disorderly at South Lambeth Road.

P.C. 800 W stated that he saw the woman deliberately stop a man (evidently a stranger), who was proceeding in an opposite direction, but the man stepped aside without holding conversation with her.

On P.C. crossing the street the woman came towards him, stopped in front of him, and said, "What are you looking at, and why are you interfering with me?"

The P.C. informed her that he was not interfering with her, and requested her to go home, when she became very excited, and shouted that she would take his number for assaulting her. As she continued shouting, and refused to go away, although being several times requested to do so by the P.C., he took her into custody, being assisted by P.C. 749 W Allen from Larkhall Lane to the station. The latter P.C. was not a witness of the disorderly behaviour, but both stated that the woman requested them to let her go, as she was sorry.

When at the station the woman was rather excited, but I considered that she was not drunk, and told the

P.C. so, who informed me that he thought she was drunk because she smelt strongly of liquor.

I failed to observe any signs of drunkenness, and as the evidence of the P.C. clearly showed that she had been guilty of disorderly behaviour, I entered it on the charge sheet as such.

Mrs. Braham stated that she had been visiting friends, and whilst on her way home the P.C. (800 W) roughly pushed by her. Resenting such conduct, she asked him why he had assaulted her in that manner, and that he had replied, "You have been drinking, and I shall take you to the station."

Mrs. Braham denied having stopped a man, but stated that several men had looked at her as she passed, which she considered very offensive.

On being charged, she asked that a doctor might be sent for. I informed her that if she felt ill I would send for one, when she replied, "No, I am not ill, but he could tell that I am not drunk." I informed her that she was not charged with being drunk, so it would be unnecessary to call a doctor for that purpose.

She then requested that her husband be sent for.

A telegram was sent, and her husband, Philip Braham, of same address, attended at 1.50 a.m. and became surety for her appearance at Westminster Police Court same date.

No other complaint was made by Mrs. Braham against police whilst at the station; she had opportunity for doing so had she wished, as she was allowed to occupy a seat in the charge room during her detention at the station, and was not placed in a cell.

(Signed) W. Billson, Inspector.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Brixton Station. W Division.
16th June, 1903.

Statement made by Louisa Braham, 7, Culverdon Road, Balham.

At about 12 night, 5th instant, I left my friends, 4, Victoria House, South Lambeth Road. The daughter, Miss Marion Young, accompanied me to Tate's Library, South Lambeth Road. She left me there. I hurried along to catch the tramcar at Stockwell to Balham. I had passed all the shops where the lights were on, and there were only houses on either side, when the constable seemed to dart out from a gateway (P.C. 800 W). There was a man there. He seemed to come on the scene at almost the same time that P.C. 800 W did. I appealed to the man, saying, "You see I have not done anything. Will you come to the police station with me?" He did not answer me. The constable then took hold of my shoulder, and I looked at him and asked his number. He refused his number, and again took hold of my shoulder. I was indignant, and said, "How dare you?" He told me he would show me what he dare do, and took me to the police station. He held my arm the whole of the way. I asked him to let my arm go, but he did not. On the way to the station he called another constable. I don't know what he said—I think it was "Come here." That P.C. (749 W) took my right arm. Then we arrived at the station. I then complained to the Inspector there. That complaint was exactly the words you have written down here.

(Signed) Louise Braham.

Question by P.C. 800: You say I seemed to dart out of a gateway?

Answer: Yes.

Q.: Did you stop about 40 yards away and stop in front of a man?

A.: No, certainly not.

Q.: Did you stop in front of me when you came up to me?

A.: Certainly not. No.

Q.: Did you ask me what I was interfering with you for?

A.: No.

Q.: Did I not say, "I am not interfering with you," and requested you to go on, and I moved into the church gateway?

A.: No, and you did not move.

Q.: As I went to go into the gateway did you not say, "What are you assaulting me for?"

A.: I did not say such a word.

Q.: Did I not ask a man if I had interfered or assaulted you in any way?

A.: No, you did not.

(Signed) Louise Braham.
(Signed) Walter Atkinson, P.C. 800 W.
(Signed) J. Taylor, Acting Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Brixton Station. W Division.
22nd June, 1903.

No. 6.—Special Report. Reference to papers. 392626/3.

With reference to the complaint of Mr. Braham, No. 7, Culverdon, Balham, complaining of P.C. 800 W Atkinson.

I beg to report that the parties attended Superintendent's office here on 16th instant, when Mrs. Braham's statement was taken by me and submitted.

I beg to submit attached extract from the "Sun" of 17th, which notifies the same.

These particulars were only known to police and complainant. He apparently is in touch with the newspaper, and has written to the editor.

Submitted for Commissioner's information.

J. Taylor, Acting Superintendent.

Letter from Mr. Braham.

Llanberis,
Culverdon Road, Balham, S.W.,
18th June, 1903.

The Chief Commissioner of Police,
Metropolitan Police Office,
New Scotland Yard, S.W.
Your reference No. 392626/2.

Sir,—With further reference to my letter of the 9th instant, my wife received a visit on the 16th from an official whom we understood represented both yourself and the Home Office, and he expressed his regrets at the occurrence, requesting our attendance the same evening at the Brixton Station.

We accordingly attended at that station, when we were confronted with the constable and the various police officers interested in the case, and both my wife's and the officers' evidence was taken by the official in charge.

This evidence was practically the same as was given before the Magistrate, and the constable again failed to establish any charge whatever against my wife.

I have seen my solicitor, and whilst I am perfectly satisfied as to our legal position in the matter, I would gladly (taking into consideration the publicity given to the case by the public press, which clearly exonerates my wife from any imputation against her character) avoid the necessity of taking proceedings against the constable in fault.

I shall be glad therefore to hear from you what steps you propose to take in the matter to protect the public against any repetition of such annoyance in the future, which is my sole object in pursuing the matter further. Please understand that we have no cause for complaint against the police force in general.

Owing, however, to the anxiety and worry my wife has suffered, I find it necessary to take her abroad for a while, and I shall be glad therefore to have your reply before we leave within the next few days.

I take it you have no objection to my publishing this letter and your reply in the press.

Awaiting the honour of your reply,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. Braham.

Minutes on Correspondence.

Acknowledged 19/6/03.

Reply on these lines to Mr. Braham, and let me see draft. I have made all inquiries possible without obtaining any fresh light on the case, and I can only therefore express my regret that the Inspector absented himself on leave instead of being present in Court when the case was called up for hearing.

(Signed) E. R. H.
22/6.

Major Wodehouse.

Some inquiry as to Inspector Billson's absence on leave with such an obviously troublesome case pending. It might be well if the attention of the Divisions were called to the necessity of special attention being given to such cases. Whenever an apparently respectable woman of the middle or better class is brought to the station and charged with being drunk or being disorderly, or both, the Superintendent or Chief Inspector should be consulted before summons is taken

out, and when application is made for summons a brief report should accompany.

(Signed) E. R. H.
22/6.

Draft letter to H.O. to effect that I have recently received a further letter from Mr. Braham, copy of which I attach, and to which I have sent the following reply:—

These cases present great difficulties always, as there is ordinarily only the testimony of the constable against the statement of the person arrested. If the Inspector who took the charge had been present in Court, the Magistrate might have found a different order. The Inspector is being called to account for having absented himself while so troublesome a case was pending.

(Signed) E. R. H.
22/6.

Draft letter to Mr. Braham submitted.

(Signed) F. H. U.
22/6/03.

Letter written.

(Sent p. 706.) (Signed) W. G. G.
23/6/03.

Draft letter to H.O. submitted.

(Signed) F. H. U.
24/6/03.

(Signed) W. H. K.

(Signed) E. R. H.
24/6/03.

Letter written.

(Sent p. 862.) (Signed) D. J. K.
25/6/03.

Acknowledgment (25/6) from Mr. Braham attached, stating that he and his wife are perfectly willing to accept the apology offered, and that he feels sure he can safely leave it in Commissioner's hands to deal with the P.C.

Copy of this letter enclosed with letter to H.O.

(Signed) W. G. G.
26/6/03.

A. C. A. as to -/2. (Signed) W. H. K.

C. C., No. 3 District.

Please now see the Inspector and P.C., and let me have a report.

(Signed) F. W.
27/6/03.

Supt. Doyle,—Please let me see Inspector Billson and P.C. Atkinson at W.D., at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow (30th June). (Signed) W. E. G.
29/6/03.

A. C. A. (Major Wodehouse).

Submitted. As directed I have seen Inspector Billson and P.C. Atkinson. I am of opinion that the latter made a great mistake in arresting Mrs. Braham, and acted too hastily. If he had walked away there is no doubt Mrs. Braham would have gone home. Secondly, Inspector Billson made an error of judgment in taking the charge. Finding that Mrs. Braham was sober (although the P.C. charged her with being drunk), he ought to have been doubly careful, and the charge should not have been taken. Inspector Billson ought to have attended the police-court and not gone on leave till the case had been disposed of; he is a good officer, but in this case showed a want of discretion, and too readily accepted the evidence of P.C. Atkinson.

(Signed) W. E. G. (Major Gilbert).
30/6/03.

Inspector Billson clearly failed to use proper discretion in dealing with the charge, and showed negligence in not attending the Court. He will be strictly cautioned. The P.C. may in the first instance have been guilty of an error of judgment only, but his subsequent action in preferring a charge of drunkenness against a sober person looks as though he sought to make the case stronger. He will also be strictly cautioned. Mr. Henry to see.

(Signed) F. W. (Major Wodehouse).
1/7/03.

(Signed) E. R. H.
2/7/06.

Supt. Doyle,—Please see decision of Commissioner, and carry out. (Signed) W. E. G.
3/7/03.

Report submitted.

(Signed) C. Doyle, Supt.
4/7.

Registry. Seen. P.A.

(Signed) W. E. G.
4/7/03.

Re (2) in Commissioner's minutes of 22/6/03, a circular, No. 30, dated 25/6/03, was issued to Superintendents calling attention to G.O., Sec. XVII., pars. 233-6, *re* responsibilities of officers accepting charges, and directing that in cases in which a charge is preferred against an apparently respectable female, as in the present case, a special report is to be submitted.

392626/4.

Re Case of Mrs. Braham.

New Scotland Yard,
23rd June, 1903.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 9th and 18th instant, I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to acquaint you that he has previously made every possibly enquiry, which has, however, failed to throw any fresh light upon the case.

It is unfortunate that the Inspector who took the charge, and whose testimony the Magistrate required, should have absented himself on leave instead of being present in Court when the case was called on for hearing. In view of the Magistrate's decision in the case, the Commissioner feels it incumbent on him to express his regret for any inconvenience that may have been caused to you or Mrs. Braham by police action.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Lewis J. Fry,
Acting Chief Clerk.

P. Braham, Esq.

392626/3. New Scotland Yard, S.W.,
25th June, 1903.

Sir,—Referring to the Home Office papers No. 108934, returned herewith, on the subject of the arrest of Mrs. Braham for disorderly conduct, I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Secretary of State the enclosed copy of a report made by the Inspector who took the charge, detailing the whole of the circumstances of the case.

I also enclose a copy of a further letter, dated 18th instant, which I have received from Mr. Braham, and a copy of the reply which has been sent to both of his communications.

Cases of this kind, in which women who prove to be more or less respectable are brought to police stations charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc., always present difficulties, as there is ordinarily only the testimony of the police constable against that of the person charged.

It will be observed from the newspaper report, which is substantially accurate, that when informed that the Inspector who took the charge had gone away on his holidays the Magistrate discharged Mrs. Braham, and did not apparently adjudicate upon the case on its merits, as he probably would have done.

This circumstance created an additional source of embarrassment to me, to whom Mr. Braham was referred by the Magistrate, although I have no power to take evidence upon oath.

I have only to add that the Inspector was recalled immediately on the receipt of the complaint of Mr. Braham; and he will be suitably dealt with for absenting himself while so obviously troublesome a case in which he was concerned was pending.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) E. R. Henry.

The Under-Secretary of State, etc.

392626/4. 25/6/03.

"Llanberis," Culverden Road,
Balham, S.W.

To Lewis J. Fry, Esq.,
Acting Chief Clerk,
New Scotland Yard.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of 23rd inst., and am perfectly willing to accept the apology

offered to my wife and myself, and I feel sure I can now safely leave the matter in the Chief Commissioner's hands to deal suitably with the constable at fault.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) P. BRAHAM.

Brixton Station. W Division,
4th July, 1903.

Referring to attached, I beg to report having strictly cautioned Inspector Billson and P.C. 800 W Atkinson as directed.

(Signed) C. DOYLE, Superintendent.

ANDREWS' CASE.

COPY of NOTES OF EVIDENCE taken at Old Street Police Court, on 30th July, 1906, before A. R. CLUER, ESQ., in the Case of Police *v.* WILLIAM ANDREWS, disorderly and assaulting P.C.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

FRANK DAWSON, 371 G, sworn, saith:—

At 12.15 a.m. I was in Luke Street and saw prisoner fighting. I went and got him away. He rushed at a woman and hit her in the mouth. I arrested him. He hit me in the mouth and was violent. At the station he said he was very sorry, but would not be hit for nothing.

B.O.

COPY OF NOTES OF EVIDENCE taken before H. C. BIRON, Esq., one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis, sitting at Old Street Police Court on Monday, the 13th day of August, 1906,

In the Case of
WILLIAM ANDREWS
v.
WILLIAM MANNING, P.C. 226G.

WILLIAM MANNING, P.C. 226G.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, sworn.

I live at No. 37, Granville Buildings, Luke Street, and am a french polisher.

On 29th July last, at ten minutes past 12 at night, I was arrested in Luke Street. I passed some drunken persons, and caught one by accident on the shoulder. He struck at me, and I struck at him back. A police-constable caught hold of me, and another police-constable that knew me came up, and I was taken to the station and charged with assaulting a police-constable (the second police-constable that came up). On the 30th July I was brought up at this court, and I was bound over.

On the 29th I was taken to the station. The sergeant said, "Downstairs with him." I was taken downstairs by several constables. Defendant was one of them. I was taken down into a place like a basement. I was not put into a cell. I was taken down for the object of being assaulted. I had not asked to be taken down. After I was assaulted the sergeant called out, "Bring him up." It was very dark. I should think it was about 50 yards long. A door would be in the left-hand corner standing with my back to the stairs.

All the police officers closed round me and kicked and pummelled me. Quite a dozen were there. Defendant struck and kicked me. It was he who cut my eye with a blow. I fell against the wall two or three times. I think the defendant must have had a ring on his finger.

I had no mark on me when I went into the station. As I was taken in a police-constable was there in plain clothes, and he said, "Got him at last." He kicked me on the way down, and most of my injuries came from him.

I have complained of the police. I have been convicted; the last time was two years ago. Since then I have worked when I could. My eye was bleeding when I was brought up. I did not complain then; I was dazed. When I was bailed, I said to the sergeant, "You coward, to tell them to serve me like this." He said I had got the mark when I was brought in. I had the cut stitched up at the hospital. In the basement I was sitting on a wooden seat—I think it was—and I was dazed. Then the defendant came and hit at me from under, and gave me the cut on the eye. The defendant then said he would do the f——g same for my brother on Monday.

There were two young fellows at the station being charged.

Cross-examined.

There are a good many convictions against me.

I have had five years' penal servitude, in 1898, for shop-breaking. In 1904 I had a month for attempting to obtain money by false pretences. In 1903 I was sentenced for being a suspected person. In 1897 I had six months for housebreaking. In 1896 I was sentenced for stealing butter. I have been in an industrial school. I have not been convicted of assault. I have been fined for indecency in the streets.

On 1st August, Wednesday, I went to the police-station and asked for a parade of the constables, and I picked the defendant out.

I said at the station I could not pick the constables out who had assaulted me. I said I could not recognise the "other" constables. I said Manning had assaulted me. I believe that was on Wednesday, 1st August.

I am certain defendant was on the steps when I was taken into the station at about half-past 12. He followed me downstairs. I was not violent in the station, nor on the way to the station.

My face was not marked when I went into the station.

A woman threw a can at me, but it missed me.

The sergeant did not ask me how I came by the injuries I had. There was no reason for taking me downstairs except to assault me.

I had to wait for the money before applying for the summons. I have been doing badly lately.

I was bound over before Mr. Cluer.

I had a handkerchief to my head when I was brought upstairs.

Re-examined.

No doctor was sent for at the station. I made inquiries after 30th July.

I made the statement about being assaulted to Mr. Cluer.

The police had not said then that I had any cuts when I came into the station. I had hospital bandages on me when I was brought up. When the sergeant said "Take him downstairs," I thought they were going to assault me.

THOMAS BELTCHER, sworn.

I am an engineer, and I live at No. 5, Darcy Buildings, London Fields.

On the night of the 28th July I was in Luke Street. A man seemed to challenge Andrews to fight. He made two attempts to strike Andrews, and Andrews seemed to strike at him.

A woman threw some beer over Andrews, and seemed to try to throw a can at him. A police-constable caught Andrews by the left arm and another officer caught him afterwards by the right arm. He did not seem to be resisting.

I do not know the prosecutor at all. It was fairly light.

He had no marks on his face then. I thought they handled him very severely.

The second police-constable was relieved by another one on the way to the station.

The second police-constable was an elderly man.

The first P.C. twisted Andrews' arm on the way to the station.

I saw the police-constables close round him as he was taken into the station. I remained outside. I had offered to become bail myself. I waited until the bail came. I saw the complainant come out of the station with his handkerchief up to his face. It was saturated with blood, and he complained. It was fresh blood. His right eye was practically closed, and there was a cut above the right eye. His collar was crumpled up, and his waistcoat undone, and he looked as if he had been in a good "scrimmage."

His face was quite normal when he went to the station.

When he came out he was taken to the hospital.

Cross-examined.

His face was not bleeding when he came out of the station.

Re-examined.

There was no suggestion before Mr. Cluer that I incited the prisoner to resist the police.

CHARLES GEORGE SPARKS, sworn.

I am a showcase maker, and live at No. 58, Gravel Buildings, Luke Street, Hoxton.

I was outside the buildings, and saw Andrews opposite. I did not know him.

Some people passed, and a man swore at Andrews, and struck at him twice. Andrews struck at him.

A woman came up, and threw some beer over Andrews. She tried to hit him with a can.

A police-constable came up, and claimed Andrews.

Then another P.C. came and took him. He had no mark on his face then.

LOUISA SPARKS, sworn.

I am the wife of the last witness. I saw Andrews taken to the police station by the P.C.'s. There were no marks on his face then.

SIDNEY GIBBS, sworn.

I am a printer, and live at No. 17, Carter's Terrace, St. John's Road, Hoxton. I saw the two P.C.'s holding Andrews. One was an older P.C. than the other. Andrews had no mark on his face then.

ELLEN GIBBS, sworn.

I am the wife of the last witness. I saw Andrews in custody. His face had no marks on it then. He was saturated with beer.

ELIZA LEWIS, sworn.

I am married, and I live at No. 40, Granville Buildings, Luke Street. I saw Andrews taken into custody in Luke Street by two P.C.'s, one on each side. He was not disfigured in any way.

(Adjourned to 28th August.)

COPY OF NOTES OF EVIDENCE taken before H. C. BIRON, Esq., one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis, sitting at Old Street Police Court, on Tuesday, the 28th day of August, 1906.

In the case of

WILLIAM ANDREWS

v.

P.C. 226 MANNING, G Division.

WILLIAM MANNING, P.C. 226, G Division

MARGARET ELIZABETH BASSETT, sworn.

I live at No. 44, Harwar Street, Hackney Road.

I went to bail my son (Bassett) at 3 a.m. on the 29th of July. I saw Andrews being bailed. His face was swollen. I think on his right side. I did not notice anything else.

He told the sergeant (*question objected to*). He told the sergeant something.

I did not see the defendant. I saw two sergeants and one P.C.

Andrews was brought from a door on the ground floor. He was brought in by a police-constable. His face was swollen a bit.

By the Magistrate.

I did not notice Andrews' eye. He had a blood-stained handkerchief. My sight is bad.

Further examined.

I have not spoken to a police-constable since the last hearing on this subject.

GEORGE OLNEY, sworn.

I live at No. 55, Brunswick Street.

I was taken to Old Street Police Station. I was discharged the next day. I saw Andrews there. He was brought in by three P.C.'s, I think, in uniform, and there were others in plain clothes. I did not see the defendant there. There were other P.C.'s in the station. It was about 20 past 12, early morning.

The sergeant entering the charge made an observation, and Andrews was taken out of a door, and I afterwards heard him howling and groaning like a dog. The door was shut. He might have been groaning three or four minutes, and I was then taken away. His face was like an ordinary man's face when he was taken away. There were no marks as I noticed.

I looked at his face. I saw him again on the Monday morning, and one eye was swollen, and had strapping on it. The strapping was on his eyebrow.

Cross-examined.

I had not been charged before.

I could not see where Andrews was taken to. As far as I know he might have been outside the door all the time. He was quiet when he was brought in. He was not violent or noisy. I particularly noticed his face. I saw him when he was charged. He had not got a cut over his right eye. I looked straight at him to see if he had been knocked about. The way they had trodden on my heels made one think they might do the same to some one else.

The sergeant might have said, "Take him outside."

By Magistrate.

He was groaning and shouting like a man who was being knocked about.

Further examined.

It sounded as if it was downstairs.

FRANCIS BASSETT, sworn.

I am an engineer's assistant, and live at No. 44, Harwar Street.

I was brought to the station with Olney about 20 past 12. I was discharged the next day. I saw Andrews brought in by several P.C.'s.

I heard the sergeant say something.

He said something about "below," or words to that effect. I think he said, "Take him down below."

Andrews was then removed. He was taken out of a centre door on the left of the station. It did not say "Cells" on the door. Two other doors had "Cells" on. I heard shouts and hollers afterwards—screaming and shouting as if someone was in agony.

I had not seen Andrews before.

He had no marks on his face.

The next morning, in court, I saw that his face was in bandages.

Cross-examined.

It was not the first time that I had been arrested. I noticed Andrews' face. I could not say that he had not got a cut over his eye. He was not violent. I did not notice any violence. He was a quiet prisoner. There was a good deal of noise; not when Andrews was brought in.

I spoke up sharp to a constable afterwards. A man was in custody when I was brought in. He was charged before I was. I don't recognise defendant as being there.

Re-examined.

I looked at his face. I saw no blood on it. I was close to him. I should have noticed any blood if there had been any. I know defendant by sight. I knew him before this time. I should have known him if I had seen him there. I should have seen him if he had been there.

About ten or twelve constables were there. I was there about half an hour.

REUBEN HUGHES, sworn.

I am a printer, and live at No. 9, Granville Buildings.

On 29th July I saw Andrews in the custody of two police officers. They took him along to Old Street Police Station.

He did not struggle. His arms and hands were behind him.

I was on the kerb under the electric light when he was brought in, and I saw him quite well.

There were no marks on his face.

I saw two police officers on the station steps—one in uniform and one in plain clothes. I don't recognise the defendant.

Cross-examined.

I will swear that Andrews had not a cut over the right eye.

I saw an appeal for witnesses in the "Star."

FREDERICK JAMES LANG, sworn.

I live at No. 38, Granville Buildings, and I am an engineer's assistant.

About 12.15 a.m., 29th July, I saw Andrews. Two police officers were taking him. He did not resist. A crowd followed.

I saw a gentleman at the top of the station steps. Andrews had no marks on his face then.

I saw him when he was bailed.

He had a swollen face, a cut over the eye, and a bump on the back of his head. He had a handkerchief over his eye.

Cross-examined.

I saw his face when he was taken in. I was first seen about this case on the 30th July by Mr. Andrews. I was not here last time this case was heard.

He had been ill-treated on the way to the station. His arms were twisted. I saw Mr. Smith after Andrews was taken in.

He went to get bail, and I went with him. Andrews lives in the same buildings as I do.

Re-examined.

I sent to the court on the last occasion to say why I did not come. I have nothing to do with Andrews.

BAZETTE BUTCHER, sworn.

I am house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A man named Andrews was brought to the Hospital on the early morning of 29th July.

He had a cut on the right side of the head. I cannot say more than that. I do not remember the case particularly. I cannot say if I saw him or not. The dresser attended to him. (*Examines Andrews' head in Court.*) The cut might have been caused by a sharp instrument or a blunt instrument. Not, I should say, from a fist. I should not think a great deal of force was used to cause it.

Cross-examined.

If it had been anything serious the dresser should have called me. I should not think the cut was caused by a ring on the finger.

JAMES ALBERT SMITH, sworn.

I live at No. 37, Granville Buildings.

I am the son of Andrews' employer.

I tried to get bail for Andrews.

I saw him brought from the cells.

He held his handkerchief to his eye, and his face was swollen.

He had blood on his hands, also on his handkerchief.

He said something to the sergeant. I spoke to Andrews, and left with him. We went home, and afterwards to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

SUSAN WYFFIE, sworn.

I am married, and I live at No. 101, Langbourne Buildings.

About 12 midnight I saw a can of beer thrown over Andrews. The can never touched him. He had no marks on his face. The can caught the window.

Cross-examined.

The beer went all over him.

(Adjourned to 4th September, 1906, at 12 noon.)

COPY OF NOTES taken at the Old Street Police Court, before H. C. BIRON, Esq., on 12th September, 1906, in the case of ANDREWS *v.* MANNING. Assault.

WILLIAM ANDREWS (*recalled by Magistrate*), on oath saith:—

I knew Manning by sight well. I thought the seat on which I was struck was let in the wall. Something like the bench at the back of the witness box. I should say it went straight along the wall.

ANNIE WEBSTER, married, of 23, Granville Buildings, sworn.

On a Saturday in July I was coming from Hoxton with a bag and a can of beer. There was a disturbance, and my husband spoke to Andrews, who went to give my husband a punch, and he (Andrews) knocked the beer out of the can, and made my nose bleed with his fist. Some of the beer went over Andrews, and some went over me and my husband. He meant the blow, I think, for my husband. I am sure the can didn't strike Andrews. The police have been to see me since I was subpœnaed.

Cross-examined.

I told the P.C. who came that I didn't know anything about the beer throwing. He suggested that I was the woman who threw the can. I didn't say I knew nothing about the incident. The blow caused the beer to spill.

DEFENCE.

WILLIAM MANNING, P.C. 226 G, sworn, saith:—

On 28th July I was relieved from duty at 5 past 9 p.m. At 9 I returned to the station, had supper, changed my clothes, and went out for a walk with P.C. Percival. I did shopping, and returned to the station, where I sleep, at half-past 11. I went in the station by the yard door, and then went in the mess room on ground floor, and went to the brushing room, and to bed. P.C. Lane came upstairs. I went to bed about 5 to 12. Lane left me at the dormitory door. I shouted out to Lane as I was undressing. About 12.5 I was in bed, when the sergeant called the roll, about quarter-past 12. I didn't come down again that night. I didn't dress again. I came down next at 10 a.m. on 29th. I should not be allowed to go down and go out after the roll was called. P.C. Fraser came up to the brushing room while I was there. I spoke to P.C. Lynch after I was in bed. Sergeant Robertson called the roll. I didn't see Andrews that night. I wasn't in the part of the station where prisoners are after 9 p.m. that night. I heard Andrews was arrested next morning. I have never assaulted Andrews. I have never worn a ring. I haven't got a ring.

I have never had Andrews in custody. He is known as a good thief. He is known as "Skinner."

Cross-examined.

A man named Smith told me he had given Andrews employment. I don't know if that was so.

The roll call is at 12. I have never gone downstairs after the roll has been called. A man could go to the lavatory if necessary. I haven't seen Bassett since he was here. I have known Andrews some time. I know his brother and his associates. I know his brother as a loafer.

The sergeant who calls the roll goes in all the cubicles and sees if the men are there. I can't say if he came in my cubicle on this occasion. Each cubicle is separate and private, and has a door to itself. I had shut my door on this occasion. I asked Lynch to turn the light out. He was going to bed. There is one light between two cubicles. We have talked about this matter amongst ourselves. I haven't talked about Mrs. Webster to Fraser or Lynch.

I didn't see or hear the sergeant push the door open on this occasion. The door was on the catch. I heard the sergeant's footsteps in the corridor.

The sergeant doesn't call out when he calls the roll. I didn't see him in my cubicle that night.

Re-examined.

The partitions go up to within about 2 feet of the ceiling. The sergeant goes round with a list, sees if the men are in bed, and marks them off. My hours of duty were 9 to 1 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m.

ALFRED PERCIVAL, P.C. 439 G, sworn, saith :—

On 28th July I was off duty at 6 p.m. I saw Manning in the station about 9.30. We went for a walk in plain clothes and returned about half-past eleven. We went in the yard door and in the station mess.

We met Lane and Lynch there, and had refreshment. I went up to the brushing-room with Manning and Lynch. We changed our boots for slippers. Manning went upstairs. I didn't see him again that night.

I went in the mess kitchen, and afterwards to bed. I remember the roll being called.

Cross-examined.

Roll is called at 12. I was undressing when roll was called that night.

I have never known anyone to go down to go out after the roll was called. The men's kitchen is on the 2nd floor. When we were out Manning went to buy a hat.

The sergeant who calls the roll looks in each bunk. Manning's cubicle is some distance from mine. I could not see if the sergeant went there or not.

Re-examined.

I made a report two or three days after of my doings on that night. We have to be in by twelve at night.

JOHN FRASER, 13 GR, sworn, saith :—

On 28th July I came to the station about 11.30 p.m. from the Britannia Theatre, where I had been on special duty. I reported "off duty" and went upstairs to the brushing-room and took off my uniform. I saw Lynch and Manning. Manning was changing his boots. I went then to the station mess and afterwards to bed at 12 o'clock. Manning went upstairs when I came down. I was undressing when the roll was called.

Cross-examined.

The roll is on a card. My cubicle is not near Manning's.

I saw Bassett being lead up Kingsland Road, drunk, one day last week. He hadn't been to our mess on that occasion. A man was leading him. I didn't tell Bassett I would have him again if he made it too hot for the police.

I treated him once to a drink at the mess—not since these proceedings began. It was before the 29th July. I am certain of that. I have known Bassett a long time. I am sure he hasn't been with me in the mess since 29th July. He was only there once with me. We can go to bed when we like, but mustn't stay up after twelve.

No one goes downstairs after the roll is called. It is possible for any one to go out and come back again. The sergeant always comes to see if I am in the cubicle. I have known Andrews some years. I have never seen him with Manning.

I haven't spoken to the witnesses since the proceedings began.

JAMES ROBERTSON, P.S. 22 G, sworn, saith :—

On 28th July I had to call the section house roll. I began doing so at 12 o'clock. I should reach Manning's cubicle about 10 past 12. I saw Manning in bed then. His cubicle number is 8. I have to report downstairs the roll call correct or otherwise.

It is entered in the occurrence book. The board produced is the one on which I called the roll that night. If the men are in bed and asleep we look in the cubicle and see that the men are there. The form produced shows Manning's tours of duty that day—9 to 1, 5 to 9.

It would be a breach of duty for a P.C. to come downstairs and knock about after he had gone to bed.

Cross-examined.

The board is used every night. It is rubbed out every week. It is only for guidance for the sergeants.

In the ordinary course it would have been cleaned on the Monday.

I am sure Manning was in bed that night. I marked him on the board.

I looked in his cubicle.

I extinguished the light at Manning's cubicle.

I extinguish any lights that are burning.

I don't remember if the light was burning at this particular cubicle.

I have a lantern, and always use it to look at the men. I look at their faces.

All who should have been in bed were in bed.

I looked in every cubicle.

I look at all their faces.

I report to the officer on duty.

Re-examined.

I was called on to report on this two or three days after 29th July.

HARRY LANE, P.C. 379 G, sworn.

On 28th July I finished duty at 6. I went out, and returned about 11.30 or 20 to 12.

I went in the mess and saw Manning and Percival, and we had

Cross-examined.

Percival stopped downstairs when we went up. I was on leave on 29th. I was not going out with Manning. Manning has spoken to me many times.

There was nothing very special to call my attention to this occasion. I haven't seen Bassett in the canteen.

No one has spoken to me as to the evidence given this morning. I haven't heard of any constable going downstairs after he has been to bed.

I was in bed when Sergeant Robinson called the roll.

There is a light over my cubicle. The sergeant would turn it out. Anyone else could turn it out.

Re-examined.

I get one Sunday in a month and one week-day.

DAVID LYNCH, P.C. 91 G, sworn, saith :—

On 28th July I came off duty at 11.30. I went to the brushing room, afterwards to the mess kitchen and had supper.

Defendant sleeps next to me, and he asked me to put out the light. I asked him to wait, as the sergeant hadn't finished calling the roll. The sergeant afterwards extinguished the light.

I have no doubt that was the night. I reported about it a day or two afterwards. (*Report produced.*)

Cross examined.

I was asked to report.

I was told Manning was accused of assaulting someone, and I was called upon to report, when I wrote the report straight off on to the paper.

GEORGE ALLISON, Inspector G, sworn, saith :—

The "Sergeant's State" produced shows 226 G was (objected to).

The document purports to show that 226 G was on leave on 29th July, also that 379 G was on leave that day.

The sheet produced purports to show that defendant was on duty from 9 to 1 and from 5 to 9, 28th July, 31st July, 10 past noon, complainant came and asked for the number of the constable who was in plain clothes. When he was brought in he said he knew him as "Charley Wood." I asked why he wanted his number. He said, "That was the man who was on the station steps when I was brought in. He struck me. The ring he was wearing cut me over the eye. He then punched me at the back of the neck. That was what led up to the disturbance in the charge room."

I said, "Which steps?'

He said, "Those out there" (steps outside), and pointed to them. I understood he was suggesting he was assaulted before going in the charge room. He said he didn't know who the man was, only as Charley Wood. He would not know any of the others, because there were 12 or 14 of them. He said, "I should know him again" (referring to Wood). I said, "We haven't a man of that name; but as you say you would know him again, I will arrange for the men who were off duty in plain clothes to be at the station, and you will have an opportunity of identifying him." I arranged for 3.30 that afternoon, and he came. I was not there then. I have no doubt as to the steps he meant. He pointed through the glass in the door to them.

Cross-examined.

He told me they were steps leading to the station. He never said anything about underground steps or passage. There is no reason for taking anyone into the basement. Andrews would have no business there.

I have learned since that Manning is known as

"Charley Wood," because he refers to his truncheon as that.

I wrote a report within five minutes of the time (*produced*).

There are steps at the back of the station leading to a basement. No prisoner should be taken down there.

Andrews should be able to identify the other constables. I went off duty about a quarter to 3, and left instructions.

Mr. Holland, Station Sergeant, sworn.

I was on duty on 28th July. I came on at 10 p.m., and was on duty till 2 a.m. I took charges. A man was brought in on a charge of burglary soon after 12. Obony and Bassett were brought in for disorderly conduct. Andrews was charged about 12.35. Two officers brought in Obony and Bassett. Two men brought in Andrews. Two men were assisting me. Defendant was not there. I didn't see him at the station after I came on duty.

Andrews was very violent—tried to break away and to throw the officers. He came in after Obony and Bassett. I was finishing the charge of burglary.

In consequence of Andrews' violence I called to him to stop, and he would not. I said, "Take him outside on to the landing until I'm ready for him."

I could not go on with the work, as they were struggling.

I saw the right side of Andrews' face was slightly cut and bleeding.

That night Sergeant Robertson reported to me as to calling the roll, and I made entry in the Occurrence Book (*produced*). I also entered report of Andrews' arrest.

Cross-examined.

Andrews was very violent and there was a noise. He had a cut on a line with the eye on the right side. I think 371 G and P.C. Peck brought Andrews in.

Andrews didn't, after he had been taken outside, call my attention to his face. The mark was too slight to call a doctor.

When he was brought in from the landing the blood had dried up.

There are seats round in the basement. There is a door in the corner. I heard a noise on the landing from the time Andrews was taken outside until he was brought in again.

I have heard of Charley Wood, but did not know it referred to Manning.

Alfred Payne, 420 G, sworn, saith:—

I was on reserve duty on the night of 28th. I went on at 10 p.m. until 6 a.m. I was about all the time. Defendant was not there. I saw Andrews brought in. He was violent and shouting. He was bleeding from a wound on the right eye when he was brought in. I saw him taken outside on to the landing. One or two other officers were about.

I heard no noise after he was taken out. It was just outside the door. I heard no howls from the basement. I didn't see Andrews brought in again. I was out when Andrews was bailed.

Charles Herwin, 335 G, sworn.

I was at the station on the night of 28th July. I saw Andrews brought in. I went off at 6 a.m. I didn't see Manning there. I went on at 10 p.m.

Cross-examined.

Andrews had a cut over the right eye. He had a drop or two of blood on it. I saw Andrews bailed. He used abusive language to the sergeant—Sergeant Roberts. He said, "It's no use speaking to the f——g sergeant."

I didn't hear him complain of being knocked about and beaten. I saw no bruises about his face. He was violent and sergeant told them to take him out on the landing. I made a report a few days after.

Frederick Dawson, 371 G, sworn.

On 28th July, I arrested Andrews about 12.15 a.m. P.C.'s Stephens and Peck helped me take him to the station. He had a slight cut over the right eye. I saw him fighting at first with a man and woman. He rushed at the woman and she struck him on the face with a beer can, and the beer went over him. I arrested him first. At the station he abused the police and resisted us. The sergeant told us to take him outside. I didn't see the defendant there. I should have seen him if he had been.

Cross-examined.

He still abused us outside. He wanted us to leave go of his arms, and we did not. We were just outside the charge-room door. They could have heard him inside. We only took him on the landing. There was a cut on his forehead when he was arrested. His handkerchief had blood on it. It was only a slight cut.

I have never seen Bassett in the canteen.

William Peck, 245 G, sworn.

On 29th July I assisted Dawson to take Andrews. He was violent. Manning was not there. I made a report (Mr. Barker declines to produce this report). I heard the sergeant's directions to take Andrews outside. When Andrews was outside he still continued making a noise. There were no howls or cries downstairs. Andrews had some blood on his face, some dry, some fresh.

John Swaite, P.C. 391 G, sworn.

I had a man charged with burglary in custody this night. I saw Andrews brought in. I didn't see Manning there at all.

Cross-examined.

I made a report. Andrews had a mark near the eye, and there was blood trickling. He had no bruises on the face. I heard the sergeant tell the P.C.'s to take Andrews outside as he was making such a noise, and he pointed to the door. Andrews kept on afterwards—crying and hollering about something or other. I saw him brought in—he looked the same then. He asked if he could have some water, and he had some.

Hugh West, P.C. 263 G, sworn.

I saw Andrews brought in. P.C. Manning was not there.

Cross-examined.

I was reprimanded by Mr. Cluer for trying to mislead him.

Thomas William, 204 G, sworn.

On 29th July, early morning, I was at the station when Andrews was brought in. I was in plain clothes. Manning was not in the charge-room at all.

Cross-examined.

Andrews had blood on his forehead, it was more over the eye than anywhere else. I saw him taken out to the door. The sergeant ordered that. He said, Take him outside on the landing. He made a noise outside, moans and groans—like he generally does. I have heard him on one occasion when he was charged and on one occasion when the charge was not taken, that was about nine months ago. He made no complaint against the police then. I have seen one witness—passing in the street since this case was on—not to speak to.

Herbert Bartram, P.C. 41 G, sworn.

On 29th July I was engaged with Obany and Bassett. Andrews was brought in while I was there, and was struggling and shouting.

Cross-examined.

I saw Andrews taken outside by direction of the sergeant—that is in my report. He was shouting and howling. He was the same when he was brought in again.

Andrews had a mark on his forehead, on the side of right eye. I saw blood on his face.

Discharged.

A Copy of Notes taken at the Old Street Police Court on 29th September, 1906, before H. C. Biron, Esq., in the case of Andrews *v.* Dawson and Peck—Assault.

DAWSON, 371 G.
PECK, 245 G.

William Andrews, sworn.

On 29th July, at about midnight, I was arrested. I had not then been hit in the face by anyone and had no mark. 371 G was one who had me in custody at

first, with another one—not 245—371 (Dawson), came up second. He gave me up to Peck. On the way to the station Peck twisted my arms behind me as hard as he could. He was on my right side. I was taken into the charge room ; the sergeant said, "Downstairs with him." These two and others (10 or 12), took me down, punched me and kicked me, while these two held my arms behind me. Peck kicked me downstairs up the backside. He also hit me on the jaw first. Dawson hit me, but did not kick me ; my jaw was swollen out here. I had cuts over the right eye.

Both defendants had hold of me and could have prevented it. They helped to do it instead.

After about quarter of an hour I was brought up and charged. I was almost unconscious. Then I was taken to the cells, and bailed in three hours. Then I and two friends went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. I knew these P.C.'s before, but not their names.

I was sober and went to the station quietly. I was not violent at all. I was bound over.

Cross-examined.

I knew on 29th July that these two assaulted me. I think I applied for summonses before 24th August. I did not know I should be able to carry this through, it costs money. I am not paying for this prosecution. I summoned Manning myself, as he was the biggest coward, so I summoned him first. I was first assisted by this Society about two weeks after. I had a letter sent to me from this Court. Then I went to the Society. I took out summonses against Manning when I did not know of the Society at all. Dawson was in the rank with Manning for identification. I said nothing about him because I did not mean to summons him. I did not tell Inspector Allison I did not know who assaulted me. At any rate, I did not refer to the two because I did not know them both.

I think I have known Dawson two years ; I believe he has been in the district over six months.

I told Mr. Cluer I was assaulted by several constables ; I did not mention these two in particular. I was almost sure the case against Manning would fail because I had heard the defence before. Dawson was not the first one to arrest me. It was Stevenson (who is now in Court).

Dawson was the first one to get hold of me. Then Stevenson came up. The cut over my eye was not done by a beer-can. I know who did it, but not defendant. I complained when I was bailed out—not before—to the Inspector in charge. The sergeant was there also. When I was charged nothing was said about the cut over my eye. Dawson did not say I got it from a beer-can or a scrimmage in the street.

I was fined £4 for indecency once. I never knew Belcher till I was arrested. I know him now pretty well. I was with him last night. He had a little more drink last night than was good for him, and I put him in a cab.

I was not violent at all.

Re-examined.

Before Mr. Cluer I complained of several assaulting me. Manning is the one who cut my forehead.

By Magistrate.

Manning struck me first. He started it. They all have a grudge against me for reporting them. I never reported Manning, Dawson, or Peck.

I had been arrested before, but the charge was refused. Defendant did not arrest me.

Dr. Dobson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, sworn.

On 29th July complainant came to hospital. I treated him. I sewed up a wound on right forehead. It was a recent wound. I should say within an hour or two. I put in not more than three or four stitches.

Cross-examined.

It was not serious.

By Magistrate.

It is possible that it might have been caused by a fist, but I took no particular notice. I remember no other injuries to him. I should have noticed it if he had a swollen or put-out jaw. He had not a black eye—not a bad one, anyway.

Annetta Chapman, widow, 3, Alexandra Buildings, sworn.

On the night of 29th July I saw complainant outside "The Antelope." There was no bother then.

A few minutes later I saw a P.C. catch hold of him. I asked what he could have done. Complainant said, "They ought not to take me, but those who interfered with me." He was not violent. He said, "I won't go without my hat." He had no marks on his face. It was under a lamp.

I don't know complainant.

Cross-examined.

I was not a witness before. I did not see the incident of the beer-can. I did not give evidence for complainant next day.

Annie Webster, married, 23, Granville Buildings, sworn.

I had a dispute with complainant, and some beer was thrown over him.

The can did not strike him at all.

Cross-examined.

I told Sergeant Cunningham I did not throw the can. I did not say I knew nothing about the incident at all. My husband was present.

Thomas Blecher, Engineer, 5, Daray Buildings, London Fields, sworn.

I never knew complainant till this occurred. On 29th July I saw him drawn into a little disorderly crowd. Two policemen arrested him. I saw nothing of the beer-throwing. Complainant was not violent at all. He was standing on the kerb.

One constable took him. Then another one came up. I saw no reason why he should be arrested. I could not say if there was. I saw none.

I followed to the station.

On the way the treatment was rather severe. One held him on each hand. The one on the left used unnecessary violence. He held his hand over his shoulder. He did not resist at all. He doubled over. The elderly constable was relieved at the corner by another one. The new constable also twisted his arm.

I got bail for complainant. When he came out his handkerchief was stained with blood. He was without a mark when he went in. When he came out his right eye was discoloured, and he had an wound over his brow.

Cross-examined.

I was with complainant last night. I did not have too much to drink. I was not put into a cab because I was incapable. It was because I was surrounded by constables. I did not pay for it. I expect the Association did. I did not incite complainant to resist the police on his arrest.

I saw P.C. Stevenson an hour afterwards or more. I did not ask him if they would accept bail for complainant. I did not tell Stevenson I had been a City policeman, and that it would take more than that to take me. He did not say that he was surprised to see me incite him to resist. I saw Stevenson at 3 a.m. My wife and children waited for me. Then we all went home in a cab.

I saw a woman with a can of beer. Complainant was supposed to have been struck. He had beer on his collar. I am now speaking on the paper report.

It was the right eye of the complainant that was swollen and had a cut over it. I saw no other marks.

Susan Withey, married, 181, Langboon Buildings, sworn.

I did not know complainant.

I saw a crowd, and also a can thrown. It caught a window, and the beer went over someone. It did not hit complainant.

I saw complainant arrested. He was walking along very quietly, and not violent.

His face was not bruised or marked. His hat was off.

A Copy of Notes taken at the Old Street Police Court on 6th October, 1906, before H. C. Biron, Esq., in the case of Andrews *v.* Dawson and Peck. Assault.

Eliza Lewis, married, 40, Granville Buildings, sworn.

On night 29th July I saw complainant in Lake Street, outside a chandler's shop, and two constables had him. He was covered with beer. I asked a con-

stable to let me lend my handkerchief to wipe his face. The constable said "Certainly." I did so; no blood, but only beer on it. Dawson was one of the officers who had complainant. He had no marks on his face. He did not seem at all drunk. He was not violent or disorderly. He asked for his hat, which he had lost in the scuffle.

Cross-examined.

I first heard of this a week after Bank Holiday Sunday. That night I was asked to give evidence. I was not asked then whether there was blood on his face. I was asked when I came here to give evidence. He had no cut on his eye. I gave evidence on 13th August.

By Magistrate.

The scuffle was when complainant kept asking for his hat.

FREDERICK LANG, Engineer's Assistant, 30, Granville Buildings ,sworn.

I saw complainant on the night of 29th July being taken to the station.

He had no marks on him then.

His arms were being twisted up his back, and he could hardly walk. He was not resisting.

I saw him when he came out. I had been home, and returned with his landlord. When he came out he had a cut on his eye, swollen face, and a lump on the back of his head.

I went to the hospital with him.

Cross-examined.

I live in the same buildings as complainant, but only know him as a neighbour; I am not a friend of his now.

I did not see the beer-throwing.

His face was dry when he was arrested. He had beer on it.

I did not notice a black eye when he came out of the station.

The side of his face was swollen.

FRANCIS BASSETT, sworn.

I saw complainant at the station. When I was charged my charge was dismissed. Complainant had no marks on his face that I noticed.

I did not see him again till the morning at this court.

Cross-examined.

I did not hear Andrews' case before Mr. Cluer. Last time I did say "I won't say he had not got a cut over his eye."

REUBEN HUGHES, 9, Granville Buildings, sworn.

I saw complainant in custody. He had no marks on his face then.

I only know him by sight. I never noticed he was wet. He walked all right with the constable right to the station.

The constables twisted his arms, but he made no resistance.

Next day he had a plaster over his eye on the forehead. I saw him from three storeys up.

Cross-examined.

About a fortnight after it I was asked to give evidence. I read this letter in "The Star" (*read by Mr. Barker*). The cut over the eye was not mentioned till I came to this court.

ELLEN GIBBS, 17, Camden Terrace, married, sworn.

On 29th July I was with Mr. Lewis, and saw complainant in custody of two constables. She wiped complainant's face. He had no blood on him, but had beer on his face. I saw him taken to the end of the street. He did not seem violent. The constables waited for his hat to be brought. I did not see them do anything to complainant.

I had never seen complainant before. He is not a friend of mine

Cross-examined.

I have often seen people arrested.

Re-examined.

I noticed it because his hat was off, and they were waiting for it.

FOR DEFENCE.

FRANK DAWSON, 371 G, sworn.

On 29th July, about 12.15 a.m., I was in Luke Street, where I saw complainant fighting a man and a woman in a crowd. I separated them. He called the woman a b—— coward, and rushed at her. He hit her in the mouth, and she hit him with a quart can. I then arrested him, and he hit me in the mouth. I am sure the can hit him on right side of face.

I went a little way with him, and was surrounded by a hostile crowd, chiefly his friends. They then said, "Go on, Skin, have a cut." I got about a hundred yards, and he said, "I won't go till I get my cap." I advised him to go quietly, when P.C. Stevens came to my assistance, and also advised him to go quietly. He said, "I won't go till I get my cap." One of his friends went for it, but as he did not soon return we went on. One man, named Belcher, got in front of us (the witness) and advised him not to go. Complainant struggled and tried to trip us. I told Belcher he would be arrested if he continued to obstruct us. At the corner of Curtain Road 245 Peck came to our aid.

Complainant promised to go quietly, and Peck took him from Stevens. Stevens is on special duty outside a warehouse, so he had to go back.

Complainant came quietly for a time, and then again tried to trip us. Twice in doing so he went down on his knees. Nearly at top of Curtain Road there were other officers with charges, and the crowd came no further. Complainant stopped, and said, "I won't go any further till you let me wipe my face." 245 allowed him to wipe his face. There was blood on it from cut on forehead made by the beer can. No woman but Mrs. Chapman had spoken to us. No woman wiped his face. Stevenson did not come to me till I had gone 100 yards. At the station complainant still resisted us, and used obscene language. Other charges were being taken, and the sergeant said: "Take him on the landing." Peck and I (only) took him on to the landing—no further—not downstairs. We were there about ten minutes. He was not exactly violent, but resisted us enough to make us keep hold of him. We used no violence, and did not kick or punch him. He kept on abusing us. There was no one else outside but the three of us.

I have been in this district six months. I came from "N," Tottenham, and did not know Andrews till I came here, so he did not know me two years. I had only seen him once before—a week previous.

When we brought him into the charge room again, he was put in dock, and I preferred charges of disorderly conduct, obscene language, and assault on me.

Peck did not kick or punch him. He was not taken downstairs at all. Sergeant asked me how complainant got cut over eye. I said, "In fighting a man and a woman. The woman hit him with a beer can." Complainant said nothing to that. He only asked for bail. He was not dazed or stupid.

I offered him no violence at any time, and no other force than was requisite. I returned to my beat. Next day complainant was bound over. He said nothing about violence by me and Peck. He did not cross-examine me as to violence I had used. He complained to Mr. Cluer of being assaulted by the police. He said: "A sergeant and three P.C.'s took me downstairs and assaulted me."

Mr. Cluer told him if he liked to take steps he would be pleased to investigate it. He (complainant) did not suggest Peck or I was one of the constables. I was present at the parade with other officers, and complainant said nothing about my assaulting him. He walked straight to Manning, and picked him out. Till 24th August I did not know that there was any suggestion against me.

Cross-examined.

I ducked my head, and did not catch the full force of complainant's blow. It hit me on the side of my face. I told Mr. Cluer it was trifling. I showed him cut inside my lip.

The blow to the woman was severe, but she did not prefer a charge of assault. That is practically what I arrested him for—disorderly conduct. The woman was dragged away. I believe she admitted on the first occasion that she was assaulted. I can't understand why complainant's friends have not come to give evidence.

His own brother was present.

I have not kept a pretty good eye on the witnesses. My beat is near where complainant lives.

Complainant was not groaning on the landing as if in pain.

I don't understand how P.C. Williams said he was. I don't think it was an invention on his part. I can only suggest that complainant could, perhaps, get an

idea of the back of the premises, so as to describe them to the Magistrate. I was not present when complainant was arrested on a charge which the sergeant refused. I did not twist complainant's arms at all even when he tried to trip me.

I told Mr. Cluer that complainant was violent, and I had to get assistance. Complainant complained of assault, but did not at once ask for summonses. He did not ask to take steps then. Mr. Cluer told him if he liked to take proceedings he would be pleased to investigate it.

I was not put to watch Belcher, the witness. I was on my beat, present when he was put into a cab. There was only one other officer present, P.C. Chudleigh. I have not talked over this case with Sergeant Holland. I have with other constables. When I took complainant in he had corroded blood on his face. It was noticeable. There was no suggestion to call a doctor. It was a very small wound. I should have thought a bit of plaster would have met the case. It was an inch or more long. I did not see Mrs. Lewis there. What she says is an entire make up. Mr. Chapman said, "Give him a chance. Let him go." I should doubt if she is a stranger to him. We held complainant's arms down to his side.

Re-examined.

I explained to the Magistrate that the assault on me was not serious.

WILLIAM PECK, 245 G, sworn.

I was on Curtain Road point and saw complainant in custody of Dawson and Stevenson. He was struggling. He had a cut over his right eye, and a little moist blood. Stevenson left us and I helped Dawson. On the way complainant kept using his legs to trip us down. Belcher was in the crowd and said, "Don't you go, Skin. It would take more than two of you to take me." I asked him to be quiet. Two men caught hold of him and kept him back. In the station complainant was abusive. Sergeant said, "Take him out on the landing." Dawson and I took him there, but not downstairs; no one was there but us three. He continued to abuse us and wanted us to leave go of his arms. I did not kick him or punch him. Dawson did nothing to him. Till last Saturday I never heard it suggested that I kicked or punched him. No violence was used to him while we were outside. No unnecessary force was used at any time while I was there. We placed him in the dock and Dawson stated the charge. Sergeant asked Dawson, "How did he get the cut over his eye"? Dawson said, "In the fight." Complainant did not deny it. Complainant was not dazed. He said, "I am sorry; I was not going to be hit for nothing. Can I have bail"? This was while Dawson stated charge. He was taken to cells, and I went off duty. Next day I was in court. Complainant did not suggest that I assaulted him. I did not give evidence.

Cross-examined.

After case was finished at this court complainant said, he was taken downstairs by three P.C.'s and a sergeant. The blood on his face was partly dry, partly moist. It was not safe to let go his arms in the station. He was not shouting very loudly, or moaning or groaning. I can't say how Williams said he was. He was making a fairly good noise, shouting, "Let go my arms." I did not see Mrs. Gibbs there. I was not there when Mrs. Lowis is stated to have been there. I have not seen Belcher, except at this court, since the case came on. They had come the length of Luke Street (200 or 300 yards) before I came up. I was not asked in the last case (Manning's) about Blesher's interference. Apparently several people in the crowd were complainant's friends. They called him by his nickname.

ALF STEVENSON, 337 G, sworn.

I was on special duty outside a warehouse. I saw complainant in custody of 371 (Dawson). He had a slight mark over his right eye. A number of people were behaving in a threatening way. Complainant asked 371 why he was in custody. 371 said, "For assaulting me and fighting in the street." Complainant was very violent all the way down Luke Street. Belcher incited complainant not to be taken into custody. He said, "Don't go, Skin; don't be taken by them." Further on, the crowd shouted, "Kick the sods. Don't go." I only went to corner of Luke Street, 10—15 minutes. After I returned Belcher asked me if I thought they would take bail for complainant. I said, "I think they would." We had some further conversation. While I was with them no more force than necessary was used to complainant.

Cross-examined.

Complainant had no hat on. The mark on his forehead was bleeding slightly. I could not say whether he was wet with beer. I saw no woman come and ask to wipe his face. Mrs. Lowis did not ask me. No one did. This is a dark neighbourhood. I saw no one lend complainant a handkerchief. I did not go to the station till after 6 a.m. I have made no inquiries about any of the witnesses. I made a report about a week after, and submitted it through the Inspector. I did not talk it over with other P.C.'s before I made the report; but since then I have. I had spoken of it before to other officers. It has been a general topic.

WILLIAM HOLLAND, Station Sergeant 9 G, sworn.

I was in charge of the station from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. Defendants brought in complainant, who was violent and noisy. He had a cut on the right side of his face—bleeding. I was doing other charges, and I said to Andrew that he must be quiet. He was not, so I told the officers to take him out on the landing till I was ready. They were outside till I was ready. I could hear a noise, as of two men trying to overpower one another. I heard no abusive language. He was brought in in eight or ten minutes. So far as I know, only those three were outside. The charge was stated by Dawson. I asked him how complainant got the mark on the face. He said it was done by a woman. I should say it was a slight mark. Complainant was still violent, but not so bad as before. He was not dazed. Complainant said in answer to the charge, "Right." When I was taking it he asked for bail. I said he could have it after the charge was taken. I and the gaoler took him to the cells.

I saw him at 2 a.m., when the sergeant took him over the station. Then I went out on patrol till about 6. While I was there no other sergeant was present. There is only one in charge at night.

There was no Inspector there while complainant was in. I was the officer of highest rank present. There was never any suggestion of my assaulting complainant.

He made no complaint while I was there of being assaulted.

Cross-examined.

There were several constables in the station when complainant came in. Complainant did not say in my hearing, "I'm not going to be hit about for nothing." No doubt I should hear any abusive language if there were any. I heard none. I heard no moans and groans. When complainant was brought in his cut was bleeding slightly in a line with the eye. I did not examine it thoroughly. I made a report, and gave it to the officer in charge, S.D. Inspector, about two days later, I think. I do not think I entered in any station book the condition of complainant. If a man had a cut I should not enter it in a book. If it were serious I should call a doctor and make an entry; otherwise I would make no entry. I did not return to station at 3.15 a.m. I am positive.

GEORGE ALLISON, G Inspector, sworn.

July 31st complainant came to station about 12.10 p.m. and said he wanted the name and number of constable who was on the station steps when he was brought in on the Sunday (29th), who had struck him in the face with his fist, cutting his eye with a ring. I asked him if he knew the constable. He said, "No, I only know him by the name of Charley Wood." I told him we had no one of that name at the station. He said, "He was in plain clothes, and he struck me. That led up to the disturbance in the charge room." He said he did not know who else assaulted him, because there were 12 or 14 of them, and he would not be able to identify them. He should not trouble about them, but would only trouble about the one who was in plain clothes. I pointed to the steps into the station from the street, and he said he meant those. He said he could identify the officer. I made arrangements. He said nothing about defendants.

Cross-examined.

He appeared most bitter about Charley Wood. I find afterwards that that is Manning.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sergeant 17 G, sworn.

On 29th July I succeeded Holland from 2 to 6 a.m. Holland went at 2 a.m. and did not return till 6 a.m. I was in sole charge. I saw no inspector till about 5.40 a.m. Payne was in about 3 a.m. Herwin was with me. I took over the prisoners from Holland. Complainant was bailed at 2.30 a.m. I produce the Bail Book. Complainant and the bailee signed it. The rest is my writing. When brought out, complainant said, "Another f—— sergeant." He made no complaint to me. His language was very bad.

Cross-examined.

I did not go into his cell; I only looked through the trap-door, as usual. We only ask, "Are you all right?"—unless they don't answer, then we go in. Complainant answered "All right."

When he came out I saw a slight mark over his right eye, with dry blood on it. It was near the eye or over it.

CHARLES HERWIN, 335 G, sworn.

I was gaoler on 29th July when complainant was brought in. He was very violent. Holland said, "Take him on the landing." He was taken with defendants. They did not go downstairs. They remained outside eight or ten minutes.

I saw him brought in, and I was there when he was bailed. I heard him make no complaint at either time.

Cross-examined.

I did not hear him say "I'm not going to be hit for nothing"; I think I should have heard it if he did. I was not on the landing, but I could see through the glass door. I could not hear any abusive language. I could hear him bawling out, not in pain, a kind of "yawning noise." I heard no groans or moans. I don't know whether it was in pain or not. If anything had taken place I should have seen it. I went to the cells with complainant. Slight cut over right eye, or near it; no cut on forehead.

Re-examined.

I only obey the sergeant; I pay little attention to charges.

ALFRED PAYNE, 420 G, sworn.

I was on duty in station when complainant came in. Cut over right eye. Complainant struggled and made a great noise, and was taken on the landing. I was present when he was brought back into charge room.

My duty was to be on the door or to go on messages. I did not hear complainant make any complaint.

Cross-examined.

The cut was over the eye (points to his own eye to indicate it).

Note.—All the accused P.C.'s were discharged.

POLICE REPORTS.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

31st July, 1906.

With reference to report called for *re* an alleged assault on William Andrews, I beg to state that I was on duty as gaoler when William Andrews was brought to the station by P.C.'s 371 G Dawson, and 245 G Peck. He was very violent, and creating a great noise. The station sergeant was inquiring into a case of burglary, and two other prisoners were in the charge room. He then ordered P.C.'s 371 and 245 G to take the prisoner on the landing which divides the charge room and the cells, which was done. I had the prisoner continually under my observation till he was charged, and did not see the prisoner assaulted at the station. He made no complaint when charged or bailed.

C. IRWIN, P.C. 335 G.

Submitted. A. PILGRIM, S.D. Inspr.

W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G. Division.

31st July, 1906.

I beg to report that at 12.30 a.m., 30th inst., I assisted P.C. 371 G Dawson to arrest William Andrews for being disorderly and using obscene language and assaulting P.C. Dawson. He was very violent on way to the station, and on arrival at station he was very violent and noisy. The station sergeant was taking other charges, and directed us to take him to the landing between the charge room and cells, which was done, and he was restrained. No violence of any kind was used to him, and he made no complaint when he was charged. His face was swollen and his eye slightly cut when he was arrested.

WILLIAM PECK, P.C. 245 G.

Submitted. A. PILGRIM, S.D. Inspr.

W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G. Division.

July 31st, 1906.

In reference to report called for *re* William Andrews, charged at above station with disorderly conduct and assault on Saturday, the 28th inst., I beg to report that at 12.15 a.m. on the 28th inst., whilst on duty in Luke Street, I saw Andrews surrounded by a large crowd of people fighting with a man and woman and making use of very obscene language. P.C. requested him to go away, but he rushed at the woman and struck her in the mouth, she at the same time striking him in the face with a quart beer can. I then took him into custody, when he struck me in the mouth with his fist and then became very violent. P.C. 245 then came to my assistance, and he was taken to station, being very violent all the way, several times throwing himself to the ground. On arriving at station some other charges were being taken, and several persons being in charge room and the prisoner still being violent, P.C. was directed to take prisoner on to a landing outside charge room, where he was taken by P.C. reporting and P.C. 245, and remained there for about five minutes. No violence of any kind was used towards him, and there were no other police present other than myself and P.C. 245.

FRANK DAWSON, P.C. 371 G.

Submitted. A. PILGRIM, S.D. Inspr.

W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G. Division.

July 31st, 1906.

With reference to attached report, I beg to report that at 12.35 a.m., 29th inst., P.C.'s 371 G Dawson and 245 G Peck brought to station Wm. Andrews, a polisher, of 37, Granville Buildings, Luke Street, Finsbury, on a charge of disorderly conduct by fighting, using obscene language, and assaulting P.C. Dawson. I noticed Andrews had a swollen face and was bleeding slightly; he was excited and very violent, the two P.C.'s being scarcely able to restrain him. I was inquiring into a case of burglary, and also had two other prisoners in the charge-room awaiting to be charged, and owing to the confusion caused by Andrews' violence it was necessary to restore order, and I directed the P.C.'s to take him to the passage between the cells and charge-room. Before he was charged I inquired of P.C. Dawson how Andrews' face was hurt. He replied Andrews was fighting with a man at Luke Street, and swore at a woman, who, having a can with beer in it, threw it at him and struck him on the face with it (the can). The marks were slight, and did not necessitate the calling of the Divisional Surgeon. He was charged, and when read to him, he replied "Right."

There was no assault committed on Andrews whilst at station, and no other sergeant was present. He made no complaint of having been assaulted by police when charged or when he was bailed at 2.30 a.m., 29th inst., by P.S. 17 G Roberts.

W. Hollands, Stn. Sgt.

Submitted.—The cell passage referred to is the landing immediately outside the charge-room door, and between that room and the cells belonging to the police court. Andrews has made no application for a summons at present. He is well known to police as a determined thief and a desperate character. His description appears in case No. 100, Special Release Notice, 1st February, 1902.

A. Pilgrim, S.D. Inspr.
W. Hammond, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

City Road Station. G Division.

30th July, 1906.

I beg to report having attended on duty at Old Street Police Court 30th, when William Andrews, a french polisher, appeared on a charge of disorderly behaviour by fighting; further, with assaulting P.C. 371 G Dawson. The P.C. deposed that he saw the prisoner fighting with a man and a woman; that he (P.C.) several times requested him to desist, and as he refused he arrested him; that prisoner at once became violent, and struck him on the mouth with his fist, causing a slight cut on his lip. Prisoner, in defence, alleged that he was beaten inside the police station. I asked the learned Magistrate (A. R. Cluer, Esq.) if he would adjourn the case to enable the station officer to attend in explanation. The Magistrate remarked that he was only trying the case against the prisoner, but that if such maltreatment had occurred inside the station, as alleged, it could be investigated. Prisoner thereupon asked if he could have summonses against the police for assault. The learned Magistrate said he would consider the matter if proper application was made. Prisoner was then bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for twelve months in respect of the slight assault on the constable. Andrews then left the court. No application was made for summonses for assault. Seen and initialled by Mr. Morrison, Clerk.

A. Ely, Inspr.

Submitted. A. Pilgrim, S.D. Inspr.

Submitted with reports from the station sergeant and all the constables concerned, who all deny that the man was assaulted in any way at the station or that he made any complaint of being assaulted by police when he was charged or when bailed later. Andrews has not attended the court to apply for a summons, but he went to the station at 12.10 p.m. this day (31st), and then alleged that he was assaulted on the station steps as he was being taken into the station by a P.C. in plain clothes, and he wished to obtain his number with a view to applying for a summons against him.

Inquiry is being made into this, but at present it is not known that any P.C. in plain clothes was there. This was the first time this allegation was mentioned.

W. Hammond, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

July 31st, 1906.

I beg to report that upon entering station with Andrews I saw no other P.C., either in uniform or plain clothes on station steps, the second reserve being in the lobby, and did not at any time see P.C. Manning.

Frank Dawson, P.C. 371 G.

Submitted. A. Pilgrim, S.D. Inspr.
W. Hammond, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

July 31st, 1906.

I beg to report that on entering station with Andrews I did not see any P.C. either in uniform or plain clothes. The reserve man was against the charge room door. P.C. Manning was not present at any time while Andrews was being dealt with, or when he entered the station.

William Peck, P.C. 245 G.

Submitted. A. Pilgrim, S.D. Inspr.
W. Hammond, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

July 31st, 1906.

I beg to report that I was on reserve duty at this station during the night of 28th inst. I saw P.C. 371 Dawson and 245 Peck bring in the prisoner Andrews. I was on the top of the station steps. A crowd of people was around them. I saw the P.C.'s bring the prisoner up the steps into the charge room. P.C. Manning was not present. I did not see him at all during the time I was on duty. Prisoner was not assaulted by any one whilst being brought in the station. I was in the charge room while Andrews was waiting to be charged, and saw him with the two P.C.'s just outside the door, but did not see or hear anything of any assault.

Alfred Paine, P.C. 420 G.

Submitted. A. Pilgrim, S.D. Inspr.
W. Hammond, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

July 31st, 1906.

I beg to report having on the night of 28th inst. called the Section House (roll call). I commenced calling same at 12 night, and reached P.C. 226 G Manning's cubicle, No. 8, about 12.10 a.m. 29th inst., where I found him in bed.

W. Robertson, P.S. 22 G.

Submitted. A. Pilgrim, S.D. Inspr.
W. Hammond, Supt.

I finished calling the roll and entered the charge room at about the time Andrews was being charged. I heard him make no complaint whatever of ill-usage.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

July 31st, 1906.

I beg to report that at 11.30 p.m. 28th inst. I returned to the station from the Britannia Theatre, where I had been on special duty. I went to the brushing room, took off my uniform and boots. P.C. 226 G Manning was then in the act of changing his boots. He went upstairs, and I came down to the station mess, had supper, and retired to bed at 12 night. I did not again see P.C. Manning until midday on Sunday.

John Fraser, P.C. 13 GR.

Submitted. A. Pilgrim, S.D. Inspr.
W. Hammond, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

July 31st, 1906.

I beg to report that 11.30 p.m. 28th inst. I returned to Old Street Station after being out for a walk. I went to the station mess, and there I saw P.C.'s 226 Manning and 439 Percival. I had some refreshments, and shortly afterwards we all went upstairs together and entered the brushing room to change our boots. We then proceeded upstairs, P.C. Percival leaving us at the messroom door, and P.C. Manning and myself going upstairs. I went into the lavatory, and P.C. Manning entered the dormitory. A short time afterwards I passed P.C. Manning's bunk, and heard him undressing. He called out, "Don't forget me in the morning, Harry, I am leave, and want to get up in good time."

Harry Lane, P.C. 379 G.

Submitted. A. Pilgrim, S.D. Inspr.
W. Hammond, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

31st July, 1906.

I beg to report that at 9.50 p.m., 28th inst., I met P.C. 226 G Manning at Old Street Station, and we went for a walk together, returning to the station about 11.30 p.m. We went to the station mess, where we met P.C. 379 G Lane, and had refreshments. About 11.50, P.C.'s Manning, Lane, and myself went upstairs to the brushing-room, where we changed our boots for slippers. I then went into the mess-room and Manning proceeded up to the dormitory, saying, "I am going to bed, Alf." I remained in the mess-room for a few minutes, then went to bed myself.

ALFRED PERCIVAL, P.C. 439 G.

Submitted. A. PILGRIM, S.D. Inspr.

W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

July 31st, 1906.

I beg to report that at 11.30 p.m., 28th inst., I returned to the station after having been on special duty at the Britannia Theatre. After changing my clothes I had supper, and went to bed at 12.10 a.m., 29th. On entering my bunk P.C. Manning, who sleeps next to me, asked me to put out the light. I replied, "Wait a moment; the sergeant has not yet finished calling the roll." A few moments lated P.S. 22 G Robertson came along the corridor and extinguished the light. I then bid P.C. Manning good night, and got into bed.

DANIEL LYNCH, P.C., 91 G.

Submitted. A. PILGRIM, S.D. Inspr.

W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

July 31st, 1906.

I beg to report that, after being relieved from duty at 9 p.m. Saturday, 28th inst., I went for a walk with P.C. 439 G Percival, and after doing some shopping we returned together about 11.30 p.m., and entered the station by the side gate and went into the station mess and had some refreshment, remaining a few minutes. Then I went upstairs in company with P.C.'s 439 G Percival and 379 G Lane to the brushing room, and changed my boots and then proceeded to bed, Percival going into the mess kitchen, and Lane left me at the lavatory door. Whilst undressing, I heard Lane pass my door. I called out to him, "Don't forget me in the morning, Harry, as I am leave, and I want to get up in good time." I did not leave my room again for any purpose until 10 a.m. 29th inst. I was not on the station steps on the night in question, and did not go into any part of the station after reporting off duty at 9 p.m., and I did not know the man had been charged until the following day (Sunday), when I heard some of the P.C.'s in the section house speaking about it. I do not wear a ring, and have never worn one in my life.

WILLIAM MANNING, P.C. 226 G.

Submitted. A. PILGRIM, S.D. Inspr.

W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

31st July, 1906.

I beg to report that at 12.10 p.m., 31st inst., William Andrews, of 37, Granville Buildings, Luke Street, came to this station and stated that while being brought into the station in custody on 29th inst., and when on the station steps he was assaulted by a constable in plain clothes, who struck him on the face with his fist and kicked him on the legs. He said he did not know the P.C.'s name and number, but he knew him as Charlie Woods, and that he was wearing a ring at the time, which caused the injury to his eye and led up to the disturbance in the charge-room. He further stated he would not know the other constables who assaulted him, as there were quite 12 or 14 of them, and would take no action as regards them, but he would apply for a summons against the constable who was in plain clothes and struck him when on the station steps.

As Andrews said he could identify the P.C., arrangements were made for the constables off duty at the time of the alleged assault to attend this station at 3.30 p.m., 31st inst., to afford him an opportunity of doing so.

G. ALLISON, Inspr.

Submitted.—Andrews attended as arranged, and picked out P.C. 226 G Wm. Manning as his assailant. I supplied him with the P.C.'s name and number. He stated that he would apply for a summons 1st prox., and declined to make any further statement. P.C. Manning states that he retired to bed a few minutes before midnight. He was seen proceeding to the dormitory by P.C.'s 439 Percival, 379 Lane, and 13 GR Fraser. Whilst he was undressing he heard P.C. Lane pass his door, and spoke to him. At 12.10 a.m. he also spoke to P.C. 91 Lynch, who sleeps in the next cubicle, and asked him to extinguish the gas. P.S. 22 Robertson called the section-house roll, and at 12.10 a.m. saw P.C. Manning in bed. P.C. 420 Paine (the constable on station reserve duty) and P.C.'s Dawson and Peck, who arrested Andrews, each state that no assault was committed on the prisoner as alleged, and that at no stage of the proceedings was the accused constable present.

A. PILGRIM, S.D. Inspr.

Submitted.—Andrews is the man who alleged before the Magistrate that he was taken to the basement of the station and assaulted, but he said nothing about being assaulted at the entrance to the station, either to the Magistrate or anyone until he went to the station yesterday. There is overwhelming evidence that the P.C. who was identified and who is known by the name mentioned by the complainant had nothing whatever to do in the matter, and was in bed at the time. No application has been made for a summons up to the present.

W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

6th August, 1906.

Referring to the reports submitted 1st inst. respecting a complaint made by William Andrews of having been assaulted by P.C. 225 G Manning, whom he (Andrews) alleged was in plain clothes at the entrance to Old Street Station, and there committed the assault as he (Andrews) was taken into the station by other constables.

Andrews applied to A. R. Cluer, Esq., at Old Street this morning (6th) for a summons against P.C. Manning, which was granted and made returnable for 2 p.m. 13th inst.

There are several witnesses, including P.S. 22 Robertson, who called the section-house roll, who can prove that P.C. Manning went to his bunk and was in bed some 15 or 20 minutes before the time of the alleged assault.

This P.C. was not concerned in the case against Andrews, and, according to the statements of those who were there, he was not present, and if that be so the allegation against him is altogether untrue. I beg to recommend that legal aid be supplied to defend the P.C.

W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

August 16th, 1906.

With reference to report called for *re* Andrews, I beg to state that on the night of July 28th, 1906, I was on special duty outside Messrs. De la Rue's warehouse when, about 12.15 a.m., 29th inst., I saw P.C.

371 Dawson with Andrews in custody bleeding from a cut over the eye, and surrounded by a disorderly crowd. Andrews was struggling and saying he would not be taken to the station. I went to P.C. 371's assistance, when a man named Belcher and others in the crowd incited him to resist being taken into custody. On arriving at the corner of Luke Street, P.C. 245 Peck came up and took him to the station, Andrews promising to go quietly. I watched them for a short distance up Curtain Road. The crowd then dispersed. Belcher and some of his friends came to me shortly afterwards, and asked if they would accept bail for him. I referred them to the station. Belcher then said he had been a City Police officer, and it would take more than six policemen to take him. I said, "If that is true, I am surprised at you inciting the prisoner to resist and assault us, but were not man enough to go to the station," if he thought he could do any good. He then said he did not think of that. He then went in that direction.

(Sgd.) ALFRED STEVENSON, P.C. 337 G.

(Sgd.) W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

16th August, 1906.

With reference to attached report,

I beg to report that it refers to summons against P.C. 226 Manning.

P.C. 337 G Stevenson is the constable referred to by Andrews in his evidence as to the P.C. who assisted P.C. 371 G Dawson to take him part of the way to station, and then handed him over to a younger constable. This P.C. throws some doubt on the evidence of Belcher, who stated he followed all the way, and saw Andrews taken into the station.

(Sgd.) G. ALLISON, Inspr.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

17th August, 1906.

Re complaint of assault by police on William Andrews.

I beg to state that at 12.30 a.m., 29th July, 1906, I was engaged with a charge at the station when Andrews was brought in in the custody of P.C. 245 Peck and 371 Dawson. He was very noisy, shouting and struggling, and I noticed he was bleeding slightly from a cut over right eye. P.S. Hollands, who was in charge of station and engaged taking a charge at the time, told the P.C.'s to take him outside the door in consequence of his noise. Shortly after he was brought back and charged, and during the time he was in the dock he did not complain of being assaulted. When the charge was read over to him, all he said was, "All right, sergeant; can I have bail?"

(Sgd.) JOHN SWAIT, P.C. 391 G.

Submitted. (Sgd.) G. ALLISON, Inspr.

(Sgd.) W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

August 17th, 1906.

Re complaint of assault by police on William Andrews, I beg to state that about 12.30 a.m., 29th July, I was in the charge-room engaged with two prisoners in custody of P.C. 263 G West when Andrews was brought in in custody of P.C.'s 245 G Peck and 371 G Dawson. He was shouting and struggling with the two P.C.'s, and had a cut over right eye and blood on his face.

Stn. P.S. Hollands, who was engaged taking the charge against the two prisoners for disorderly conduct, said to the P.C.'s, "Take him outside the door," as he (the prisoner) was making so much noise. After the charge had been disposed of he was brought back into the charge-room by the same two P.C.'s, and placed in the dock. He then had the same marks on his face as when first brought into the station. I did not hear any complaint of assault made by the prisoner during the time I was there.

(Sgd.) HERBERT BARTRAM, P.C. 41 G.

Submitted. (Sgd.) G. ALLISON, Inspr.

(Sgd.) W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

18th August, 1906.

I beg to report that I was in the charge-room of above police station at 12.30 a.m., 28th July, 1906, when I saw William Andrews brought in the station in custody of P.C.'s 371 G Dawson and 245 G Peck. Andrews, who was bleeding from a cut over right eye, being very disorderly and noisy, was ordered to be taken outside by P.S. Hollands, stn. sergt., who was engaged in taking a charge. Having done that, he ordered Andrews to be brought in, and was then placed in the dock, and the charge preferred against him was taken, Andrews making no complaint of being assaulted by police or of any ill-treatment.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, P.C. 204 G.

Submitted. G. ALLISON, Inspr.

W. HAMMOND, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

19th August, 1906.

Re complaint of assault on William Andrews, I beg to state that at 12.30 a.m., 29th July, 1906, I was engaged with a charge at the station when Andrews was brought in by P.C. 245 G Peck and P.C. 371 G Dawson. I noticed blood on his face and that he was bleeding from a cut over his right eye. S.P.S. Hollands, who was engaged with my charge at the time told the P.C.'s who had him in custody to take him outside, as he was shouting, and would not keep quiet when requested to do so. Shortly afterwards he was brought back and charged, and did not complain of having been assaulted. All he said was, "Can I have bail, sergeant?"

HUGH WEST, P.C. 263 G.

Submitted. G. ALLISON, Inspr.

W. HAMMOND.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Old Street Station. G Division.

24th August, 1906.

I beg to report that, 24th inst., Wm. Andrews applied to H. C. Biron, Esq., at Old Street Police Court for summonses against Stn. P.S. Hollands and P.C.'s 371 Dawson and 245 Peck for being concerned in the alleged assault on him.

He stated that he had eight or nine more witnesses to call, also the two men Obeney and Bassett, who were in the dock when he was first taken into the charge-room, and alleged that Constables Dawson and Peck held his arms whilst he was assaulted, and that Dawson afterwards let go and struck him.

In reply to the Magistrate as to why he had not applied for these summonses before, he replied that work was bad and he hadn't got the money, and that when making his first application he did not know he could ask for a summons against the P.C.'s who arrested him.

The Magistrate granted a summons against each of the constables, but declined to grant one against the sergeant.

Mr. Nicholson, the solicitor who appeared for Andrews on 21st inst., was not present, and Andrews made the application himself.

Both the summonses are for hearing with the adjourned summons at 2 p.m., Tuesday, 28th inst.

Summons herewith.

A. PILGRIM, S.D. Inspr.

GEORGE MULLINS' CASE.

REPORTS OF CONSTABLES.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division,

September 9th, 1906.

P.C. 383 L John Morgan reports that at 11.15 p.m., 9th inst., I was on duty in Oakley Street, Lambeth, when I had an occasion to arrest George Mullins for being drunk and disorderly and using obscene language in the above street. He was fighting with another man, and I requested him to go away, which he did, but shortly afterwards returned and repeated his conduct. I again told him to go away, and he said he would f——ing well go when he liked, and I took him into custody.

At the station he told the Inspector he had been struck in the mouth, saying it had been done by me, which I deny.

JOHN MORGAN, P.C. 383 L.

Respectfully submitted,

T. WHEELER, Inspector.

H. NOVISS, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division,

September 10th, 1906.

With reference to the evidence given at police court by George Mullins, arrested for being drunk, disorderly, and using obscene language in Oakley Street.

I beg to report there is no truth in it. He did not tap me on the schoulder, nor did I hear his remark, "It is earhole again." He also accused me of striking him on the ribs, which I deny. I did not see his daughter there. He did not ask me for my number. I did seize him by the neck. I had to do so owing to his violence. I did not push him with my knee on the way to the station, nor did I strike him. I did not use more violence than was necessary in taking him to the station.

JOHN MORGAN, P.C. 383 L.

Submitted,

T. SPENCER, S.D. Inspector.

H. NOVISS, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division,

September 10th, 1906.

I beg to report at 11.30 p.m., 9th inst., I was present at this station when P.C. Morgan, 383 L, brought George Mullins in on a charge of drunk and disorderly.

Mullins was excited, and accused the P.C. of striking him on the mouth.

I beg to state that I was in the charge room, and did not see any violence used by Morgan.

CHARLES HUNT, P.C. 58 L.

Respectfully submitted,

T. WHEELER, Inspector.

H. NOVISS, Superintendent.

With reference to the statement of the prisoner when he was before the magistrate.

I beg to state that nothing was said by Mullins at the station of any assault in the street. He did not ask that P.C. Morgan should not take him to the cells.

CHARLES HUNT, P.C. 58 L.

Submitted. P.C. Morgan would not be allowed to take the prisoner to the cell in any case. That would be done by the gaoler.

F. SPENCER, S.D. Inspector.

F. SPENCER, S.D., Inspector.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division,

September 10th, 1906.

I beg to report that I was on reserve duty at Kennington Road Station on the 9th inst., when P.C. 383 Morgan brought in George Mullins on a charge of being drunk and disorderly at 11.30 p.m.

On Inspector Wheeler entering the charge room Mullins complained that he had been struck in the mouth by P.C. Morgan at the station, but there is no truth in this allegation.

ALFRED SAUNDERS, P.C. 412 L.

Respectfully submitted,

T. WHEELER, Inspector.

H. NOVISS, Superintendent.

With reference to the statement made by the prisoner at the hearing of the case at court, I beg to report that Mullins made no complaint at the station respecting the alleged assault in the street, neither did he request that P.C. Morgan should not take him to the cell.

ALFRED SAUNDERS, P.C. 412.

F. SPENCER, S.D., Inspector.

H. NOVISS, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division,

September 9th, 1906.

I beg to report that I was in charge of Kennington Road Station from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. 10th inst.

At 11.30 p.m., 9th inst., P.C. 383 L John Morgan brought to this station George Mullins, age 34, of 35, Johanna Street, Lambeth, market porter, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly and making use of obscene language at Oakley Street.

On their arrival at station I immediately followed them into the charge room, when the prisoner said, "This man," pointing to P.C. 383 L Morgan, "has just struck me in the mouth inside this room." I said, "Why didn't you shout or call out?" Prisoner said, "I didn't think of it."

I asked P.C. Morgan if he had assaulted the prisoner. He replied, "No, sir." I also asked P.C. 58 L Hunt and P.C. 412 L Saunders, who were both on reserve duty, and in the charge room at the time the prisoner was brought in, if the prisoner had been assaulted by the P.C. as suggested; they both replied "No, sir." All this was said in the presence of the prisoner.

P.C. Morgan again repeated that prisoner had been fighting with another man, at Oakley Street, and refused to go away.

Prisoner was charged with being drunk, disorderly, and making use of obscene language, and when read over to him said, "I admit all that."

At 11.45 p.m., after he was placed in the cell, he denied being drunk, and requested to be examined by a doctor, and Divisional Surgeon was called.

At 12 night, Dr. Henry, Divisional Surgeon, attended, and certified that he (prisoner) had been drinking, but did not consider him drunk at time of examination.

At 12.55 a.m., 10th, I admitted Mullins to bail.

I further beg to report that about one minute elapsed between the time of the prisoner entering the station and the time I entered the charge room, and that there is not a particle of truth in the allegation made against the constable.

T. WHEELER, Inspector.

H. NOVISS, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division,

September 10th, 1906.

I beg to report that George Mullins, age 34, of 35, Johanna Street, Lambeth, was charged at 11.30 p.m., 9th inst., with being drunk, disorderly, and making use of obscene language at Oakley Street.

Prisoner appeared at Tower Bridge Police Court, 10th inst., before J. Rose, Esq., Magistrate, who remarked, "I am not satisfied with the case," and discharged the prisoner.

Prisoner gave evidence on his own behalf, and said, "At 11 p.m. I was in the Duke of Sussex Public-house, my girl, age 11, was with me, and on leaving I saw the P.C. talking to two marine store dealers, named Sims, in Oakley Street. I clapped him (P.C.) on the shoulder, and said, 'At the earhole again.'" By Magistrate: "What did you mean by that?" Prisoner: "Taking a bribe. But I only said it in a lark."

Magistrate: "What happened then?" Prisoner: "The constable struck me on the ribs. My daughter started crying. I took her home, after which I returned, and asked the constable for his number. The constable then seized me by the neck and struck me again.

"On way to the station he (P.C.) kept prodding me with his knees, and in the station struck me in the mouth."

The learned Magistrate asked P.C. 383 L Morgan if he desired to ask him (prisoner) any questions. Constable: "No, sir. Only I absolutely deny having in any way assaulted him."

Magistrate: "He makes a very serious accusation against you, and his story is rather circumstantial as to what took place in the street."

Constable: "I was standing alone when this row started. I was ten minutes trying to get him away. I used no more force than was necessary in taking him to the station."

I further beg to report that on investigating the charge made by P.C. against the prisoner, who said in prisoner's hearing that he (prisoner) was drunk, and had been fighting with a man at Oakley Street; he dispersed them, when they again commenced to fight, and prisoner was arrested. Prisoner said, "Yes, I admit all that, but he (P.C.) struck me in the mouth inside this station," which was denied by the P.C., also by both P.C.s on reserve duty.

Prisoner did not before or after being charged make any allegation against the P.C. of having been assaulted in the street before their arrival at the station, and which appears to be an after consideration. T. Wheeler, Inspector.

Sumbitted.

I have taken the statements of the two Mr. Sims, who are marine store dealers at 29, Oakley Street, and they say no fight occurred while they were present.

Statements attached.

F. Spencer, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

Submitted. I am unable to complete this inquiry at present, but as far as I can gather there appears little blame, if any, to the constable. It is probable that witnesses may be found to-day.

H. Noviss, Superintendent.

Statement of Frederick Sims, Marine Store Dealer, of No. 29, Oakley Street, Lambeth.

At 11 p.m., 9th inst., I was near the Duke of Sussex public-house, Oakley Street. George Mullins came up and said to the constable (383), who was just passing, something about "earhole." The constable did not take any notice, and I left.

I did not see Mullins fighting with anyone.

I did not see the constable strike Mullins, and if any fighting took place or the constable struck Mullins it took place after I left. I simply passed the time of day with the constable.

Frederick Sims.

Witness, F. Spencer, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

10th September, 1906.

Statement by George Sims, Marine Store Dealer, 29, Oakley Street, Lambeth.

About 11 p.m., 9th inst., I was in Oakley Street, near the Duke of Sussex public-house, with my uncle, Frederick Sims. The constable, whose number I did not notice, was near there, and Mullins came up and said something I did not hear, and then passed on, saying "Good-night, Copper," "Good-night, Fred," "Good-night, George," and we all separated.

I did not see any fight, and did not see the constable strike Mullins. I did not see where either the constable or Mullins went.

G. Sims.

Witness, F. Spencer, Sub-Divisional Inspector. 10/9/06.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Southwark Station. M Division.

10th September, 1906.

I beg to report that when George Mullins, who was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Kennington Road Police Station on 9th inst., was called upon at Tower Bridge Police Court to-day to make his defence, he complained that he had been assaulted by P.C. 383 L (Morgan), and that he was not drunk.

Evidence for the prosecution was given by the above P.C., 58 L (Hunt), 412 L (Saunders), and Inspector Wheeler.

The Divisional Surgeon (Dr. G. N. Henry), who examined the prisoner half an hour after he was charged, certified that he had been drinking, but was not drunk at the time he examined him.

The prisoner elected to give evidence in the witness box, and said: "At 11 p.m. I was in the Duke of Sussex with my daughter, age 11, where I had a glass of cyder. On coming out I saw the P.C. (meaning 383 L) talking to two marine store dealers named Sims. I clapped him on the shoulder, and said 'At the earhole again.' I mistook him for another constable, and meant that he was taking a bribe, only saying it for a lark. The constable struck me in the ribs. My girl commenced to cry. I took her home and then returned. I asked the P.C. for his number. There was another man in plain clothes with him who said, 'Go on, give him one.' The constable took me by the back of the neck and nearly strangled me, and again struck me near a paper shop on the way to the station, and kept prodding me with his knees. In the station, whilst waiting for the Inspector, the constable struck me twice in the mouth, causing it to bleed, and I asked one of the other constables to take me to the cell."

Mr. Rose asked P.C. Morgan if he wished to put any questions. The P.C. said, "No. I deny what he has said altogether." Mr. Rose then said, "He gives a rather circumstantial account of what took place in the street. Don't you wish to ask him anything with regard to the assault?" P.C. Morgan said, "I was standing alone when this started, and I took him to the station with no more force than necessary." The Magistrate then said, "I'm not satisfied about this case. You are discharged."

J. Fergusson, Inspector.

Submitted, M. Hopkins, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

R. Bonner-Cowper, for Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

11th September, 1906.

With reference to complaint against P.C. 383 Morgan.

I beg to report having seen Mr. Cole, licensee of the "Duke of Sussex" P.H., Oakley Street, Lambeth, who stated that Mullins entered the above house about four minutes to eleven o'clock on Sunday evening, just as the house was being closed. He had a drink, and on leaving said "good night" and shook hands with the licensee and wife, which he has never offered to do before. He was the last person to leave the house and had evidently been drinking at some other place prior to calling at the "Duke of Sussex." He did not have a girl with him on entering or leaving the house. Mr. Cole has known Mullins as a rough character for the nine months he has held the licence of the above house.

He did not see the arrest and knew nothing of it until the following morning.

P.C. Morgan has now stated that he was assisted

through Oakley Street by a man named James Cameron, a stonemason, of 400, Wandsworth Road, who, however, did not go all the way to the station. I have seen Mr. Cameron and taken his statement, which is now attached, in which he says he did not see the commencement of the disturbance, but saw the P.C. struggling with the man and offered to assist. He did assist as far as Westminster Bridge Road, where they came in sight of the police station, and as he did not wish to attend the Court on the following day he there left the constable to take his prisoner the remainder of the distance alone.

Soon after the charge was taken, and before P.C. Morgan had left the station, someone came to the station and required police at China Walk, P.C. Morgan and P.C. 37 L R. Rippin were sent, and a prisoner was taken to Kennington Lane Station. Mr. Cameron also assisted in that case, but again did not wish to attend Court, but gave his name and address. This is how the P.C. got to know his address. Mr. Cameron only knowing the P.C. by sight, having often see him when going through this neighbourhood, which he does frequently.

F. Spencer, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

H. Noviss, Superintendent.

Statement of James Cameron, No. 400 Wansworth Road, Clapham, Stonemason.

At about 11.10 p.m. on Sunday, 9th inst., I was passing through Oakley Street. I saw P.C. 383 struggling with a man. A lot of people got round, and I asked the P.C. if he could manage. He did not reply, but as he seemed to have enough to get on with I assisted him as far as the tram lines at Westminster Bridge Road. I did not hear anyone say "Give him one."

The constable did not use any violence to the prisoner, who continued to struggle. I did not go all the way to the station as I did not want to go to Court next day.

I pass through Oakley Street frequently and have seen the P.C. on duty in the neighbourhood. That is all I know of him.

I waited about outside the station a little while, and a constable was required at China Walk and P.C. 383 accompanied the prisoner arrested there to Kennington Lane, and I assisted to take a man to that station. I gave the inspector my address, and it must have been then that P.C. 383 got to know it.

James Cameron.

Witness, F. Spencer, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

11/9/06.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Lane Station. L Division.

12th September, 1906.

I beg to report that I have carefully inquired into the alleged allegations made by George Mullins.

It will be seen that he entered the "Duke of Sussex" P.H., Oakley Street, just before closing time on Sunday, 9th inst. The landlord saw that he was excited. He had a drink but had no child with him when he entered or left. He is known to him as a low man, and is frequently talking of fighting. He shook hands with the licensee and his wife on leaving at 11 p.m., which he has never done before. This, I submit, proves that he had been drinking, and the licensee is of the same opinion. It will be seen by the statement of James Cameron that Mullins was violent on the way to the station, and the P.C. had to use force, which may account for a slight redness inside the lip when shown to Inspector Wheeler. When the charge was accepted Mullins did not deny anything, all he complained of was that he had been assaulted by P.C. 383 Morgan while at the station. P.C. 58 Hunt and 402 Saunders, who were on reserve, saw no assault take place at the station, and I am sure if they had they would have admitted it to the Inspector, as they are both very reliable men. He only complained of one blow at the station; when giving evidence he said he received two. The Inspector and P.C.'s absolutely deny that Mullins requested that another constable take him to the cells. Prisoners are always conveyed there by the gaoler.

Mullins has not confined himself to the truth. P.C. Morgan absolutely denies that Mullins struck him on the shoulder, and he did not hear the remark about "at the earhole again," but one of the witnesses (Sims) states that he did hear the word earhole said by Mullins.

P.C. Morgan is not over intelligent. If he had cross-examined Mullins when asked by the Magistrate, I have no doubt no comment would have been passed by the Magistrate. Inspector Wheeler wished to put a question, through the Magistrate, but he would not allow it.

There is no doubt that Mullins was the worse for drink when he was taken to the station, and the Inspector accepted the charge, which was his only course under the circumstances, as the prisoner did not deny it. When he was examined by the Divisional Surgeon some half an hour later he certified him as recovering from the effect of drink.

I submit the absence of complaint by the prisoner to Inspector Wheeler, of what occurred in the street shows that his evidence in front of the Magistrate was an afterthought and unreliable.

H. Noviss, Superintendent.

HARDING'S CASE.

IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

To Arthur Harding,

of 10, Gibraltar Gardens, Bethnal Green.

Information has been laid this day by Michael Cann, P.C. 47HR, for that you, on the 12th day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, at Sclater Street, within the district aforesaid, did unlawfully assault and beat one Michael Cann, a constable of the Metropolitan Police Force, then and there in the execution of his duty as such constable.

You are therefore hereby summoned to appear before the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, sitting at the Old Street Police-court, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, at the hour of two in the afternoon, to answer to the said information.

Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six.

(Signed) H. C. Biron,

One of the Magistrates of the Police-courts of the Metropolis.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Commercial Street Station. H Division.

14th September, 1906.

With reference to the attached form 122,

I beg to report that at 12 night, 12th inst., P.C. 47HR Cann arrested two men named Stephen Williams and Charles Callaghan for disorderly conduct and assaulting him at Bacon Street, Bethnal Green, and, while taking the prisoners through Sclater Street, on the way to station, Arthur Harding, who is well known to the police-constable, suddenly stepped out from the crowd and struck him on the left ear with his fist and ran away.

The police-constable was subsequently seen by Dr. Clark, divisional surgeon, who stated he was suffering from a lacerated wound on ear, and dressed same.

The prisoners Williams and Callaghan appeared before F. Mead, Esq., at Old Street Police-court, on the 13th inst., and were sentenced to one and four months' hard labour respectively.

The police-constable was unable to arrest Harding at the time, and I respectfully suggest that he be summoned.

J. Hewison, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

Summons recommended,

J. Monk, Acting Superintendent.

EXTRACT

From "The Telegraph" of 27th September, 1906.

Complaints against police of the H Division formed a serious feature of the hearing of a summons at Old Street, against Arthur Harding (or Tresseden), charging him with having assaulted Police-constable 47HR in the execution of his duty.

The constable's evidence was that on midnight on the 12th inst., when he was taking a prisoner to the station, the man becoming violent in Sclater Street, Bethnal Green, Harding, from among the crowd, struck witness a blow on the ear. Witness said he had just handed his prisoner over to another constable when he received the blow, but he did not at once take the defendant in charge. He explained that by saying he was partly exhausted by the struggle with his prisoner, and that he knew defendant, and called out to him, "All right, Harding, I know you."

Police-constable 164H went to the assistance of Police-constable 47HR, and saw Harding attempt to take the prisoner away from custody. Defendant struck the constable on the ear.

Police-constable 207H gave evidence of assisting with the violent prisoner, and saw defendant strike 47HR "with his left fist" a deliberate blow.

Defendant, going into the witness box, gave evidence that he was in a public-house when, hearing a noise, he and others went to the door and saw the police with the man in custody. He denied going near them. He admitted calling out, "Don't hurt the man," or "Don't murder the man," and he heard one of the constables call back, "All right, Harding, we'll have you for this." He said he had at times been to the station, when he had seen the police ill-treat a prisoner, and that was how he was known, as he had been working in the neighbourhood five years. He added that the police often tried to "get him in" for something, and he had been taken fifteen or sixteen times, but let go. Recently, when selling lemons, he had been arrested and taken to the station to prove he had not stolen them. He had been taken out of bed and away from his meals, stopped in the street, and then let go, and if seen carrying a parcel was walked off to the station to prove where he had got it.

Mr. Cluer: Why?

Defendant: Because I was in a little trouble two years ago, but have kept to work since.

Three witnesses were called for the defence, all agreeing that defendant never moved from the public-house door when the crowd passed, and that he returned to the bar without "running away."

The Magistrate did not think he ought to convict defendant on the summons. There could be no doubt that Police-constable 47HR was assaulted, and believed by defendant, but defendant's witnesses, and particularly the manager of the tavern, proved conclusively that he never went to the crowd or the constables.

Defendant: May I ask what protection I have against the police?

Mr. Cluer: Your best protection is a Magistrate at this court.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

H Station. Commercial Street Division.
28th September, 1906.

With reference to the attached newspaper extract, I beg to report that at 11.55 p.m. on the 12th September, '06, P.C. 47HR Cann had occasion to arrest Stephen Williams, a flower seller, and Charles Callaghan, a bookmaker's clerk, at Bacon Street, Bethnal Green, when they became very violent. The police-constable obtained assistance, and proceeded on the way to the station, when in Sclater Street an attempted rescue was made, and P.C. Cann was struck on the left ear by the man, Arthur Harding, alias Tresaden, who, being well known to police, and owing to the hostile demeanour of the crowd towards the police, it was thought advisable not to arrest Harding at the time. Further assistance arrived, and the two prisoners were brought to station, where they were charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting P.C. Cann. They appeared before T. Mead, Esq., on the 13th inst.; they were sentenced, Williams to one month, and Callaghan to four months' hard labour, after several convictions for larceny and assault had been proved against them.

On the 26th September, '06, Harding appeared in answer to a summons for assault on P.C. Cann, when three witnesses, as shown in the extract, swore that Harding did not leave the door of the King's Arms public-house, Sclater Street, whilst the police were passing through that street with their prisoners. The Magistrate accepted this as a true version of the affair, although three police-constables—viz., 47HR, 164, and 207—all of whom had a previous knowledge of the defendant and were positive as to his identity, and that he committed the assault. I have no reason to doubt the veracity of the police-constables' statements.

With reference to Harding's allegation of police persecution,

It is quite true that Harding has been brought to the station on suspicion of having committed larcenies, but the losers have generally failed to identify him owing to his plan of action after committing an offence of immediately going home and changing his clothing, although at the same time the police have been in possession of reliable information connecting him with some of the cases.

The particular case he mentions, the facts are as follows:—

On the 30th November, '05, P.C. 413 Putt saw Harding at Chilton Street carrying a bag on his back, and, knowing him to be a thief, asked him what the sack contained, when he threw it down and said, "f———g well look." Upon inspection, the police-constable found the sack contained a quantity of onions, which he declined to give any further account of. He was thereupon brought to station, when the case was investigated by P.C. 1 Wiltmott, and on inquiries being made it was found that the onions had been purchased at Spitalfields Market by Harding's mother, when he was allowed to go.

Harding's statement of being in work is not corroborated, and I very much doubt whether he can give a single instance of following any honest employment. He is well known to the whole of the C.I.D. officers at this station, also a large number of the uniform men, as a most slippery and dangerous criminal. He is the leader of a numerous band of thieves, by whom he is feared on account of his various acts of violence. When he is brought before a Magistrate he invariably sets up an alibi, which, in conjunction with a plausible tongue, has resulted in him being discharged on several occasions.

Harding, alias Tresadern, commenced his career of crime at the age of 13, and I respectfully submit herewith a list of charges and convictions recorded at this station:—

10th April, 1901	Suspected person	Discharged.
4th Mar., 1902	Larceny, simple	12 months' hard labour.
10th Mar., 1903	Larceny, person	Discharged.
21st April, 1903	Larceny, person	20 months' hard labour
17th Jan., 1905	Larceny, van	Discharged.
28th May, 1905	Larceny, person	Discharged.
6th April, 1906	Shooting with intent.	Acquitted.
13th April, 1906	Robbery	Discharged.
4th July, 1906	Assault	£5 or one month.

I beg to add that the newspaper extract is substantially a correct account of what transpired at police-court, but is a one-sided report, inasmuch as nothing is said in favour of the police to justify their action.

I further beg to report that, as a result of further inquiry, I have ascertained that Mrs. Harding approached Mr. Rayner, the licensee of the Old Crown public-house, Brick Lane, and requested him to give a facsimile version to that given by Mr. Smith, manager of the King's Arms public-house, Sclater Street, which, although in itself not sufficient to justify process for perjury, is convincing proof that the evidence given by the last named person is not in substance true, and that he supplied the missing link which other more conscientious persons declined to give.

A. Wright, Inspector.

Submitted.—The refused charge quoted is recorded at this station.

A. Hammett, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

Submitted.—The man Harding is a confirmed thief, the police being his natural enemies, he was guilty of the assault on this occasion, but got the benefit of his witnesses' false statements.

J. Mulvany, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Commercial Street Station. H Division.

23rd October, 1906.

With reference to the attached,

I beg to report that the Commissioners' minute has been noted. Harding is well known to police as one of the most slippery and notorious thieves in this district. His crimes generally consist of larceny from the person, therefore the charges invariably depend on identification, but owing to his rapid change of clothing, etc., this is seldom established.

However, should he again be charged, I am of opinion that legal aid would materially assist in getting this artful criminal convicted.

J. Hewison, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

The Commissioner's directions will be acted upon if this man is again arrested for felony and identified.

Local Inspector acquainted.

J. Mulvany, Superintendent.

MRS. X'S CASE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Great Marlborough Street Station. C Division.

——, 1906.

Referring to the attached,

I beg to report having had a conversation with Mr. X at the police-court on morning of 21st, while he was waiting for his wife to appear before the Magistrate. He informed me that he is employed by a firm of naval architects, and that he is very often away from home for several days at a time, but usually comes home for the week ends. He could not understand why his wife should have been in Oxford Street on the previous night, as he expected to find her home, as he only arrived that evening from Newcastle, but his wife had assured him that she had been to see a lady friend at Hampstead, and that she was on her way home when arrested. He assured me that he did not know who his wife's friend was, as she declined to disclose her name, but he was sure his wife would not come to Oxford Street again at night.

Mrs. X is a Frenchwoman, very excitable. She did not deny the constable's evidence as to him having seen her speaking to men, but she said they spoke to her first. She said that she had a very great difficulty to explain her conduct to her husband, and when she came into court and saw him she felt faint.

She made no complaint against the police.

The learned Magistrate asked the police-constables if they knew her other than what she represented herself, and they assured him that they did not. Charge sheet marked Discharged, S. 16.

F. Mackay, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

Submitted.—This woman was seen at Regent Circus by P.C. 81C Cole at 10.25 p.m., and was then cautioned as to her conduct towards different men, but although this was done it had no effect. She was seen accosting men at Regent Circus on the same night by P.C. 91C Keeble, and after having been cautioned by P.C. Cole at Oxford Street, was seen shortly after to do the same thing to another man a short distance away in the same thoroughfare by P.S. 29C Shepherd.

Although residing at (Alpha), and to get there should have proceeded, when at Oxford Circus, by way of Regent Street, etc., Mrs. X loiters about Oxford Street and proceeds eastward, which was out of her way home, and continues the conduct she had been cautioned against for over another 20 minutes, until arrested for the offence she was committing.

It is not the first time by many that this woman has been seen doing the same thing in the neighbourhood in question, as will be seen from the constable's and Sergeant Mead's reports attached.

P.C. Cole is a man with 14 years and 9 months service, and not likely to make an arrest of the sort without good cause. That there was good cause for the arrest of Mrs. X, if his statement be true, there can be no doubt. He is not the only officer who saw Mrs. X committing herself on the night in question, and I see no reason to apprehend that any mistake was made by either.

J. Mann, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Great Marlborough Street Station. C Division.

——, 1906.

With reference to report called for *re* charge against Mrs. X,

I beg to report that at 10.55 p.m., 20th inst., P.C. 81 Cole brought Mrs. X, age 39, no occupation, of (Alpha), to this station on a charge of using insulting behaviour, whereby a breach of the peace may have been occasioned, at Oxford Street.

The P.C. stated that he saw the woman stop three men by placing herself in front of and speak to them, which action they resented. As he had previously cautioned her for a similar thing that evening, and had seen her in Oxford Street speaking to men during the past month, he took her into custody.

She was charged, and on my reading it over to her, she replied, "The policeman has made a mistake. I did not insult him. I only spoke to my insurance man. Other men spoke to me."

A message was at once sent to (Alpha) to inform her husband and asking him to attend to bail, which he did at 2.50 a.m., 21st inst.

Mrs. X appeared before G. L. Denman, Esq., at Marlboro' Street Police Court this day, and was discharged by him under Section 16 Summary Jurisdiction Act.

J. Remfry, Inspector.

F. Mackay, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

Submitted, J. Mann, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Great Marlborough Street Station. C Division.

——, 1906.

I beg to report that at 10.25 p.m., 20th inst., I saw Mrs. X at Regent Circus carrying a milliner's cardboard box. She remained there some few minutes, looking into gentlemen's faces and smiling at them. She then walked eastward through Oxford Street to Oxford Circus Station. She there approached a man who was standing outside the station, smiled, and spoke to him. I was unable to hear what she said, but I distinctly heard the man reply, "Go away. I don't want anything to do with you," and went into the station as if to avoid her. On seeing me he came back, and said, "These women are a nuisance, constable."

I then went to Mrs. X, and said, "You must behave yourself and not molest people." She replied, "You mind your own business, that was my friend," and walked eastwards to Hill's Place, where she stepped in front of another gentleman who was proceeding in the opposite direction, and, after a short conversation, they walked together to Berwick Street, where they parted, the man returning towards the direction from which he had come. Mrs. X then went to Wardour Street, where she stopped in front of another gentleman. He stepped aside as if to allow her to pass, but she again stepped in front of him. He then placed his hand on her shoulder, giving her a slight push, passed a remark which I was unable to hear, and crossed to the opposite side of Oxford Street. Having had Mrs. X under observation 25 minutes, I went to her and told her that I should take her into custody for insulting behaviour, when she replied, "Give me a chance. I am a married woman, and ought not to be here."

I then took her to the station, where she was charged. In reply to the charge, she said, "The policeman has made a mistake. I did not insult him. I only spoke to my insurance man; the other men spoke to me."

During the past three weeks I have seen Mrs. X in Oxford Street and Regent Street accosting men almost nightly, and on several occasions as late as 12.30 a.m., I have also seen her accompany men to the Dolphin public-house, Oxford Street, and subsequently go away with them in cabs. On two other occasions I have seen her carrying a cardboard box similar to that which she was carrying on the 20th inst. when arrested.

ARTHUR COLE, P.C. 81C.

F. MACKAY, Sub.-Divisional Inspector.

Submitted,

J. MANN, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Great Marlborough Street Station.

C Division.

With reference to report called for by Sub-Divisional Inspector Mackay, re Mrs. X.

I beg to report seeing her at Oxford Circus three nights during the week ending 11th ——, 1906, between 11 and 12 p.m. One night I saw her speaking to a man in Swallow Passage, and after she left him I saw her speaking with another outside of Jays' at the corner of Regent Street and the Circus; she left him, and crossed Regent Street and got on a Peckham motor 'bus. I saw her again on the night of 20th —— at Oxford Circus, and after walking to and fro for about a quarter of an hour she crossed the Circus, and walked along Oxford Street, past the Tube Station.

HENRY KEEBLE, P.C. 91C.

F. MACKAY, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

Submitted,

J. MANN, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Great Marlborough Street Station.

C Division.

With reference to report called for re Mrs. X.

I beg to report that during the last three weeks I have frequently seen her standing near Jays' in Oxford Street accosting men, and on one occasion I saw her accompany a gentleman into the Dolphin public-house. I did not see her on the 20th inst.

HENRY MEAD, P.S. 27C.

F. MACKAY, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

Submitted,

J. MANN, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Great Marlborough Street Station.

C Division.

With reference to report called for re Mrs. X, charged on the 21st inst. with insulting behaviour.

I beg to report that at 10.35 p.m., 21st inst., I was proceeding east along Oxford Street from Regent Street when I saw Mrs. X stop a gentleman near Hills Place; after a brief conversation he accompanied her along Oxford Street to Berwick Street, where he left her.

P.C. 81C Cole came up, and he followed her to Wardour Street, where he took her into custody.

The gentleman who I saw her stop did not appear to be acquainted with her, as he walked two or three paces past her before he stopped.

I have never seen Mrs. X before in Oxford Street or Regent Street.

P. SHEPHERD, Sergeant.

F. MACKAY, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

Submitted,

J. MANN, Superintendent.

8th December, 1906.

Messrs. Wontner and Sons,

Dear Sirs,—My attention has just been drawn to the case of Mrs. X for the first time since my note was made on ——— last.

I have no recollection of the case—so many others have intervened—but I see at the end of my note of the evidence for the prosecution two uncompleted sentences, viz..—

"Did not see . . . . . .

and

"The week before last . . .

In the copy supplied to you and now shown to me, I see that these two pieces of sentences have been read as running into one, and the word "her," between the two parts, has been pencilled as a suggestion.

That reading is not that which I adopt. I have no doubt that I was interrogated at my desk, so that I lost the latter part of the sentence commencing "Did not see . . . . ." and that I waved aside the interruption and proceeded to take the next answer from the witness, when the interruption, persisted in, caused me to lose the latter part of the last sentence also; and I imagine that I had no opportunity of recovering the lost words until the discharge of the defendant seemed to render it difficult—(if apparently necessary) —to get the constable back in the box for the purpose.

At all events, my "T" in "The week before last" is my capital "T," and I have no doubt that the words are part of a new sentence.

If the copy of the notes supplied to you had been referred to me my instruction to the copyist would have been to ignore the two uncompleted sentences, as amounting to nothing, and that is the only interpretation of them which I think it is right to adopt.

I am told that the notes were asked for and supplied in a hurry during my absence, and no doubt that also accounts for the fact that in the copy of the note supplied to you the evidence of Mr. X taken on the back of the page in my note-book had been overlooked and altogether omitted.

I much regret that you should have been misled by your copy, and that the interruption to my note should render my note less useful to the Commission than it would otherwise have been.

I remain, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

STANLEY SAVILL.

"C" Division. Great Marlborough Street Station.

RETURN showing the number of women arrested by P.C. 81C Cole, and what charge was preferred against them, during the twelve months ended 30th March, 1906:—

Prostitutes.	Insulting behaviour.	Drunkenness.	Total.	Remarks.
88	2	19	109	

8.12.06. J. MACKAY, S.D. Inspector.

"C" Division. Great Marlborough Street Station.

RETURN showing the number of women arrested by P.C. 81C Cole during the months of January and March, 1906 :—

Prostitutes.	Insulting behaviour.	Drunkenness.	Total.	Remarks.
23	1	3	27	January.
8	1	–	9	March.
31	2	3	36	

8/12/06. J. MACKAY, S.D. Inspector.

RILEY'S CASE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Shadwell Station. H Division.

22nd November, 1906.

I beg to report that at 11.30 p.m. 21st November, 1906, whilst on duty at Old Gravel Lane, Wapping, I saw James Riley drunk, making use of obscene language, and quarrelling with another man in Old Gravel Lane, opposite Prusom Street. A large crowd of persons assembled round the men as they were quarrelling. I requested Riley to go away several times, but he would not do so, and I arrested him. Whilst taking him through Prusom Street on way to the station, when opposite Choppings Court he tripped me, and we fell to the ground together, where he struggled with me for several minutes. P.C. 322 (Kemp) came to my assistance, and, after getting up from the ground, I noticed that prisoner's right eye was swoollen (*sic*), but I am unable to say whether it was caused before I arrested him or when he fell with me in Prusom Street. I did not assault him, and neither did I see any other person do so.

ALFRED MIZEN, P.C. 134 H.

Respectfully submitted,

J. PICKETT, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

J. MULVANY, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Shadwell Station. H Division.

November 22nd, 1906.

With reference of James Riley, charged with drunkenness, etc.,

I beg to report that at 11.30 p.m., 20/11/06, I was on duty in Old Gravel Lane, when I saw a large crowd at the top of Prusom Street. On going towards them I saw P.C. 134 H (Mizen) turn the corner into Prusom Street with prisoner, and then I next saw prisoner trip police-constable up, and they both fell to the ground, and were struggling very violent. I then helped police-constable to his feet, and both of us brought prisoner to the station. On way to the station I noticed that Riley's right eye was swoollen (*sic*). I did not strike him myself, or see P.C. 134 H (Mizen) strike him.

THOMAS KEMP, P.C. 322 H.

Respectfully submitted,

J. PICKETT, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

J. MULVANY, Inspector.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Shadwell Station. H Division.

22nd November, 1906.

I beg to report that at 11.45 p.m., 21st inst., James Riley, age 22, of No. 21, Lowder Street, St. George's, E., labourer, was brought to above station by P.C.'s 134 H (Alfred Mizen) and 322 H (Thomas Kemp) for being drunk, disorderly, and making use of obscene language at Old Gravel Lane, parish of Wapping.

The prisoner was suffering from a contused right eye, when I called Dr. Grant, Divisional Surgeon, who attended and dressed the injury, and certified as follows:—"Called at 11.50 p.m. to see Jas. Riley, suffering from contused right eye. Intoxicated. Fit to be retained.—(Sd.) C. Graham Grant."

Prisoner was asked how he got the injury, when he replied "The constable did it," pointing to P.C. 134 H (Mizen).

I then asked the constable if he could account for the injury, when he replied:—I found the man drunk, quarrelling with another man, and making use of obscene language, and causing a crowd to assemble, and as he would not go away, I took him into custody, and whilst bringing him through Prusom Street, on the road to the station, opposite Choppen's Court, the prisoner tripped me up and tried to get away. P.C. 322 H (Thomas Kemp) then came to my assistance, and we brought him to the station, and that he prisoner may have had the injury previous to the arrest, or it may have been done in the struggle whilst on the ground. He was then charged, when he denied the drunkenness, and Dr. Grant (Divisional Surgeon) examined him and certified him drunk.

He was bailed at 7.30 a.m. 22nd inst., and appeared before J. Dickinson, Esq., Magistrate, at Thames Police Court, at 10 a.m., same date, when Edward Sweeney, of Wapping, attended on his behalf, and gave evidence to the effect that he saw the constable—viz., P.C. 134 H (Mizen)—strike the prisoner whilst in Prusom Street.

I afterwards attended police court, and gave evidence of what I knew of the case when the Magistrate read a letter which he stated he had received on behalf of the prisoner, as follows:—"97, High Street, Wapping, E., 22nd November, 1906.—Mr. F. W. D. Sedgwick wishes to state that when in the Old Gravel Lane last evening, between 11 and 11.30 p.m., he saw the affair in connection with which James Riley was arrested. Riley was undoubtedly quarrelling with another man, and shouted, but he did not then have the injury to his face, which must have been caused later. Mr. Sedgwick would have liked to appear to give evidence for J. Riley, but has to be at the Stock Exchange this morning."

Prisoner was then asked by the Magistrate if he should deal with the charge of drunkenness against him or be remanded on bail till 11 a.m. Saturday, 24th inst., for the attendance of Mr. Sedgwick, when he replied that he wished to be remanded, which was done.

The Magistrate then requested me to warn Mr. Sedgwick, also Dr. Grant, to attend police court at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 24th inst., which will be done.

As this appears a case where police action may be questioned, I most respectfully ask that Messrs. Wontner may be asked to attend to conduct the case.

R. SANDERS, Inspector.

Respectfully submitted for directions,

J. PICKETT, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

Submitted the prisoner and the police constable fell to the ground when the former tripped the constable up in Prusom Street, on the way to the station, and about 100 yards from where he was arrested.

The writer of the letter to the Magistrate, Mr. Sedgwick, of 97, High Street, Wapping, a stock-broker, has been seen by Insp. Saunders, by direction of the Magistrate, and requested to attend on the remand, but stated he should not attend the court, as he has nothing to add to his letter that the prisoner was drunk and fighting, and the constable was right in arresting him, but he saw no mark on his face at that time, and that he wrote the letter at the request of the prisoner and the man Sweeny, who called on him yesterday morning.

Mr. Sedgwick is a candidate for the Stepney Borough Council at the bye election for Wapping, which takes place 29th inst.

The evidence points to the prisoner having received his injury when he tripped the police constable up and fell with him, except that Sweeney says he saw the police-constable strike the prisoner. He is, however, a man of bad character, and has been charged and convicted for attempted robbery and for assault on police, also for drunkenness.

He did not attend the station, and the constable says he never saw him there at all. He and the prisoner are companions. The divisional surgeon's attention was drawn at the station to the prisoner's allegation that the police-constable had caused the injury to his face. The doctor examined him, and said he did not think the injury was caused by a blow from the fist.

The case is remanded till 11 a.m., 24th inst., as it is possible the prisoner may be legally represented on the remand. I beg to recommend that Messrs. Wontner appear for the police.

J. MULVANY, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Ahbour Square Station. H Division.

22nd November, 1906.

I beg to report that on 22nd inst. James Riley, age 22, of No. 21, Lowder Street, St. George's, a labourer, charged at Shadwell, H Division, drunk, disorderly, and using obscene language, P.C.'s 134H Mizen and 322H Kemp in case, was brought up at Thames Police-court, before J. Dickinson, Esq., Magistrate.

The prisoner was suffering from a contused right eye, which he alleged was caused by P.C. 134H striking him. A witness, Edward Sweeney (address unknown), appeared, and stated that he saw the constable strike the prisoner on right eye with his fist, as the prisoner was proceeding to the station. The prisoner was then proceeding quietly between the two police-constables.

A Mr. Sedgwick, Wapping, had written to the Magistrate, stating that the prisoner had sustained no injury to his face when arrested, and the injury received must have been caused after arrest.

The divisional surgeon was called to dress the injury. Prior to prisoner being charged, he informed the doctor that the police-constable had caused the injury.

P.C. 134H stated in his evidence that he did not cause the injury, which might have been caused in struggling with police-constable.

P.C. 322H stated that when he arrived P.C. 134H and prisoner were struggling on the ground. When he picked the prisoner up he saw then that his right eye was swollen. (The prisoner and his witness alleges that the injury was caused subsequent to P.C. 322's arrival.)

The Magistrate heard the evidence of Insp. Sanders, who took the charge, and remanded the prisoner until 24th inst. O.R. in 40s., and directed that the divisional surgeon should attend court on that date to give evidence.

C. GREENHAM, Inspector.

J. MULVANY, Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Shadwell Station. H Division.

24th November, 1906.

I beg to report having attended the Thames Police-court at 11 a.m., 24th inst., when the case of James Riley, who was charged on remand with drunkenness, etc., was heard by J. Dickinson, Esq., presiding Magistrate.

A Mr. Shepherd, of 79, Prusom Street, St. George's, E., was called by prisoner on his behalf, who stated that he witnessed the assault on Riley by P.C. 134H Mizen. Edward Sweeney also attended again, and the prisoner gave evidence on his own behalf.

On conclusion of evidence Mr. Dickinson said: "After the doctor's evidence, there is no doubt that you were drunk. As to your injury, your witnesses' evidence is contradictory. All I have to deal with is the charge for being drunk. You are fined 2s. 6d."

The prisoner was put back for one day, as he had no money to pay the fine.

R. SANDERS, Inspector.

(Submitted)

J. PICKETT, Sub-Divisional Inspector.

J. MULVANY, Inspector.

GAMBLE'S CASE.

27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

23rd November, 1906.

SIR,—We have just been instructed in the case of George Gamble and we think it right to lay the facts before you in order that the case may be investigated by the authorities. Our client has been in hospital since the assault complained of, and is not yet recovered, but it is proposed to issue process against the police constable complained of as soon as he is able to attend. The facts are shortly as follows:—

On the 21st of August in this year, in Spelman Street, Whitechapel, George Gamble was speaking to a woman named Ethel Griffiths at about 4 a.m., when, after some conversation, the constable knocked George Gamble down and kicked him several times while on the ground. The constable is stated to be aged about 30, with a ginger moustache, and to be No. 207H. George Gamble, in consequence of his injuries, was taken to the hospital, where he has since been an in-patient.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

RADFORD AND FRANKLAND.

Commissioner of Police,

New Scotland Yard, S.W.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Commercial Street Station. H Division.

November 25th, 1906.

With reference to report called for re alleged assault on Charles Gamlett on 21st August, 1906.

I beg to report being on 10 and 11 beats, second section night duty, which includes a part of Spelman Street, on above date. I do not know the man who have complained; I did not see him, neither did I assault him or know anything of the occurrence.

EDWIN ASHFORD, P.C. 207H.

J. HEWISON, S.D. Insp.

J. MULVANY, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Commercial Street Station,

H Division.

29th November, 1906.

With reference to the attached correspondence,

I beg to report that there is no record at this station of any complaint being made by Gamble of the alleged

assault. I have made careful inquiry at Spelman Street and also at the London Hospital, but I am unable to obtain any information whatever of the occurrence.

The P.C. was on night duty during the month of August last, and was posted to a beat that takes part of Spelman Street, Whitechapel, on the date in question. He, however, absolutely denies all knowledge of the assault.

I would respectfully suggest that the solicitor might be asked to furnish Gamble's address, so that he could be (A) seen with a view to his statement being taken and the nature of the alleged assault inquired into.

J. Hewison, S.D. Inspector.

J. Mulvany, Superintendent.

(A) Recommended.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.,

506699. 8th December, 1906.

Re complaint against P.C. 207 H Ashford.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of the 23rd ulto., I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to acquaint you that the P.C. referred to denies having seen or assaulted your client, and nothing is known to the Police of the incident.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. Bathurst,

Assistant Clerk.

Messrs. Radford and Frankland.

PLATT'S CASE.

I.—Reports and Correspondence Relating to Platt's Complaints with Reference to "L" Division of Police.

L.—KENNINGTON ROAD STATION.

Return of Convictions against Alfred Platt for Street Betting.

Date.	Name.	Officer Arresting.	Police Court.	Amount. £ s. d.	Remarks.
29/5/03	Alfred Smith	P.C. 203 Powell 204 a witness.	Southwark	1 0 0	1.45 p.m.
1/8/03	Alfred Smith	P.C. 204 Soer 209 a witness.	,,	5 0 0	2.45 p.m.
28/8/03	Alfred Smith	P.C. 204 Soer 209 a witness.	,,	5 0 0	2.30 p.m.
13/10/03	Alfred Smith	P.C. 204 Soer 180 a witness.	,,	5 0 0	2.45 p.m.

18/10/06. F. Spencer, S.D. Insp.

Note.—P.C. 180 Deed never arrested Platt.

Each time he was charged he gave his name as "Alfred Smith."

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

20th October, 1903.

I beg to report that at 11.30 a.m., 20th inst., Alfred Platt, 7, Bird Street, Brook Street, Lambeth, "bookmaker," called at this station and complained that P.C. 180L Deed had attempted to obtain £20 from him under the following circumstances:—

At 2.40 p.m., 17th inst., the P.C. went to him as he was making a book at Robert Street, Waterloo Road, and handed him a slip of paper on which was written "Oasis, 20s. win, 20s. 1.2.3., any to come, Abanico, 20s. win., 20s. 1.2.3.—Jack." At Platt's invitation they went into a public-house close by, where attention was called to the time, but as public-house clocks are supposed to be a little fast the bet was accepted.

It was afterwards discovered that the horse named was running in a race at 2.15 p.m., and had, in fact, won the race when the bet was made, and, in consequence, Platt refused to pay.

He states the P.C. has called at his house several times asking for the money, which he represented belonged to another person he called the "governor." Platt made various excuses for not paying, and on 19th he made a complaint at Kennington Lane Station.

Arrangements were made for Platt to see the P.C. at 8 p.m., 19th inst., at the Tankard public-house, Brook Street.

At 7.40 p.m. I kept observation and saw the P.C. and another man whom I did not know at the corner of Brook Street. After waiting a few minutes they went up Brook Street. They returned by way of Kennington Road at 8.15 p.m. After waiting for a few minutes outside the Tankard public-house, they entered. At 8.50 p.m. they left the public-house, and at 9 p.m. they went into Lambeth Road with another man, who joined them outside the public-house, and I did not see them again.

At the time the P.C. made the bet he should have been patrolling Kennington Lane Sub. Division, for the purpose of arresting bookmakers.

F. Spencer, S.D., Insp.

H. Noviss, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

20th October, 1903.

Statement of Alfred Platt, of No. 7, Bird Street, Brook Street, Lambeth, "bookmaker."

At 2.40 p.m., 17th inst., I was in Robert Street, Waterloo Road, when P.C. 180L came up to me and said, I brought you a bet from the governor; you may as well have it as anybody else. It will do you a bit of good. He gave me a paper with 2 sovereigns. On the paper was written, Oasis, 20s. win, 20s. 1.2.3., any to come, Albanico, 20s. win, 20s. 1.2.3.,

I asked him what races these horses were in. He replied, I do not know. I then invited him into a public-house close by. We went in, and I called his attention to the time by the public-house clock, which was ten minutes to three. I said, These clocks are generally a bit faster on Saturdays and Sundays than on other days, but I will time the paper 2.40 p.m.

On looking at the paper I saw the first-named horse was in the 3.45 p.m. race. I then gave him 5s. and bid him good-day.

At 7.10 p.m., 17th inst., the P.C. came to my house and asked for payment over the winner of the 2.15 race, saying, I want the money to take to the governor. I promised to meet him in 20 minutes at the Two Eagles, Brook Street, but did not keep the appointment.

At 12 o'clock the same night my wife informed me that the man who called at 7.10 p.m. had called again about 8 p.m., and said he wanted the money, as it was not his own, and she told him I was in bed, asleep. She asked what the money asked for referred to. He said, It is over a bet. She said I did not pay out at night, but on the following day, and as the bet was made on Saturday, it would not be paid till Monday.

At 1.15 p.m., 19th, I was at Waterloo Railway Station, where I saw the P.C., who said, You have not been half mucking me about for the money. You make me feel bloody wicked. I promised to meet him in Price's public-house, but did not keep the appointment.

I then went to Kennington Lane Police Station and made a complaint.

At 4 p.m. I was informed by a friend that he had arranged for me to meet the P.C. at the Tankard public-house, Brook Street, at 8 p.m.

At 6 p.m. I informed Inspector Knell of the appointment, and he advised me to go home, and no doubt I should hear from someone.

At 8 p.m. the P.C. and another man, whom he had previously represented to be a C.I.D. Sergeant, came to my house. The P.C. said, I have come for the money. I said, Go to the Tankard and wait for me. He said, I'll wait at the corner of the street. I went out almost immediately, and together we went to the Ship public-house, Kennington Road. I told him I had not the ready money to pay him. I could not get a cheque cashed at the Ship, but I could at the Tankard, and told him to follow me there, which both of them did. I entered the saloor bar, and saw them enter the bar on the Kennington Road side. I did not try to get the cheque cashed, and did not go into the bar they were in.

After waiting about a quarter of an hour, they left. I was informed they were waiting outside, and I remained till about 10.30 p.m., when I was informed they had gone. I then went home.

ALFRED F. PLATT.

F. SPENCER, S.D. Insp.

Question by P.C. Where did I meet you at 2.40 p.m.?

Reply. At Mepham Street, near the public-house.

Q. When I met you, did I not say I have got a bet from a friend of mine, not the "governor"?

R. No, you said it was from the governor.

Q. When I saw you at Waterloo Station, did you not say to me, Who is that man there? (pointing to a friend of mine). I cannot get on my pitch, as there are several strangers about. I thought he was a detective.

R. Yes. I asked that question in order to gain time so as not to pay out.

ALFRED F. PLATT.

GEORGE DEED, P.C. 180L.

F. SPENCER, S.D. Insp.

H. NOVISS, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

20th October, 1903.

With reference to the complaint made against me by Alfred Platt, 7, Bird Street, Kennington,

I beg to report that at 2 p.m., the 17th inst., I met a friend at Waterloo Road when he told me that he wanted to make a bet, but that he was unable to see a bookmaker. He asked me if I would put it on for him. I first refused, but I afterwards consented to do so. I was afterwards walking along Waterloo Road and opposite the Hero public-house, I saw Platt, as above; I told him that I had a bet for a friend of mine. He replied, All right, I will take it. He took it, looked at it, and replied, one horse is in a late race but the other one is in the race just run. He then said, if there is anything to come I will pay you to-night at half-past six. I went to his house at 7.10 p.m., where I saw him. He then said, Wait a few minutes in the Two Eagles public-house. I waited till 8 p.m. but he never came. I then went to his house again, when his wife told me that he had gone to bed, as he had been drinking all the evening. I deny receiving 5s. or any drink from him. I saw him again at 1.20 p.m. on Monday at Waterloo Station, when he said, Who is that man who is along with you? Is he a detective? I replied, No, he is a friend of mine. He said, There has been several strangers about here this last day or two, and I thought that they was detectives. He said, All right, go outside Price's public-house in Waterloo Road; I will be there in a few minutes. I waited outside the public-house for two or three minutes; as he did not come I went away, but I told a friend of Platt's that I would see him at 8 p.m. With my friend I went to his place, at Bird Street, where I saw him, when he said, Wait down at the Tankhard public-house; I will be down there in a few minutes. I said, No, we will wait outside here for you. He went back into the house and put on his coat and hat; when he came out again he said, I have not got the ready money on me, but I will change a cheque presently and pay you. We went as far as the Ship public-house, Kennington Road; he then said, I can't change it here, but I can at the Tankard. He said, Come up with me; I said, No, we will follow you up; he then went into the saloon bar, but I and my friend went into the private bar in Kennington Road side. I could see him in the saloon bar, but I never spoke to him; we stayed about 10 minutes. I and my friend then went outside and stayed there about 20 minutes. We then went home.

I further beg to report that I never said my friend was a detective sergent, or that the bet was from my govener. I again deny that I received the 5s. or the drink as he has stated. I am very sorry for what has occured, and I will do my best never to get into such trouble again.

GEORGE DEED, P.C. 180L.

F. SPENCER, S.D. Insp.

STATEMENT of CHARLES TURNER, 5, Wilmington Street, Clerkenwell, cab washer.

About 2.40 p.m. on Saturday, 17th inst., I was standing outside the Hero public-house, Waterloo Road, when I saw a plain clothes officer, whom I know by the nick-name of Patsey, hand to Mr. Platt, a bookmaker, a slip of paper with some money, but I could not say what was the amount, as I was not close enough to see. The officer then walked away and I saw no more of him.

Mr. Platt then turned to me and said, What do you think of this paper? Here has Patsey been and backed the winner after the race had been run.

About 6.45 p.m. the same evening I was in the Tankard public-house, Kennington Road, when the same officer called in and asked me if I had seen Alf, meaning Mr. Platt. I replied, No, and he at once left the house.

Question.—Did the officer enter the public-house with Mr. Platt when he handed him the money?

Answer.—I did not see him. I entered the house immediately alone, and Mr. Platt came in about 10 minutes afterwards and joined me. The officer was not with him.

CHARLES TURNER.

Witness, J. Hazelden, S.D. Inspector.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

L or Lambeth Division.
21st day of October, 1903.

REPORT of the proceedings in the case of P.C. 180L George Deed, who appears on the morning report this day as a defaulter.

(*a*) The complaint as recorded on the morning report and the specal reports relating thereto have been read by me to the defaulter.

(*b*) The following witnesses have been seen by me in the presence of the defaulter, who had an opportunity to question him.

S.D. Insp. Spencer.

(*c*) Questions by defaulter and replies thereto.

(*d*) Statement of defaulter and superintendent's observations thereon.

Superintendent's observations.

Case deferred. P.C. suspended. Further inquiry necessary.

H. Noviss. Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Memorandum.

From

The Superintendent,

Executive Branch.

21st day of October, 1903.

To

Superintendent Noviss,

L Division.

Case of defaulter P.C. 180 Deed on morning report this day.

Superintendent's minute:

Suspended 21/10/03. (signed) H. Noviss, Supt.

Assistant Commissioner's minute:

(signed) A. C. B.

The special reports are returned herewith for the purpose of being submitted complete when the case is again brought forward.

Should it not be disposed of within 7 days the case

is again to be entered on the Morning Report at the expiration of that period, and submitted for further directions.

M. R., 22/10/03.

By order,

H. Noviss, Supt.
J. W., Actg. Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

22nd October, 1903.

With reference to attached papers,

I beg to report having seen the licensee of the Hero of Waterloo public-house, where it was alleged the P.C. entered with the bookmaker, but can obtain no confirmatory evidence with regard to it. Neither he nor any of the servants can recollect seeing either the bookmaker or the P.C. in the house.

F. Spencer, S.D. Insp.

H. Noviss, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

L or Lambeth Division,

22nd day of October, 1903.

Report of the Proceedings in the case of P.C. 180 George Deed,

Who appears on the Morning Report this day as a Defaulter.

(*a*) The complaint, as recorded on the Morning Report and the Special Reports relating thereto, have been read by me to the defaulter.

(*b*) The following witnesses have been seen by Supt. Noviss in the presence of the defaulter, who had an opportunity to question him.

S.D. Insp. Spencer.

(*c*) Questions by defaulter, and replies thereto.—(No questions.)

(*d*) Statement of defaulter, and Superintendent's observations thereon.—I am very sorry I made the bet.

Superintendent's Observations.

P.C. Deed was employed for four hours on 17th inst. in plain clothes to detect betting at Tyer Street, Lambeth, on account of a complaint being received. He left this neighbourhood, and went to Waterloo Road, more than half a mile away. About 2.40 p.m. he went to a bookmaker named Platt, and made a bet for £2, and handed the money and paper to the bookmaker in Mepham Street, outside the Hero public-house, stating it was for a friend, which was accepted. Platt states that the P.C. then went into the Hero public-house with him and had a drink, and gave him 5s. and timed the betting slip 2.40 p.m. I do not believe the latter part of Platt's story that the P.C. drank with him or received the 5s., as it will be seen by the statement made by Charles Turner that he saw the betting transaction and the constable walked away, and he did not see him enter the public-house, and Platt joined him there shortly after.

After the P.C. had gone he examined the betting paper, and found that the second horse, Albanico, had run in the 2.15 p.m. race and won before the paper was handed to him, and refused to pay out the £20 which would have been due had the bet been genuine and in time.

I have seen the betting slip; it is not in the handwriting of P.C. Deed, and in all probability the paper was obtained as stated by the P.C. in his report from a friend.

Mr. Platt attended my office, 20th, and made the complaint, but said he would not have done so had not he been so annoyed by the constable following him about for the money. Platt is a well-known bookmaker, and has been arrested on a great number of occasions, and on 13th inst. by P.C. Deed and P.C. Seer.

The man who gave the betting slip and money to P.C. Deed cannot be found; he is only known by sight to him, and has met with him on a few occasions about the neighbourhood.

P.C. Deed has hitherto performed his duty very well, and has been engaged on special observation on this and other divisions respecting betting, and I cannot understand why he was so foolish as to bet under such circumstances for a man he knew practically nothing about.

H. Noviss, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

22nd October, 1903.

P.C. Deed, L Division, appeared before Ch. Cons. this day as a Defaulter.

Report of Proceedings.

The nature of the Report was read to the Defaulter.

Q. Have the reports in the case been read to you?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any question to ask either of the witnesses present?

A. No.

Q. Have you anything to say in your defence?

A. I am very sorry, and have nothing to add to my report. W. E. G.

A. C. A.

I regret very much to see P.C. Deed in this position; he has done excellent service (*vide* commendations), has a clean defaulter sheet, and has hitherto performed his duty very satisfactorily. W. E. G.

22/10/03.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

22nd day of October, 1903.

Memorandum

From

The Superintendent,
Executive Branch.

To

Superintendent Noviss,
L Division.

Case of Defaulter P.C. 180 Deed on Morning Report this day.

Chief Constable's Minute:

Referred to Asst. Commissioner.—(Signed) W. E. G.

Assist. Commissioner's Minute:

To appear here at 11 a.m., 23rd inst. Supt. to attend.—(Signed) F. W.

The special reports are returned herewith for the purpose of being submitted complete when the case is again brought forward, 23rd inst. M.R. 23/10/03.

By order,

H. Noviss, Supt.
I.W., Act. Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

23rd October, 1903.

P.C. Deed, L Division, appeared before A.C.A. this day as a Defaulter.

Report of Proceedings.

The nature of the Report was read to the Defaulter.

Q. Have the reports in the case been read to you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any question to ask either of the witnesses present?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you anything to say in your defence?

A. I am very sorry. It was weakness on my part to do such a thing. I have never done such a thing before.

A.C.A. (to Superintendent).—What do you say of his character?

Superintendent.—He has done excellent work up to now. We had placed every confidence in him.

A.C.A. (to Defaulter).—You have done good work, I see, but I can find no grounds whatever to treat you leniently. You are employed to suppress betting, and while you are on duty you are found with the very men you are there to arrest. The amount of discredit you have brought on the Force is so incalculable you are unfit to remain. You are dismissed.

Executive Branch,
23rd day of October, 1903.

Dismissal (G.O., page 37, pars. 124 to 128).

L. P.C. 180-85303 Deed. Improperly leaving his patrol and making a bet with a bookmaker whilst specially employed keeping observation to detect betting, and considered unfit for the Police Force. Pay to 20th inst. F. W.

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trary to Clause IV. of the bye-law made by the London County Council dated 19th July, 1898.

I have made enquiry at Southwark Police Court, and was informed that the necessary particulars of the conviction were forwarded to Messrs. Wontner on 6th inst.

F. Spencer, S.D. Insp.
H. Noviss, Supt.

Morning Report of "L" or Lambeth Division, Friday, the 23rd day of October, 1903.

Divisicnal and Warrant Number.	Rank and Rate of Pay.	Name. Dates of joining and promotions and date when advancement in rate of pay will become due by seniority of service subject to good conduct.	Nature of Report.	Referred to Asst. Commr. (sd) W. E. G. Result. To appear 23rd inst. (sd) F. W.
180L 85303	P.C. 29s. 6d.	George Deed joined 3rd July, 1899. 5th July, 1904.	Improperly leaving his patrol while employed on observation *re* betting and making a bet with a bookmaker at Mepham Street, Lambeth, whilst on duty 17th inst., and considered unfit for the Police Force.	Suspended 21st inst. P.O. 21/10 and 22/10/03. Dismissed. Pay to 20th. F. W. Entd. Regr. Ex. $\frac{29}{26}$ 8 for Supt., 24/10/03.
	No previous reports.			

H. Noviss,
Superintendent.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

24th October, 1903.

With reference to attached correspondence,

I beg to report that on 24th inst., Harry Chapman, of 72, Cornwall Road, Lambeth, appeared before C. M. Chapman, Esq., Magistrate at Southwark Police Court, on four summonses taken under the bye-law of the London County Council for frequenting and using Milan Place, Doon Street, Lambeth, for the purpose of bookmaking, on 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th inst.

The witnesses in the case were P.C.'s 204L Soer and 180L Deed. I was, however, unable to call the latter, he having been dismissed the Force vide P.O., 23rd inst.

Defendant was defended by Mr. Conway, solicitor, who asked for the dismissal of the summonses on the ground that there was no corroboration. I then explained the case to the Magistrate, and told him that observation had been kept by my direction, and that I had initialled the entries in the P.C.'s pocket-books on the conclusion of each day's observation. I produced the pocket-book of ex-P.C. Deed, and after examining it the learned Magistrate stated that a prima facie case had been made out, and he held that the initialled pocket-book produced was corroborative evidence.

Defendant was fined £5 and 2s. costs on each summons.

F. Spencer, S.D. Insp.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

7th November, 1903.

With reference to attached correspondence,

I beg to report having received the attached Notice of Appeal from Mr. P. C. Conway, solicitor, 81, Rochester Row, Westminster, in the case of Harry Chapman, of 72, Cornwall Road, Lambeth, who was convicted and fined £20 and 8s. costs at Southwark Police Court on 24th ult., for frequenting and using Milan Place, Doon Street, Lambeth, on 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ult., for the purpose of bookmaking. Con-

To CECIL M. CHAPMAN, Esq., and to Sub-Divisional Inspector SPENCER, L Division, Kennington Road.

Take Notice that Harry Chapman, of 72, Cornwall Road, Lambeth, in the County of London, intends to appeal to the next practicable Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden in and for the County of London against a certain conviction bearing date the 24th day of October, 1903, and made by you, Cecil M. Chapman, Esq., one of the magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis sitting at the Southwark Police Court, whereby the said Harry Chapman was convicted as therein, and thereby alleged for that he on the 5th day of October, 1903, at Milan Place, Doon Street, Lambeth, in the said County of London, did unlawfully frequent and use the said public place for the purpose of bookmaking, contrary to the bye-law of the London County Council, etc., and was ordered to pay a penalty of £5 and 2s. costs.

And further take notice that the grounds of the said appeal are:—

That he was not guilty, that the conviction was bad in law, and on other grounds sufficient to sustain this appeal.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1903.

Philip C. Conway.
Solicitor for the Appellant.

81, Rochester Row, Westminster.

Three other similar Notices of Appeal, served against convictions for betting on 6th, 7th and 8th October, 1903.

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.
19th November, 1903.

To the Commissioner of Police.

Sir,—Respecting the statement I made of P.C. 180L, who has been dismissed from the force through the facts of my statement.

I beg to state the complaint I made against the other three P.C.s, viz., 204L, 203L, and 209L, which was in the presence of Supt. Novice and Inspector Spencer at Kennington Lane. The above officers was

in the habit of receiving of me a weekly wage, and, moreover, they never fairly arrested me in my occupation as a street bookmaker. That was always prearranged as to what time they should come and take me into custody, which in the Charge Book will prove I was only charged between the hours of 2.30 p.m. and 3 o/c p.m.

It moreover has come to my knowledge the other three officers as above mentioned have not been punished or reprimanded, so I am sure you will give the matter your kind investigations, and act as you may think proper in the matter as regards the truth of my statements.

Apologysing for occupying your valuable time.

I am, Sirs,

Yours respectfully,

ALFRED PLATT.

20th November.—Letter acknowledged by Chief Clerk to Commissioners.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

21st November, 1903.

I beg to report that I have been employed in plain cloths for four hours daily on all the principal race days during this year, in company with P.C.'s 203, 209, and 180 Deed.

I arrested Platt in the name of Alfred Smith, 27, Oakley Street, on the 1st August, 1903, in Robert Street, witnessed by P.C. 209.

I again arrested Platt in the name of Smith in Robert Street, 28th August, 1903, witnessed by P.C. 209.

I again arrested Platt in the name of Smith in Robert Street, 13th October, 1903, witnessed by P.C. 180 Deed.

I was also in company with P.C. 203, 29th May, 1903, when Platt was arrested in the name of Alfred Smith. I deny the allegation laid against me by Alfred Platt of receiving money from him and making arrangements for the time to arrest him.

ARTHUR SOER, P.C. 204L.

(Submitted.) F. SPENCER, S.D. Inspr.

H. NOVISS, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

21st November, 1903.

I beg to report that I have been employed in plain clothes for four hours daily on all the principal race days during the months of June, July, August, and September, in company with P.C. 204 Soer. I have never arrested Platt for betting, but witnessed his arrest on two occasions by P.C. 204 Soer, viz., 1st and 28th of August, 1903. On the 28th of August I arrested a man in Robert Street who was employed by Platt, and when charged gave the name of Mansell, but said by Platt to be his brother.

I emphatically deny the allegation laid against me by Platt of having received money from him, or having pre-arranged a time when we should arrest him.

ANDREW GUNN, P.C. 209L.

(Submitted) F. SPENCER, S.D. Insp.

H. NOVISS, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

21st November, 1903.

With reference to allegation laid by Alfred Platt of receiving money from him weekly during the summer.

I beg to report I was not employed in plain clothes more than two weeks during that time. 29th May, in company with P.C. 204L Soar, I arrested Platt (who then gave name of Smith) at Robert Street, Waterloo Road, at 1.15 p.m., when he said: I wish you had come half an hour later, as I have someone coming about half-past one who will do me some good. Can't you go away for half an hour, and then come back; I will be here? I replied: You will go with us now. I most emphatically deny taking any money from him at any time, and have not spoken to him since.

WILLIAM POWELL, P.C. 203L.

(Submitted) F. SPENCER, S.D. Insp.

H. NOVISS, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

23rd November, 1903.

Referring to allegation made by A. Platt, bookmaker, of 7, Bird Street, Lambeth, of having given 10s. to two P.C.'s in the charge room at this station on 13th October last,

I beg to report that at 2.45 p.m. on 13th October last I was in charge of this station when the above bookmaker was brought in by P.C.'s 180 Deed and 204 Soer, on a charge of obstruction by betting. I at once took the charge, and sent him to police-court. No complaint was made to me, and no such transaction took place to my knowledge.

F. SPENCER, S.D. Insp.

JAS. DALE, Stn. P.S.

H. NOVISS, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.

23rd November, 1903.

With reference to attached correspondence,

I beg to report that Alfred Platt has been charged at this station, in the name of Alfred Smith, with bookmaking on four occasions during the present year—viz., on 29th May, at 1.45 p.m., by P.C. 203 Powell, when he was fined £1; on 1st August, at 2.45 p.m., by P.C. 204 Soer, when he was fined £5; on 28th August, at 2.30 p.m., by P.C. 204 Soer, and fined £5; and on 13th October, at 2.45 p.m., by P.C. 204 Soer, and fined £5.

The place where the arrests were made—viz., Robert Street—is at least 15 minutes' walk from the station, and the above times are the times of arrival at the station.

The assertion that he had paid a weekly wage to various police-officers was made as stated, and he further stated he kept a diary in which the particulars were entered. He was invited to produce the diary, so that the necessary particulars as to numbers, names, etc., might be copied for investigation; but he declined.

When he made his complaint at Kennington Road Station, which I took down, I again invited him to tell all he knew; but he declined to give particulars, but made sweeping allegations against police generally.

Beyond the allegation of betting by P.C. 180 Deed (which was admitted by the P.C.), he went on to say that he had given the P.C. 5s. commission, and had paid for drink in a public-house for him. This was proved beyond all possible doubt to be untrue.

He also stated that when charged on 13th October he handed 10s. to two P.C.'s in the charge room. This also is absolutely false.

He has vacated the position he used to occupy, and one other man has been arrested there for the same offence, but he cannot be connected with Platt.

There have been 27 other bookmakers arrested during the present year, some several times, and principally by the P.C.'s mentioned, and no such complaint has been made by any of them.

F. SPENCER, S.D., Insp.

H. NOVISS, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division

23rd November, 1903.

Respecting attached,

I beg to state that when Platt made his complaint against P.C. 180L Deed, who was dismissed *vide* P.O. 23rd October last, he made a sweeping allegation against police generally, stating that it cost him £3 10s. per week to pay them all. I invited him to mention

any case, which he refused to do. He then said: I have notes in my pocket-book. I asked him to let me see it, which he refused, and stated: I have no further complaint to make.

In his complaint against Deed he stated that he gave him a drink and 5s. at the time he had the bet. He produced a witness, Charles Turner, who saw P.C. Deed make the bet; but this man said Deed walked away, and did not go into the public-house as Platt alleged. This proved that Platt's statement was false with respect to the drink and the 5s., which he alleged took place inside the Hero public-house.

The three P.C.'s complained of have arrested or assisted to arrest Platt, alias Smith, and the times of arrest vary from 1.45 to 2.45 p.m. On each occasion he pleaded guilty, and made no complaint at the station when charged to the officer on duty.

Platt is a low-class man, and his associates are the same.

P.C. Deed was dismissed for improperly leaving his patrol and making a bet with a bookmaker whilst specially employed keeping observation to detect betting.

The facts were admitted by the P.C.

The complaint is undoubtedly made through spite against the three constables, who have done excellent work in respect to street betting, and have clean records.

I have no doubt that Platt's object of complaining is to intimidate police from doing their duty, as no other officers only those mentioned in the complaint have been employed on this duty on Kennington Road Sub-division.

H. Noviss, Supt.

25th November, 1903.—Minute of Assistant-Commissioner Wodehouse on papers: "Acting Superintendent seen. No further action.—F.W., 25/11/03."

7, Bird Street,
Kennington, S.E.
24/11/03.

To the Commissioner of Police.

Dear Sir,—I beg to state that on the 19th October, '03, I made complaint to Superintendent Novice and Inspector Spencer concerning P.C. Deed 180L, on a charge of backing a horse that had already won a race. I am a bookmaker, and the said constable gave me a betting paper on a race twenty-five minutes after that race had been won.

He called at my house and demanded the money during the evening. My statement was taken down by Inspector Spencer, in the presence of P.C. 180L.

At the same time I lodged a complaint respecting (P.C. 180L, P.C. 204, P.C. 203, and P.C. 209, all of the L Division), to whom I had been in the habit of giving a weekly wage. I had never been caught betting fairly, as I was always taken into custody at a fixed time by previous arrangement with the above officers. This took place between 2.30 and 3 o'clock p.m., so as to take me before the magistrates the same day. A reference to the charge book will prove the above assertion.

Mine is not an isolated case, as I know several bookmakers who give *a regular weekly salary*, and who made the same arrangements as myself with regards to being taken into custody.

In writing you this letter, acquainting you with the above facts, I feel confident you are not aware of such conduct in the Police Force.

Hoping you will make special enquiries into the truth of my allegations.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Yours obediently,
A. F. Platt.

P.S.—P.C. 180L has been dismissed the Police Force, but the other officers have not been punished in any way up to the present.

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.
2/12/03.

To the Commissioner of Police.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of reply to my letter of the 19th inst., but I did not receive a reply to mine of the 25th inst., as I am now determined to have the matter fully investigated and the officers punished as they ought to be, if they are not, I shall certainly expose the facts in the Press, as I think it is a great scandal to the Force and the public.

I have no ambition in any way to dictate to you, but doubtless you will fully agree with me in having the matter fully investigated.

I am, Sir,
Yours very obediently,
Alfred Platt.

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.
8/12/03.

Re No. 40. 5798.

Sir,—I wrote to you on the 2nd inst. and also on the 24th inst., respecting my complaint relative to the conduct of certain constables of the L Division, and have received no reply thereto on the first mentioned date and registered my first letter.

I also wrote on the 19th inst., and received a formal reply simply acknowledging receipt of that letter, and giving the number quoted at the head of this.

I have to say I fully intend is that my complaint properly investigated, and if I do not receive a prompt reply to that effect from you I shall lay the whole facts before the Home Secretary.

Yours respectfully,
Alfred Platt.

E. R. Henry, Esq.

[Copy.]

New Scotland Yard, S.W.,
10th December, 1903.

No. 405798/3.

Complaint against P.C.'s 203, 204, and 209, L Division.

Sir,—I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and to acquaint you that it is open to you to take any course you deem advisable in the matter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. L. Bathurst,
Chief Clerk.

Mr. A. Platt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Southwark Station.
M Division.
10th December, 1903.

I beg to report that on 28th November, 1903, about 3.30 p.m., whilst on duty at Southwark Police Court, a Mr. Platt asked me what time Thomas Farrington would be taken away by the van in the event of the fine not being paid. I answered, 4.45 p.m. (Farrington having been fined for frequenting streets on L Division for the purpose of betting). Platt said, Thank you, this is another bit of their wickedness, but I shall want to know from the Commissioner yet why that 204 (and some other number he also mentioned) are still wearing that uniform, same time pointing to my uniform. As he walked out he said, I am in communication with my member of Parliament.

John Lewis, P.C. 168M.
(Submitted) Thos. Fitzgerald,
S.D. Insp.
(Submitted through) Supt. Noviss.
L.
R. Bonner, Actg. Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. 13th December, 1903.
L Division.

I beg to submit the following additional particulars with reference to the complaint of Alfred Platt.

On 24th October last, Harry Chapman, of 22, Cornwall Road, Lambeth, was fined £20 and 8s. costs at Southwark Police Court for frequenting and using Milan Court, Doon Street, Lambeth, for the purpose of bookmaking.

He has appealed against that conviction, and since then he has done little or no betting himself, but has employed one, Thomas Farrington, to do it for him.

Observation was kept upon Farrington and he was summoned for frequenting and using Cornwall Road,

Lambeth, on 11th, 12th, and 13th ult., for the purpose of betting. He appeared at Southwark Police Court on 28th ult., before G. Paul Taylor, Esq., to whom I explained the circumstances, and was fined £15 and 6s. costs. (P.S. 37L Copping in case.)

Since the conviction of Chapman, Platt has frequently been seen in company with Chapman's father, and I have reason to believe he is helping to find the money with which to prosecute the appeal.

When Farrington was summoned, Platt was in court and heard the case. He then inquired of P.C. 168M Lewis, who is door-keeper at Southwark Police Court, at what time Farrington would be taken away in the event of the fine not being paid. Lewis told him. Platt then said, "This is another bit of their wickedness, but I shall want to know from the Commissioner why 204" (who was then in court with another case), "and another P.C. whose number P.C. Lewis is unable to recollect, are still wearing the Police uniform."

Report from P.C. Lewis attached. Platt then left the court, but returned shortly afterwards and paid the fine.

Submitted F. Spencer, S.D. Insp.

The complainant Platt is still a H. C. driver, badge No. 4350; the particulars of his convictions have been sent to the P.C.O.

I have seen the P.C.'s mentioned and closely interrogated them, and I do not believe Platt's complaint. In fact his brother-in-law P.C. 340L Smith informed me that he is of a lying disposition, and does not care for him for such.

No doubt he is interested in the appeal case referred to in this report, which is for hearing in January next. The witness is P.C. 204 Soer, one of the constables complained of, who has done excellent work.

H. Noviss, Supt.

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.,
14 December, 1903.

To Commissioner of Police.
Rec. No. 405, 798/3.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., and with further reference to my complaint against constables of the L Division, whose numbers are therein, before I take any other steps, such as laying the whole case before the Home Secretary, and writing to the press.

I would ask you if you would be good enough to accord me an interview, when I can enlighten as to the whole merits of the case, most likely to the better effect, than by correspondence. I presume you are acquainted with the fact that an appeal will be heard at Newington Sessions early in January next, when the whole of the circumstances will be gone through. Should you see fit to grant me an interview, I shall be pleased to wait on you at any time. Waiting the favour of your reply,

I am, Sir,
Yours most obediently,
A. Platt.

P.C. Nos., 203, 204, 209, L Division.

New Scotland Yard,
405798/4. 19th December, 1903.
Complaint against Police.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 14th inst., I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to acquaint you that he regrets that he is unable to comply with your request, as it does not appear that an interview would serve any useful purpose.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. L. Bathurst,
Chief Clerk.

Mr. A. Platt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.
15th January, 1904.

With reference to attached correspondence,

I beg to report that the appeal of Harry Chapman, of 72, Cornwall Road, Lambeth, against the convictions, by Cecil M. Chapman, Esq., on 24th October, 1903, for unlawfully frequenting Milan Place, Doon Street, Lambeth, for the purpose of bookmaking, on 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th October, 1903, for which offences he was fined £20 and 8s. costs, came on for hearing before the Justices at South London Sessions House, Newington, 15tr inst., W. R. McConnell, Esq., Chairman.

The evidence given at police court by P.C. 204L Soer was repeated by him, and the severe cross-examination of Mr. G. Elliott, who appeared for appellant, failed to shake his evidence. Mention was made by counsel of the dismissal of ex-P.C. Deed, who had kept observation, in conjunction with P.C. Soer, on the appellant, and Alfred Platt, on whose complaint Deed was dismissed, was put into the witness-box and repeated the allegations he had made against Deed and other officers, including P.C. Soer.

I informed the Court that these allegations had been investigated, and with the exception of the case of Deed, found to be groundless.

Chapman, the appellant, was not put into the witness-box, but his counsel seemingly relied for the success of his case on the evidence of Platt, but evidence was brought forward to show that Platt and the father-in-law of the appellant had endeavoured to induce ex-P.C. Deed to come to the Court and say what was untrue with regard to arrest of bookmakers and alleged blackmail. Deed, however, declined to do so, and acquainted me with the facts, which I took down and produced.

The Court adjourned to consider their verdict, and after a few minutes' absence, returned into court, and the Chairman announced that the Bench were unanimous that the convictions should be affirmed, with costs.

F. Spencer, S.D. Insp.
H. Noviss, Supt.

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.,
14th March, 1904.

To the Home Secretary.

Sir,—I wish to bring to your notice a complaint I made against four constables of the "L" Division on the 19th October, 1903, respecting their endeavouring to obtain moneys of me by fraud. One of the said constables has been dismissed from the force, the other three being allowed to remain in uniform instead of being punished. I wish to state I was street betting, and was convicted of the offence. Since lodging my complaint I had to follow my original occupation as hackney carriage driver. As I have a young family of five to support. At the expiration of my licence I applied for its renewal, and am refused by the Commissioner of Police with no reason, only (I should know what for). I am steady and respectable, and desire to support my family, which now I am totally at a loss to know what course to persue to do so. I think if I am in the estimation of the Police a unfit party to hold a licence those Constables are not fit and proper men to wear the uniform which the Ratepayers pay for.

I trust, Sir, you will at your convenience cause the matter to be investigated as to the harsh treatment I am now receiving at the hands of the Commissioner of Police, who is preventing me from earning support for my young family.

I may mention I have also laid the facts of my case before thhe Hon. Member for N. Lambeth (F. Horner, Esq.).

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed) Alfred Platt.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.,
24th March, 1904.

Sir,—With reference to the Home Office Papers No. 116,732, herewith returned, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that Alfred Platt was refused a hackney carriage driver's licence in February last because he had been convicted at Southwark Police Court for street betting four times in the preceding year. On the first occasion he was fined £1, but on the other three the full penalty of £5 was inflicted.

The man has made several allegations against the police, which, when investigated, have been proved in most cases to be without foundation. One of the constables, however, of whom he complained, has been dismissed for improperly leaving his patrol and making a bet with a bookmaker whilst specially employed in keeping observation to detect street betting.

The other complaints seem to have been made with a view to intimidating the police from doing their duty in the matter of keeping watch for street betting, as the officers against whom the allegations were made were men of clear records and good service, and no evidence could be obtained to support the man's statements.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) E. R. HENRY.

The Under-Secretary of State, etc., etc., etc.

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.,
24th March, 1904.

To the Home Secretary.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your reply 116732 in answer to mine. I wish to bring to your notice the facts of the lately dismissed Constable of the L. Division named *Deed* is permitted to bet in the streets within a few yards of Kennington Road Police Station, and not yet been apprehended, and myself with a young family of five to support am denied my licence to drive a cab. I think, Sir, you will concur with me, and conclude I am very harshly treated at the hands of the Commissioner of Police.

I do trust that you will fully investigate my appeal and cause me to be granted my licence to support my family.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Signed) ALFRED F. PLATT.

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.,
24th March, 1904.

To Commissioner of Police.

SIR,—I wish to bring to your notice that the lately dismissed Constable of the L. Division named Deed is permitted to bet in the Streets within a few yards of Kennington Rd. Police Station, and not yet been apprehended, while myself you refuse me the renewal of my hackney carriage licence to support my young family of 5, and trust you will reconsider my case and permit me to secure my licence.

Yours respectfully,
A. F. PLATT.

Whitehall,
29th March, 1904.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary to say that he has made inquiry in the matter of your letter of the 14th and 24th instant, complaining of the refusal of the Commissioner of Police to grant you a hackney carriage licence, and finds no ground for any action on his part.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. E. TROUP.

Mr. A. F. Platt,
7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.
2nd April, 1904.

With reference to attached,

I beg to report that ex-P.C. Deed is still residing at No. 1, Campbell Buildings, Westminster Bridge Road. He is employed on early mornings as a porter at Farringdon Market, and later in the day he works for a greengrocer named Leader, at Hercules Road, near this station.

Observation has been kept, but the allegation in attached letter cannot be substantiated.

A man named Burnett has been arrested for book-making at this road, and has recently moved to another street, where he will probably be again arrested or summoned.

Platt, the writer of attached letter, took an active part in the appeal case of Harry Chapman, convicted of street betting, which conviction was affirmed, and he is vindictive towards police as well as towards ex-P.C. Deed.

F. SPENCER, S.D. Insp.
H. NOVISS, Supt.

MINUTE ON PAPERS.

The allegation seems to be groundless. Writer has a vindictive feeling against police, and it would perhaps be better to send no reply.—W. H. K., 2/4/04.

MINUTE OF SIR A. BRUCE.

"Await further communication.—A. C. B., 4/4/04."

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.

The Right Hon. A. Akers Douglas. 5th June, 1905.
Secretary of State,
Home Department.

Sir,—I most respectfully beg to call to your notice that P.C. Soar, 204L, is doing duty similar to those he was engaged in when, in 1903, serious charges were brought against him at the Newington Sessions.

I beg to say that I do not consider it fair to the public that such an officer is a proper person to have been reinstated to these duties after what transpired at that enquiry, and am notifying the Chief Commissioner of Police and the Member of Parliament for this district to the same effect.

I herewith beg to enclose a cutting from the paper reporting the case referred to,—I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,
(Signed) ALFRED PLATT.
(Per G. D.)

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
London, S.E.

E. R. Henry, Esq., 5th June, 1905.
Chief Commissioner of Police,
New Scotland Yard.

Sir,—I beg to call to your notice that P.C. Soar, 204L, is doing duties similar to those he was engaged in when, in 1903, serious charges were brought against him at the Newington Sessions.

I beg to say that I do not consider it fair to the public that such an officer should have been reinstated to such duties after what transpired at that enquiry, and also am notifying the Home Secretary and the Member of Parliament for this district to that effect.

If you would kindly grant me an interview, I could explain to you the system these officers do their business.

I herewith attach a cutting from the paper reporting the case referred to.—I am, Sir,

Yours truly,
ALFRED PLATT.
(Per G. D.)

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.
9th June, 1905.

Referring to the attached,

I beg to report that P.C. 204 Soer was employed with P.S. 6L Farndon four hours daily during week ended 22nd ult., with my authority.

The constable is an excellent policeman, and has done more than any other constable in the division to suppress street book-making. He has had several arrests while in uniform for this offence.

I have not used him for this duty since the former complaint until this occasion. He has my confidence and that of his officers.

Police are changed weekly for this duty, and P.S. and P.C. work together.

Platt has a grievance against this constable because the appeal in which he was so much interested went against his friend Chapman.

It came to my knowledge at the time of the appeal that Platt threatened P.C. Soer what he would do if he had an opportunity. This is the reason I have not used him for this duty before.

Platt is still making a book, but not on this division.

H. NOVISS, Supt.

MINUTE OF VISIT OF PLATT TO NEW SCOTLAND YARD ON 13TH JUNE, 1905.

Mr. Platt called this morning, and wished to see Commissioner.

He complains of not being granted an interview by Commissioner or Supt. Noviss, also that he has had no acknowledgment of his letter. He says he is being watched and followed by police, and his business—money lending—interfered with.

He evidently entertains a very vindictive feeling towards police, and said that he would spend all his money, if necessary, in endeavouring to show them up.

I told him that as he had written to Home Office, he must look to them now for a reply.—W. H. K., 14/6/05.

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.

Superintendent Novice. June 14th, 1905.

Sir,—I wish to call to your notice that, after asking for an interview with you this morning, I went to New Scotland Yard and protested against your officers keeping observation on my house and person.

I wish to inform you that I have been under the observation of your officers from 12.55 p.m. till 3 p.m., the present instant, which fact I have notified to the Inspector at Kennington Road. Copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Scotland Yard. A. F. PLATT.

To Superintendent Novice.

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.,
June 14th, 1905.

To Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard.

SIR,—After having an interview with your Chief Clerk, making the protestations against the observation to the fact from 12.55 noon till 3 p.m. I was under tions of my house and person, I be gto call your attenthe observation of the self-same officers as whose observation I was under on the 13th inst.

If you wish for names and numbers I am quite willing to quote them, although they were in plain clothes and differently attired than the 13th inst.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED PLATT.

7, Bird Street,
Brook Street,
Kennington, S.E.,
June 16th, 1905.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Home Office, S.W.
129,827.

SIR,—I wish to acquaint you that since my last communication to you my house and person has been kept under observation by police officers of the L Division. On the 13th and 14th inst., I was followed for three hours by two plain clothes officers, and on calling at Kennington Lane Police Station at 9 a.m. and 5.45 p.m. of the 14th inst., was refused interviews with Superintendent Novice to report such facts, and was told by inspector on duty that the above facts was pure imagination on my part. At 10.30 a.m. on the 14th inst., I called at New Scotland Yard and saw the Chief Clerk to the Commissioner of Police, and acquainted him of having noticed these police officers following me about on the 13th instant, which he thought was my fancy. At 12.55 p.m., on the 14th inst., I noticed the two police officers close to my residence, which on leaving they continued to follow me till 3 p.m., when I walked into Kennington Road Police Station, leaving them outside, and reported the facts to the inspector on duty, and calling his attention to the time I entered the station. I have written to the Commissioner of Police to this effect.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) ALFRED F. PLATT.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Road Station. L Division.
22nd June, 1905.

I beg to report having searched the records at Somerset House with a view to ascertain if Alfred F. Platt is registered as a money-lender.

There is only one person named Platt registered, and the Christian names in that case are "Edward Rowland." I also ascertained that no person whose proper name is Alfred F. Platt is registered to carry on a money-lending business in any other name. If, therefore, it can be proved that Platt (who is described as "A. F. Platt, clothier and draper," and "Platt and Co., soap manufacturers and agents," 7, Bird Street, Kennington, S.E.), is a money-lender, he seems to come within Sec. 2 (2) of 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51, and is liable to a fine of £100.

F. SPENCER, S.D. Insp.
H. NOVISS, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Lane Station. L Division.
23rd June, 1905.

I beg to report that on 14th inst., a man called at this station and asked to see Superintendent. I asked him if his business was of a private nature, and he said, "Tell the Superintendent my name is Platt, and he will see me." I acquainted Superintendent and was directed to attend to him, and take down in writing any complaint he had to make. I then told Platt I would attend to any business on which he had called, and then he said he was an ex-bookmaker and had complained to the Commissioner respecting the conduct of a certain P.C. of this division, and he objected to the P.C. still being on the same duty. I told him that if he had made a complaint to the Commissioner, as stated, the matter would be fully investigated, but that Commissioner would not allow bookmakers, or ex-bookmakers, to arrange the duties of police officers. He then left the station, stating that if he got no satisfaction from the Commissioner he would go to the Home Secretary.

The above is all I was able to elicit from Platt, and he was treated courteously.

F. ROLFE, S.D. Insp.

Submitted, H. Noviss, Supt.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Kennington Lane Station. L Division
22nd June, 1905.

Respecting the attached.

I beg to report that I saw Platt on two occasions during the week ended 3rd inst., standing in the Lower Marsh by a stall. I also received information that he was again making a book. I directed observation to be kept on him to locate him, if possible, on 13th and 14th inst., by P.S. Fardon. He frequented the neighbourhood of Waterloo Railway Station on both days, going from public-house to public-house in that neighbourhood, and the refreshment bars at Waterloo Station. The P.S. had him under observation for about three hours on each day, but saw nothing in the way of betting in the street, and it is not likely that he would do it, as from his letter he knew he was followed by police.

When at court he informed Mr. Kendall that he was now a money-lender. I have had the records at Somerset House searched and find that he is not registered there as such; further quiet inquiries will be made to ascertain if his statement is correct.

He called at Kennington Lane Station on two occasions on the 14th inst., viz., 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., and asked S.D. Insp. Rolfe if he could see me, as P.C. 204 was still on the same duty. I refused to see him and directed the S.D. Insp. to take any complaint he wished to make, but he did not make any. He called again at 6 p.m., and left the attached note.

At 3.15 p.m. the same date he called at Kennington Road Police Station and asked why he was followed by police. Insp. Smith, who was on duty, informed him that he did not know that he was followed, and if he was, what had he to fear if he did not do anything wrong.

I have since ascertained that in the Chapman's appeal case in which Platt figured so prominently, he was urged on by other street bookmakers in the neighbourhood to do all he could against P.C. Soer, as he was a terror to them, and when it came to settling up he was deserted by them and left to pay with Chapman.

When at Kennington Road Station on 14th inst. he informed Insp. Smith that he had seen me in the morning, also the Commissioner and Chief Clerk at New Scotland Yard that day.

H. NOVISS, Supt.

II.—Detailed Returns as to Arrests and Summonses for Street Betting in the "L" Division of Police for the Year 1903.

"L" KENNINGTON ROAD STATION.

Return of Persons arrested for Betting in the Streets and the Result of Cases for the Year 1903.

Date and Month.	Name of Person Arrested.	Officer.	Police Court.	Result.	Number of Times each Person Arrested during the Month.		Remarks.
					Name.	Times.	
January 31	John Bourke	P.C. 204L Soer	Southwark	£ s. d. Discharged	John Bourke	1	
February 6	Thomas Burnett	P.C. 204L Soer	Westminster	5 0 0	Thomas Burnett	1	
„ 7	Henry Cady	„	Southwark	1 0 0	Henry Cady	1	
„ 10	Alfred Bolton	„	„	5 0 0	Alfred Bolton	1	
„ 25	Henry Noon	P.C. 180L Deed	Westminster	5 0 0	Henry Noon	1	
„ 27	Thomas Blowfield	„	Southwark	5 0 0	Thomas Blowfield	1	
„ 28	Fred Bradley	„	„	1 0 0	Fred Bradley	1	
March 28	Thomas Burnett	P.S.C.I.D. Beard	Westminster	5 0 0	Thomas Burnett	2	
„ 31	Joseph Thompson	P.C. 180L Deed	Southwark	5 0 0	Joseph Thompson	1	
April 4	Harry Chapman	P.C. 180L Deed	Southwark	5 0 0	Harry Chapman	2	
„ 13	George Chambers	„ 204L Soer	„	5 0 0	George Chambers	1	
„ 14	George Wm. Rolfe	„	„	5 0 0	George Wm. Rolfe	1	
„ 15	William Clements	„	„	5 0 0	William Clements	1	
„ 16	Daniel Barnett	„	„	1 0 0	Daniel Barnett	1	
„ 21	Samuel Howe	P.S.C.I.D. Waters	„	5 0 0	Samuel Howe	1	
22	Henry Noon	P.C. 204L Soer	Westminster	5 0 0	Henry Noon	1	
„ 23	Samuel Wilson	„	Southwark	Discharged	Samuel Wilson	1	
„ 25	Henry Durrant	„	„	5 0 0	Henry Durrant	1	
	Harry Chapman	„ 77L Cripps	„	5 0 0			

May	2	Robert Giggs	P.S.C.I.D. Gully	Southwark	Discharged.			Robert Giggs		1
„	6	William Harris	P.C. 204L Soer	Westminster	5	0	0	William Harris		1
„	7	George Rolfe	„	Southwark	5	0	0	George Rolfe		1
„	11	George Proctor	„	„	5	0	0	George Proctor		1
„	12	Alfred Bolton	P.C. 203L Powell	„	5	0	0	Alfred Bolton		1
„	13	William Clements	„ 204L Soer	„	5	0	0	William Clements		1
„	22	William Miller	„	„	5	0	0	William Miller		1
„	22	Stephen Morris	„ 180L Deed	Westminster	5	0	0	Stephen Morris		1
„	23	William Jones	„	Southwark	0	3	0	William Jones		1
„	28	Henry Noon	„ 204L Soer	Westminster	5	0	0	Henry Noon		1
	1.40 p.m.									
„	29	Alfred Smith	„ 203L Powell	Southwark	1	0	0	Alfred Smith		1
June	19	George Rolfe	P.C. 204L Soer	Southwark	5	0	0	George Rolfe		1
„	23	William Copper	„ 180L Deed	„	5	0	0	William Copper		1
„	24	William Harris	„	Lambeth	5	0	0	William Harris		1
„	27	Robert West	„	Southwark	0	5	0	Robert West		1
July	8	George Massey	P.C. 180L Deed	Southwark	5	0	0	Thomas Burnett		2
„	9	John Forbes	„ 204L Soer	„	1	0	0	Bert Carroll		2
„	10	William Copper	„	„	5	0	0	George Massey		1
„	14	Thomas Burnett	„	„	5	0	0	John Forbes		1
„	15	Stephen Morris	„	Lambeth	5	0	0	William Copper		1
„	18	Bert Carroll	P.C. 209L Gunn	Southwark	1	0	0	Stephen Morris		1
„	21	Thomas Burnett	P.S.C.I.D. Waters	„	5	0	0	Samuel Howe		1
„	22	Samuel Howe	P.C. 204L Soer	„	5	0	0	Alfred Mason		1
„	22	Alfred Mason	P.S.C.I.D. Waters	„	5	0	0	Thomas Jones		1
				Carried forward	166	8	0			

II.—Detailed Returns as to Arrests and Summonses for Street Betting in the "L" Division of Police for the Year 1903—*continued.*

Date and Month.	Name of Person Arrested.	Officer.	Police Court.	Result. £ s. d.	Number of Times each Person Arrested during the Month. Name.	Times.	Remarks.
			Brought forward	166 8 0	Alfred Bolton	1	
July 23	Bert Carroll	P.C. 209L Gunn	Southwark	5 0 0	William Miller	1	
„ 24	Thomas Jones	P.C. 204L Soer	„	1 0 0	William Jones	1	
„ 24	Alfred Bolton	P.C. 180L Deed	„	5 0 0	Ernest Searle	1	
„ 25	William Miller	P.C. 204L Soer	„	5 0 0	Henry Dowie	1	
„ 28	William Jones	„	„	5 0 0			
„ 30	Ernest Searle	„	„	1 0 0			
„ 30	Henry Dowie	P.C. 209L Gunn	„	1 0 0			
August 1	Alfred Smith	P.C. 204L Soer	„	5 0 0	Alfred Smith	2	
„ 3	William Clements	„	„	5 0 0	Henry Lawrence	2	
„ 4	Maurice Cowan	„	„	5 0 0	William Clements	1	
„ 6	William Harris	„	„	5 0 0	Maurice Cowan	1	
„ 8	David Cowan	P.C. 209L Gunn	„	1 0 0	William Harris	1	
„ 8	Henry Lawrence	„ 204L Soer	„	1 0 0	David Cowan	1	
„ 11	Henry Noon	„	„	5 0 0	Henry Noon	1	
„ 12	Frederick Hall	„	„	5 0 0	Frederick Hall	1	
„ 13	Percy Bairn	„ 209L Gunn	„	5 0 0	Percy Bavin	1	
„ 15	George Rolfe	„ 204L Soer	„	5 0 0	George Rolfe	1	
„ 17	Stephen Morris	„ 209L Gunn	„	5 0 0	Stephen Morris	1	
„ 19	William Blackie	„ 204L Soer	„	5 0 0	William Blackie	1	
„ 21	Alfred Bolton	„ 209L Gunn	„	5 0 0	Alfred Bolton	1	
„ 26	George Hatfield	„ 204L Soer	„	5 0 0	George Hatfield	1	
„ 28	William Mansell	„ 209L Gunn	„	5 0 0	William Mansell	1	
„ 28	Alfred Smith	„ 204L Soer	„	5 0 0			
„ 29	Henry Lawrence	„ „	„	5 0 0			

September	1	Ernest Searle	P.C.	209L	Gunn	Southwark	5	0	0	Ernest Searle	2
,,	4	William Harris	,,	204L	Soer	,,	5	0	0	Henry Noon	2
,,	5	Samuel Howe	,,	209L	Gunn	,,	5	0	0	William Harris	1
,,	8	Henry Durrant	,,	204L	Soer	,,	5	0	0	Samuel Howe	1
,,	9	Ernest Searle	P.S.	Waters	C.I.D.	,,	5	0	0	Henry Durrant	1
,,	9	William Miller	,,	209L	Gunn	,,	5	0	0	William Miller	1
,,	11	Dennis Dwyer	,,	374L	Cockburn	,,	Discharged.			Dennis Dwyer	1
,,	11	Robert West	,,	204L	Soer	,,	5	0	0	Robert West	1
,,	15	William Clements	,,	,,		,,	5	0	0	William Clements	1
,,	16	George Rolfe	P.C.	Anders	C.I.D	,,	5	0	0	George Rolfe	1
,,	17	Henry Noon	,,	204L	Soer	,,	5	0	0	Percy Bavin	1
,,	19	Percy Bavin	,,	P.C.	309 Gunn	,,	5	0	0	Henry Chapman	1
,,	21	Henry Noon	,,	Course	C.I.D.	,,	5	0	0	Henry Lawrence	1
,,	23	Henry Chapman	,,	57L	Rouse	,,	5	0	0	Alfred Bolton	1
,,	23	Henry Lawrence	,,	209L	Gunn	,,	5	0	0	James Biggs	1
,,	25	Alfred Bolton	,,	204L	Soer	,,	5	0	0	Henry Thompson	1
,,	26	James Biggs	,,	180L	Deed	,,	5	0	0		
,,	29	Henry Thompson	,,	204L	Soer	,,	5	0	0		
October	1	Samuel Howe	P.C.	180L	Deed	Southwark	5	0	0		
,,	2	Henry Church	,,			,,	5	0	0		
,,	7	George Hatfield	,,	204L	Soer	Westminster	5	0	0		
,,	10	William Clements	,,	180L	Deed	Southwark	5	0	0		
,,	13	Alfred Smith	,,	204L	Soer	,,	5	0	0		
,,	14	Joseph Buckland	,,	77L	Cripps	,,	5	0	0		
,,	14	Stephen Morris	,,	204L	Soer	,,	5	0	0		
October	15	William Harris	,,	209L	Gunn	,	5	0	0		
,	16	Lewis Cohen	,,	384L		Westminster	5	0	0		
,,	17	George Rolfe	,,	204L	Soer	Southwark	5	0	0		
						Carried forward	401	8	0		

II.—Detailed Returns as to Arrests and Summonses for Street Betting in the "L" Division of Police for the Year 1903—*continued.*

Date and Month.	Name of Person Arrested.	Officer.	Police Court.	Result.	Number of Times each Person Arrested during the Month.		Remarks.
					Name.	Times.	
			Brought forward -	£ s. d. 401 8 0			
October 17 - -	Henry Noon - - - - - - -	P.C. 204L Soer - - -	Southwark - - -	5 0 0			
„ 23 - -	John Holford - - - - - - -	„ 128L - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0			
„ 28 - -	William Miller - - - - - - -	„ 204L - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0			
„ 30 - -	David Cohen - - - - - - -	„ 204L - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0			
„ 31 - -	Percy Bavin - - - - - - -	„ 204L - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0			
November 3 -	William Carpenter - - - - -	P.C. 204L Soer - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	William Carpenter - - - - -	1	
„ 5 -	Ernest Searle - - - - - -	„ - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	Ernest Searle - - - - - -	1	
„ 11	William Clements - - - - -	„ - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	William Clements - - - - -	1	
„ 12 -	Henry Durrant - - - - - -	„ 37L Copping - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	Henry Durrant - - - - - -	1	
„ 14 -	William Thompson - - - - -	„ 204L Soer - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	William Thompson - - - - -	1	
„ 17 -	George William Rolfe - - - -	„ - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	George William Rolfe - - - -	1	
„ 18 -	Thomas Bennett - - - -	„ - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	Thomas Bennett - - - - -	1	
„ 21 -	Henry Noon- - - - - - - -	„ - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	Henry Noon - - - - - -	1	
„ 23 -	Samuel Howe - - - - - - -	„ - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	Samuel Howe - - - - - -	1	
„ 28 -	William Miller - - - - - - -	„ - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	William Miller - - - - -	1	
December 26 -	Stephen Morris - - - - - - -	P.C. 204L Soer - - -	„ - - -	5 0 0	Stephen Morris - - - - - -	1	
			Total for Year 1903 -	481 8 0			
			Summonses - -	70 14 0			
				£552 2 0			

"L" KENNINGTON ROAD STATION."

RETURN of Persons summoned for Betting in the Streets, and the result of Summonses for the Year 1903.

Date of Offence.	Name of Person Summoned.	Officer.	Police Court.	Result.	Date of Conviction.
				£ s. d.	
May 9	John Hinds	P.C. 204L Soer	Southwark	1 0 0	May 30
„ 11	„			1 0 0	„
„ 12	„			1 0 0	„
„ 13	„			Discharged	„
„ 15	George Chambers	P.C. 203L Powell	„	1 0 0	„
„ 16	„		„	1 0 0	„
October 5	Harry Chapman	P.C.'s 204L Soer and 180L Deed	„	5 2 0	October 24
„ 6	„	„	„	5 2 0	„
„ 7	„	„	„	5 2 0	„
„ 8	„	„	„	5 2 0	„
November 11	Thomas Farrington	P.S. 37L Copping and P.C. 375L Masters	„	5 2 0	November 28
„ 12	„	„	„	5 2 0	„
„ 13	„		„	5 2 0	„
December 10	James Blackie	P.S. 37L Copping and P.C. 375L Masters	„	5 0 0	December 26
„ 11	„	„	„	5 0 0	„
„ 12	„	„	„	5 0 0	„
„ 10	John Hinds	„	„	5 0 0	„
„ 11	„	„	„	5 0 0	„
„ 12	„	„	„	5 0 0	„
			Total for Year 1903	£70 14 0	

II.—RETURNS SUPPLIED BY THE POLICE.

RETURN A.

RETURN showing the Day or Night Duty Beats, Fixed Points or Patrols to which the undermentioned officers of the C and D Divisions were posted during the six months ended 30th April, 1906, and the number of Prostitutes arrested by them.

Division.	Rank.	No.	Name.	November, 1905.	December, 1905.	January, 1906.	February, 1906.	March, 1906.	April, 1906.	Remarks.
C	P.S.	1	Gilchrist - -	Night Duty. Regent-street, Oxford-street, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Bruton-street, Conduit-street, New Bond-street, Maddox-street, Hanover-square and Princes-street. 6 arrests.	Day Duty. Regent-street, Oxford-street, High-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, Charing Cross-road, Old Compton-street, Soho-square and Greek-street. 3 arrests.	Day Duty. Regent-street, Oxford-street, New Bond-street, Park-lane, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Davies-street and Hanover-square.	Night Duty. Wardour-street, Old Compton-street, Charing Cross-road, Shaftesbury-avenue, High-street, Oxford-street and Soho-square. 4 arrests.	Day duty from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.—Special enquiries on sub-division. 1 arrest.	Night Duty. Regent-street, Beak-street, Oxford-street, Wardour-street, Broad-street, Poland-street and Argyll-street. 13 arrests.	
,,	P.C.	55	Mead - - -	Fixed Point. High-street, junction of Charing Cross-road and Oxford-street. 2 arrests.	Night Duty. High-street, Denmark-street and Charing Cross-road. 12 arrests.	Day Duty. Station reserve.	Fixed Point. Wardour-street, junction of Old Compton-street.	Night Duty. Soho-street, Oxford-street, Charing Cross-road and Soho-square. 6 arrests.	Day Duty. Charing Cross-road, Shaftesbury-avenue, High-street and New Compton-street.	
,,		81	Cole - - -	Fixed point. Charing Cross-road (junction of Oxford-street). 6 arrests.	Day duty. Oxford-street, Regent-street, Argyll-place, Great Marlboro'-street, Poland-street and Wardour-street, 2 arrests.	Night duty. Regent-street, Conduit-street, George-street, Maddox-street, Hanover-square and Hanover-street. 20 arrests.	Fixed point. High-street, junction of Charing Cross-road and Oxford-street. 3 arrests.	Night duty. Regent-street, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, Princes-street, Oxford-street and Oxford-circus. 9 arrests.	Day Duty. Charing Cross-road, Shaftesbury-avenue, High-street and New Compton-street. 1 arrest.	
,,	,,	136	Lucas - - -	Fixed point. Regent-Circus. 4 arrests.	Day duty. North Audley-street, Oxford-street, Park-lane, Upper Grosvenor-street and Grosvenor-square.	Night duty. Broad-street patrol.	Day duty. Charing Cross-road, Shaftesbury-avenue, High-street and New Compton-street.	Night duty. Greek-street, Old Compton-street and Charing Cross-road. 1 arrest.	Fixed point. Oxford-circus. 9 arrests.	

RETURN A—(*continued*).

Division.	Rank.	No.	Name.	November, 1905.	December, 1905.	January, 1906.	February, 1906.	March, 1906.	April, 1906.	REMARKS.
C	P.C.	304	Tilley	Fixed point. Oxford Circus. 5 arrests.	Day duty. Acting Sergeant — Regent-street. Oxford-street and Charing Cross-road.	Night duty. Charing Cross-road, NewCompton-street, High-street and Denmark-street. 5 arrests.	Day Duty. Station Reserve (*a*) 4 arrests.	Night duty. Dean-street, Old Compton-street, Greek-street, Bateman-street and Frith-street. 6 arrests.	Day Duty. Acting Sergeant—Regent-street, Oxford-street and New Bond-street. 3 arrests.	(*a*) P.C. Tilley arrested 4 prostitutes whilst on beats in Charing Cross-road, Oxford-street and Regent-street before change of duty took place on 5th February.
,,	,,	429	Page	Night duty. Wardour-street, St. Anne's-court and Dean Street. 3 arrests.	Traffic duty from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Oxford-street junction of Charing Cross-road.	Night duty. Davies-street, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and Grosvenor-street and patrolling Cross-road, from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. about 20 nights. 8 arrests.	Fixed Point. Oxford-circus. 2 arrests.	Day Duty. Patrolling Oxford-street (posted over strength).	Night duty. Regent-street, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, George-street, Conduit-street and Maddox-street. 1 arrest.	
,,	,,	9 CR	Sawyer	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. — Waterloo-place. 4 arrests.	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Dover-street.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. — Leicester-square. 1 arrest.	Traffic duty from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Monico-crossing.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Pavilion front. 1 arrest.	Traffic duty from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Old Bond-street.	
,,	,,	12 ,,	Dewsbury	Traffic duty from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Piccadilly-circus.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. Supernumerary.	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. — New Bond-street.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. — Piccadilly-circus. 5 arrests.	Traffic duty from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Old Bond-street-crossing. 1 arrest.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Wardour-street. 5 arrests.	
,,	,,	18 ,,	Gray	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Leicester-square. 4 arrests.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Regent-street. 4 arrests.	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Charing-cross-road.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Cambridge-circus.	Traffic duty from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Rowland Ward's.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. — Coventry-street. 1 arrest.	
,,	,,	20 ,,	Brundle	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Regent-street-quadrant. 6 arrests.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. — Piccadilly-circus to Sackville-street. 15 arrests.	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Leicester-square. 4 arrests.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Regent-street. 11 arrests.	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Charing-cross-road. 4 arrests.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Cambridge-circus. 11 arrests.	

"	"	32 "	Hoppit - -	Fixed point. Shaftesbury-avenue.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Haymarket. 1 arrest.	Day duty. St. James'-street (west side), Bennett-street, Park-pl., St. James'-pl., Little St. James'-st., Cleveland-row, Green-park, and Piccadilly.	Fixed point. St. Martin's-place. 1 arrest.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. — Coventry-street. 3 arrests.	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. — New Bond-street.
"	"	33 "	Sennitt - -	Traffic duty from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Oxford-circus. 1 arrest.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Haymarket. 11 arrests.	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Regent-street-quadrant. 3 arrests.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m. — Piccadilly-circus to Sackville-street. 12 arrests.	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Leicester-square. 6 arrests.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Regent-street. 5 arrests.
"	"	42 "	Thomas - -	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Criterion front. 4 arrests.	Traffic duty from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Oxford-circus.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.—Charing-cross-road.	Patrol from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Piccadilly.	Patrol from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.– Regent-street-quadrant. 9 arrests.	Traffic duty from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—New Bond-street-crossing. 1 arrest.
D	"	125	Brooks - -	Traffic duty from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.—New Oxford-street.	Night duty. Torrington-st., Torrington-sq, Russell-square, and Keppel-street.	Fixed point. Portland-road-station.	Patrol from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. — Charlotte-street. 3 arrests.	Day duty. Euston-road, Gower-street, Francis-st., and Gordon-square. 2 arrests.	Fixed point. Regent-street and Mortimer-street.
"	"	193	Holman - -	Fixed point. Charlotte-street. 2 arrests.	Patrol from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m.—Oxford-st. 11 arrests.	Fixed point. Regent-circus.	Night duty. Charlotte-street, Newman-street, and Cleveland-street. 7 arrests.	Day duty. New Oxford-street, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-st., and Great Russell-street. 2 arrests.	Night duty. Station reserve.
"	"	199	Betteridge - -	Night duty. Tottenham Court-road, Charlotte-street and Tottenham-street. 1 arrest.	Fixed point. Fitzroy-square. 2 arrests.	Patrol from 10 a.m to 2 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 10 p.m, during the unemployed processions — Oxford-street. 3 arrests.	Patrol from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m.—Great Portland-street. 4 arrests.	Fixed point. Portland-road Station.	Day duty. Charlotte-street, Langham-street, Portland-place and Howland-street. 3 arrests.
"	"	278	Golden - -	Night duty. Tottenham Court-road, Charlotte-street and Goodge-street. 7 arrests.	Day duty. Charlotte-street, Oxford-street and Goodge-street. 1 arrest.	Patrol from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m.—Oxford-street. 5 arrests.	Fixed point. Goodge-street. 2 arrests.	Night Duty. Tottenham Court-road, Gower-street, Store-street and Chenies-street. 2 arrests.	Day duty. Various beats. 1 arrest.
"	"	284	Cupper - -	Patrol from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m.—Tottenham Court-road. 8 arrests.	Fixed point. Union-street. 1 arrest.	Patrolling vicinity of Oxford-street Buffet and Horse Shoe Hotel from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., thence on beat to 6 a.m. 18 arrests.	Day duty. Station reserve.	Night duty. Union-street, Cleveland-street and Foley-street.	Fixed point. Tottenham Court-road. 1 arrest.

RETURN A—(*continued*).

Division.	Rank.	No.	Name.	November, 1905.	December, 1905.	January, 1906.	February, 1906	March, 1906.	April, 1906.	Remarks.
D	P.C.	413	Clark	Patrol from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m.—Oxford-street. 8 arrests.	Fixed point. Charlotte-street. 2 arrests.	Patrol from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m.—Great Russell-street. 3 arrests.	Day duty. Station reserve.	Night duty. Tottenham Court-road, Gower-street and Francis-street.	Fixed point. Hackney carriage standing, Francis-street. 1 arrest.	
,,	,,	39 D R.	Gristock	Fixed point. Bloomsbury-street. 1 arrest.	Traffic duty. Oxford Circus, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., thence on beat to 10 p.m.	Day duty. New Oxford-street. Traffic duty.	Patrol from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m.—Oxford-street. 5 arrests.	Fixed point. Tottenham Court road. 2 arrests.	Traffic duty. Oxford Circus from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., thence on beat to 10 p.m.	
,,	,,	41 ,,	Thorley	Patrol from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m.—Charlotte-street. 3 arrests.	Fixed point. Museum-street. 1 arrest.	Traffic duty. Oxford Circus, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., thence on beat to 10 p.m.	Day duty. New Oxford-street. Traffic duty.	Patrol from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m.—Oxford-street. 5 arrests.	Fixed point. Tottenham Court-road.	
,,	,,	44 ,,	Howes	Traffic duty. Oxford Circus from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., thence on beat to 10 p.m.	Patrol from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m.—Charlotte-street. 6 arrests.	Fixed point. Euston-road. 3 arrests.	Traffic duty. Oxford Circus from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., thence on beat to 10 p.m. 2 arrests.	Patrol from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m.—Great Portland-street. 8 arrests.	Fixed point. Tottenham Court-Road.	

NOTE :—"Night Duty" is the period between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and is performed in one continuous tour of duty.
"Day Duty" is the period between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., and is performed in two tours of 4 hours each, viz., 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. one week, and 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. the following week.
"Fixed Point Duty" is performed between 9 a.m. and 1 a.m. the following morning in two tours of 4 hours each, viz., 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. one week, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. the following week.

I certify this Return to be correct.

T. MOORE,
Superintendent Executive Branch.

NEW SCOTLAND YARD,
June, 1906.

RETURN B.—APPREHENSIONS FOR SOLICITATION, &c.

RETURN showing the number of prostitutes apprehended by officers of the C and D Divisions during the six months ended 30th April, 1906, for "being in any thoroughfare for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation," or for "wandering in the public streets and behaving in a riotous or indecent manner," or for "being loose, idle, and disorderly persons disturbing the public peace." (2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, ss. 54 (11) and 64; 5 Geo. IV., c. 83, s. 3).

Apprehended by			Number apprehended during—						
Division.	Rank and Number.	Name.	November, 1905.	December, 1905.	January, 1906.	February, 1906.	March, 1906.	April, 1906.	Total.
C	P.S. 1	Gilchrist	6	3	—	4	1	13	27
„	„ 15	Reddish	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
„	„ 18	Mitchell	10	—	1	1	—	—	12
„	„ 20	Longton	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„	„ 21	Fowler	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„ 27	Mead	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
„	„ 28	Green	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
„	„ 36	Bailey	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„ 39	Shepherd	3	—	—	—	4	1	8
„	P.C. 55	Mead	2	12	—	—	6	—	20
„	„ 60	Love	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
„	„ 63	Hansen	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„	„ 69	Ingrey	—	1	1	7	1	5	15
„	„ 76	Hillier	3	10	—	—	—	1	14
„	„ 79	Miles	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
„	„ 80	Jupp	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„	„ 81	Cole	6	2	20	3	9	1	41
„	„ 84	Jones	2	1	—	2	2	—	7
„	„ 89	Ward	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„ 90	Clark	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
„	„ 96	Willard	3	—	9	3	7	—	22
„	„ 105	Pryce	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„	„ 115	Reynolds	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
„	„ 121	Folley	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„ 133	Crouch	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
„	„ 136	Lucas	4	—	—	—	1	9	14
„	„ 181	Parsons	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
„	„ 202	Lording	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„	„ 203	Brett	—	—	—	3	—	10	13
„	„ 216	Nutting	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
„	„ 235	Harpham	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
„	„ 237	Bishop	6	2	6	—	6	—	2
	„ 238	Parker	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„	„ 247	Russell	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
„	„ 251	Ross	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

RETURN B—(*continued*).

Division.	Apprehended by: Rank and Number.	Name.	Number apprehended during—: November, 1905.	December, 1905.	January, 1906.	February, 1906.	March, 1906.	April 1906.	Total.
C	P.C. 253	Sims	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
,,	,, 273	Westlake	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
,,	,, 278	Mills	2	1	5	1	3	—	12
,,	,, 283	Morrison	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
,,	,, 288	Thorpe	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
,,	,, 290	Hill	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
,,	,, 302	Carpenter	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 304	Tilley	5	—	5	4	6	3	23
,,	,, 305	Bacon	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
,,	,, 319	Gall	13	—	12	4	6	3	38
,,	,, 329	Sennitt	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
,,	,, 342	Carpenter	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
,,	,, 348	Lewis	—	1	—	—	1	2	4
,,	,, 361 (now 32 CR)	Hoppit	—	1	—	1	3	—	5
,,	P.C. 365	Attwood	5	9	—	2	15	1	32
,,	,, 368	Scarlett	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
,,	,, 369	Heath	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 382	Quantrill	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
,,	,, 386	Davie	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
,,	,, 397	Marney	—	—	—	5	2	11	18
,,	,, 404	Steel	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
,,	,, 405	Partridge	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
,,	,, 414	Lamb	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
,,	,, 417	Perryman	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 429	Page	3	—	8	2	—	1	14
,,	,, 432	Gray	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
,,	,, 437	Pearce	—	2	—	—	—	2	4
,,	,, 440	Sims	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
,,	P.S. 1 CR	Dixon	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
,,	,, 3 ,,	McDonald	—	2	—	2	1	1	6
,,	P.C. 5 ,,	Bourn	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
,,	,, 7 ,,	Taylor	7	1	1	—	—	—	9
,,	,, 8 ,,	Hasted	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 9 ,,	Sawyer	4	—	1	—	1	—	6
,,	,, 10 ,,	Hercock	—	5	—	—	—	1	6
,,	,, 11 ,,	Holdstock	6	—	7	1	2	—	16
,,	,, 12 ,,	Atkinson	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
,,	P.C. 12 CR (now 415.)	Dewsbury	—	—	—	5	1	5	11
,,	,, 13 ,,	Ash	—	—	—	2	—	3	5
,,	,, 14 ,,	Foot	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 15 ,,	Hindes	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,,	,, 16 ,,	Cooke	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 17 ,,	Dendle	—	1	—	3	—	—	4

RETURN B—(*continued*).

Apprehended by			Number apprehended during—						
Division.	Rank and Number.	Name.	November, 1905.	December, 1905.	January, 1906.	February, 1906.	March, 1906.	April, 1906.	Total.
C	P.C. 18 CR	Gray	4	4	—	—	—	1	9
„	„ 20 „	Brundle	6	15	4	11	4	11	51
„	„ 22 „	Earl	1	2	—	1	—	4	8
„	„ 24 „	Cripps	1	—	—	—	6	1	8
„	„ 25 „	Clark	—	—	4	—	2	—	6
„	„ 27 „	Caladine	—	1	—	1	—	5	7
„	„ 28 „	Dickinson	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
„	„ 29 „	Street	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
„	„ 31 „	Amos	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
„	„ 32 „	Morrell	3	—	3	—	—	—	6
„	„ 33 „	Sennitt	1	11	3	12	6	5	38
„	„ 34 „	French	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
„	„ 35 „	Waite	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„	„ 36 „	Elmes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„ 37 „	Smith	3	10	—	—	—	4	17
„	„ 39 „	Highwood	5	—	3	—	1	—	9
„	„ 40 „	Alabaster	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
„	„ 41 „	Reynolds	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
„	„ 42 „	Thomas	4	—	—	—	9	1	14
„	„ 43 „	Isaacson	8	3	—	2	—	8	21
„	„ 44 „	Woodhams	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
„	„ 45 „	Cash	9	—	—	—	3	—	12
		Total number apprehended by C Division	153	115	120	104	128	141	761
D	P.S. 13	Newman	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
„	P.C. 63	Foster	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
„	„ 73	Chadwick	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
„	„ 83	Parish	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„	„ 90	Ware	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„	„ 125	Brooks	—	—	—	3	2	—	
„	„ 155	Gribble	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„	„ 159	Ireland	—	—	5	—	2	—	7
„	„ 160	Orbell	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
„	„ 171	Lunniss	3	—	—	1	—	2	6
„	„ 184 (now 40 DR)	Buck	1	—	1	1	—	3	6
„	P.C. 191	Caswill	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
„	„ 193	Holman	2	11	—	7	2	—	22
„	„ 197	Clendinning	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„	„ 199	Betteridge	1	2	3	4	—	3	13
„	„ 208	Kirby	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„ 254	Glen	—	2	—	—	3	—	5
„	„ 257	Dowell	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

RETURN B—(*continued*).

Division	Apprehended by: Rank and Number.	Name.	November, 1905.	December, 1905.	January, 1906.	February, 1906.	March, 1906.	April, 1906.	Total.
D	P.C. 262	Rice	—	8	—	1	1	2	12
,,	,, 276	Lawrence	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
,,	,, 278	Golden	7	1	5	2	2	1	18
,,	,, 284	Cupper	8	1	18	—	—	1	28
,,	,, 306	Haynes	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 307	Greenane	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 343	Hurford	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 348	Joslin	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,,	,, 357	Goymer	1	—	1	—	11	1	14
,,	,, 363	Pannell	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,,	,, 368	Aitken	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
,,	,, 370	Holbery	2	1	2	—	1	1	7
,,	,, 379	Ward	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 382	Rose	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
,,	,, 383	Robotham	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,,	,, 390	Boulton	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,,	,, 393	Bull	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
,,	,, 404	Moule	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
,,	,, 405	Tilbury	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
,,	,, 413	Clark	8	2	3	—	—	1	14
,,	,, 428	Vigor	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
,,	,, 434	Hadlow	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
,,	,, 445	Stead	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,,	,, 9 DR	Harvey	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
,,	,, 14 ,,	Matheson	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
,,	,, 35 ,,	Stockley	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
,,	,, 36 ,,	Percy	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
,,	,, 37 ,,	Bennett	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
,,	,, 39 ,,	Gristock	1	—	—	5	2	—	8
,,	,, 41 ,,	Thorley	3	1	—	—	5	—	9
,,	,, 42 ,,	Barnsdale	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
,,	,, 43 ,,	Longhurst	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,,	,, 44 ,,	Howes	—	6	3	2	8	—	19
,,	,, 45 ,,	Broomfield	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
,,	,, 47 ,, (now 112)	Darch	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
,,	P.C. 47 DR	Millerwood	—	—	2	—	—	2	4
		Total number apprehended by D Division	49	43	50	30	50	33	255

NOTE:—Only five were apprehended on C Division and six on B Division for "being loose, idle and disorderly persons disturbing the public peace."

I certify the above return to be correct.

T. MOORE,
Superintendent,
Executive Branch.

Police Division. (1)	Name of Police Station. (2)	1903. Number charged. Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824. (3)	Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839. (4)	Females with having sexual intercourse in thoroughfare. (5)	Total. (6)	Result of Charge. Convicted. Imprisoned. (7)	Fined. (8)	Bound over. (9)	Discharged. With a caution. (10)	Without comment. (11)	Nationality. British. (12)	French. (13)	German. (14)	Belgian. (15)	Austrian. (16)	Russian. (17)	Swiss. (18)	Danish. (19)	Italian. (20)	Spanish. (21)	Swedish. (22)	Norwegian. (23)	Dutch. (24)	American. (25)	Argentine. (26)	Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (27)	Number charged. Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824. (28)	Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839. (29)	Females with having sexual intercourse in the thoroughfare. (30)	Total. (31)	Result of Charge. Convicted. Imprisoned. (32)	Fined. (33)	Bound over. (34)	Discharge Discharged. With a caution. (35)
	Brought forward	994	890	70	1,954	42	1,305	150	28	46	1,157	315	238	37	28	117	6	17	8	12	6	5	6	1	1	9	1,012	1,025	165	2,202	478	1,471	168	32
K	Bow	9	7	–	16	9	5	–	2	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	18	24	5	47	22	19	4	–
,,	West Ham	23	9	–	32	16	11	2	1	2	31	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	19	–	36	8	27	–	–
,,	Forest Gate	–	9	–	9	–	6	3	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	15	–	(f) 17	1	12	1	–
,,	East Ham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
,,	Plaistow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	–	–
,,	Canning Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
,,	North Woolwich	–	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
,,	Ilford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	2	–	–
,,	Barking	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	2	–	–	–
L	Kennington Lane	25	10	23	58	12	45	–	–	1	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	14	29	59	12	40	2	–
,,	Kennington Road	38	15	–	53	7	40	2	–	4	50	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	95	11	–	106	29	71	6	–
,,	Carter Street	9	3	24	36	6	28	1	–	1	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11	23	46	9	35	–	2
,,	Rodney Road	53	58	28	139	44	84	4	6	1	139	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	24	13	112	36	73	–	3
M	Southwark	2	1	6	19	–	19	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	15	17	–	17	–	–
,,	Grange Road	–	2	5	7	–	6	–	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	2	–	1
,,	Tower Bridge	7	–	11	18	3	14	–	1	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	5	27	10	17	–	–
,,	Rotherhithe	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	9	–	8	–	–
N	Stoke Newington	23	–	4	27	17	7	1	–	2	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	34	20	11	–	–
,,	Islington	8	12	15	35	4	21	5	2	3	33	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	8	16	1	6	5	1
,,	Tottenham	1	2	1	4	–	3	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
,,	St. Ann's Road	2	–	2	4	1	2	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	4	14	5	7	1	–
,,	Edmonton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Walthamstow	–	–	3	3	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
,,	Lea Bridge Road	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Chingford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
P	Peckham	15	12	3	30	11	18	–	1	–	27	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	19	18	13	50	16	32	–	2
	Camberwell	9	8	3	20	5	14	–	–	1	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	9	6	30	8	18	2	2
,,	East Dulwich	4	1	8	13	1	12	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	10	1	8	1	–
,,	West Dulwich	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Gipsy Hill	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
,,	Penge	–	1	2	3	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	5	–	–
,,	Lewisham	4	1	4	9	5	4	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	6	8	–	8	–	–
,,	Catford	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Brockley	–	–	12	12	4	8	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	14	–	–
,,	Sydenham	–	–	5	5	3	2	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	4	1	–
,,	Bromley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Carried forward	1,227	1,041	248	2,516	569	1,666	168	42	67	1,700	319	248	37	28	117	6	18	8	12	7	7	7	1	1	16	1,363	1,185	340	2,888	660	1,914	193	43

ncluding those not known to be Prostitutes) charged with Acts of Gross Indecency in Thoroughfares, during the Years 1903, 1904 and 1905 and the Result of the Charges.

ity.								Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution.	Number Charged.				Result of Charge.					1905. Nationality.													Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution.	Name of Police Station.
													Convicted.			Discharged.																
Italian.	Spanish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Dutch.	American.	Argentine.		Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824.	Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839.	Females with having sexual intercourse in thoroughfares.	Total.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over.	With a caution.	Without comment.	British.	French.	German.	Belgian.	Austrian.	Russian.	Swiss.	Danish.	Italian.	Spanish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Dutch.	American.	Argentine.		
(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Cannon Row.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rochester Row.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	–	–	179	104	69	5	1	–	175	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hyde Park,
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	2	14	37	22	12	2	–	1	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Walton Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	26	8	50	18	21	8	–	3	34	9	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gerald Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	20	27	8	19	–	–	–	26	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Chelsea.
4	5	2	1	1	1	–	–	584	2	–	586	26	543	7	10	–	245	168	93	25	20	7	2	12	2	6	1	2	1	2	–	–	Vine Street.
1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	483	1	2	486	58	402	10	7	9	342	72	29	14	5	6	6	–	–	1	4	3	1	2	1	–	Gt. Marlboro' Street.
3	4	7	–	6	2	–	–	216	353	4	(c) 573	83	457	17	10	3	232	97	137	14	9	46	11	11	3	1	4	–	5	3	–	–	Tottenham Court Road. (a) 3 absconded while under remand. (b) 8 " " " " (c) 3 " " " "
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	7	–	6	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Marylebone Lane.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	4	23	15	6	1	–	1	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	John Street.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	33	2	35	8	23	3	1	–	29	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bow Street. (d) 1 absconded while under remand. (e) 2 " " " "
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	110	1	120	12	51	48	2	7	84	6	16	1	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Hunter Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	17	7	65	9	41	12	–	3	54	6	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gray's Inn Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	39	44	1	40	–	–	3	43	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Paddington.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	34	40	2	35	2	–	1	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Notting Hill.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	14	14	–	14	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kensington.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	11	2	41	6	25	9	–	1	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	King's Cross Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	4	9	–	8	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	City Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	3	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hoxton.
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	73	–	75	34	27	12	–	2	46	–	7	–	–	20	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Leman Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Commercial Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	7	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Arbour Square.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	2	24	16	8	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Shadwell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	–	11	26	8	12	4	–	2	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Hackney.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Victoria Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	1	–	15	10	4	1	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dalston.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	10	10	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wanstead.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leyton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leytonstone.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Woodford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Loughton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	43	1	52	22	22	7	–	1	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	Limehouse.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Poplar.
9	9	1	11	5	1	5		1,658	720	185	2,563	480	1,857	153	31	39	1,624	364	291	60	34	99	21	24	7	8	9	7	7	7	1	4	

Police Division. (1)	Name of Police Station. (2)	1903. Number charged. Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824. (3)	Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839. (4)	Females with having sexual intercourse in thoroughfare. (5)	Total. (6)	Result of Charge. Convicted. Imprisoned. (7)	Fined. (8)	Bound over. (9)	Discharged. With a caution. (10)	Without comment. (11)	Nationality. British. (12)	French. (13)	German. (14)	Belgian. (15)	Austrian. (16)	Russian. (17)	Swiss. (18)	Danish. (19)	Italian. (20)	Spanish. (21)	Swedish. (22)	Norwegian. (23)	Dutch. (24)	American. (25)	Argentine. (26)	Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (27)	Number charged. Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824. (28)	Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839. (29)	Females with having sexual intercourse in thoroughfare. (30)	Total. (31)	Result of Charge. Convicted. Imprisoned. (32)	Fined. (33)	Bound over. (34)	Discha... With a caution. (35)
	Brought forward -	994	890	70	1,954	42	1,305	150	28	46	1,157	315	238	37	28	117	6	17	8	12	6	5	6	1	1	9	1,012	1,025	165	2,202	478	471	168	32
K	Bow - - - - -	9	7	–	16	9	5	–	2	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	24	5	47	22	19	4	–
,,	West Ham - - -	23	9	–	32	16	11	2	1	2	31	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	19	–	36	8	27	–	–
,,	Forest Gate - - -	–	9	–	9	–	6	3	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	15	–	(f) 17	1	12	1	–
,,	East Ham - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
,,	Plaistow - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	–	–
,,	Canning Town - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
,,	North Woolwich - -	–	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
,,	Ilford - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	2	–	–
,,	Barking - - - -	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	2	–	–	–
L	Kennington Lane - -	25	10	23	58	12	45	–	–	1	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	14	29	59	12	40	2	–
,,	Kennington Road - -	38	15	–	53	7	40	2	–	4	50	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	95	11	–	106	29	71	6	–
,,	Carter Street - - -	9	3	24	36	6	28	1	–	1	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	11	2	25	9	35	–	2
,,	Rodney Road - - -	53	58	28	139	44	84	4	6	1	139	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	24	13	112	36	73	–	3
M	Southwark - - -	2	1	6	19	–	19	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	17	–	17	–	–
,,	Grange Road - - -	–	2	5	7	–	6	–	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	2	–	1
,,	Tower Bridge - - -	7	–	11	18	3	14	–	1	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	5	27	10	17	–	–
,,	Rotherhithe - - -	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	9	–	8	–	–
N	Stoke Newington - -	23	–	4	27	17	7	1	–	2	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	40	29	11	–	–
,,	Islington - - - -	8	12	15	35	4	21	5	2	3	33	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	8	16	1	6	3	1
,,	Tottenham - - -	1	2	1	4	–	3	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
,,	St. Ann's Road - -	2	–	2	4	1	2	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	4	14	5	7	1	–
,,	Edmonton - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Walthamstow - - -	–	–	3	3	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
,,	Lea Bridge Road - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Chingford - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	1	1	–	–	–	–
P	Peckham - - - -	15	12	3	30	11	18	–	1	–	27	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	19	18	13	50	16	32	–	2
	Camberwell - - -	9	8	3	20	5	14	–	–	1	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	9	9	33	8	18	2	2
,,	East Dulwich - - -	4	1	8	13	1	12	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	10	1	8	1	–
,,	West Dulwich - - -	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Gipsy Hill - - -	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–
,,	Penge - - - - -	–	1	2	3	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	5	–	–
,,	Lewisham - - -	4	1	4	9	5	4	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	6	8	–	8	–	–
,,	Catford - - - -	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Brockley - - - -	–	–	12	12	4	8	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	14	–	–
,,	Sydenham - - -	–	–	5	5	3	2	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	4	1	–
,,	Bromley - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Carried forward -	1,227	1,041	248	2,516	569	1,666	168	42	67	1,700	319	248	37	28	117	6	18	8	12	7	7	7	1	1	16	1,363	1,185	340	2,888	660	1,914	193	43

RETURN C.—*(continued.)*

1904

Nationality.

British. (37)	French. (38)	German. (39)	Belgian. (40)	Austrian. (41)	Russian. (42)	Swiss. (43)	Danish. (44)	Italian. (45)	Spanish. (46)	Swedish. (47)	Norwegian. (48)	Dutch. (49)	American. (50)	Argentine. (51)
1,330	318	272	37	27	128	19	27	8	9	9	1	11	5	1
47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	..
35	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
102	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,003	321	281	37	27	128	20	27	8	9	9	1	11	5	1

1905.

Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (52)	Number Charged. Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824. (53)	Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839. (54)	Females with having sexual intercourse in thoroughfare. (55)	Total. (56)	Result of Charges. Convicted. Imprisoned. (57)	Fined. (58)	Bound over. (59)	Discharged. With a caution. (60)	Without comment. (61)
5	1,658	720	185	2,563	480	1,857	153	31	39
–	20	45	6	71	45	20	5	–	1
–	4	28	–	32	1	28	–	1	2
1	2	18	–	20	–	18	–	–	2
–	1	11	–	12	–	11	1	–	–
1	3	1	–	4	2	2	–	–	–
–	1	2	–	3	1	2	–	–	–
–	4	1	6	11	–	10	–	–	1
–	–	10	–	10	–	10	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
–	1	18	34	53	10	43	–	–	–
–	65	45	–	110	16	91	–	–	3
–	13	24	40	77	16	57	1	3	–
1	33	65	19	117	30	74	1	12	–
1	20	6	16	42	–	40	1	1	–
–	–	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–
–	2	–	12	15	–	15	–	–	–
–	4	–	3	7	1	6	–	–	–
–	31	–	7	38	13	18	5	–	2
–	12	8	17	(g) 37	5	18	10	–	3
–	2	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–
–	27	5	1	33	9	22	–	–	2
–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
1	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	1
3	15	25	8	48	18	27	1	1	1
–	10	–	14	24	–	21	–	2	1
–	5	1	3	9	6	2	–	–	1
–	1	–	8	9	3	6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	4	5	1	10	4	6	–	–	–
2	1	1	7	9	–	9	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
–	3	–	25	28	1	27	–	–	–
–	–	1	9	10	–	10	–	–	–
–	1	2	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
16	1,944	1,044	430	3,418	663	2,460	180	51	60

1905.

Nationality.

British. (62)	French. (63)	German. (64)	Belgian. (65)	Austrian. (66)	Russian. (67)	Swiss. (68)	Danish. (69)	Italian. (70)	Spanish. (71)	Swedish. (72)	Norwegian. (73)	Dutch. (74)	American. (75)	Argentine. (76)
1,624	364	291	60	34	99	21	24	7	8	9	7	7	7	1
71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
104	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
117	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,456	370	303	60	35	101	22	24	7	8	9	8	7	7	1

Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (77)	Name of Police Station. (78)
4	
–	Bow.
–	West Ham.
1	Forest Gate. (f) 2 absconded while under remand.
–	East Ham.
–	Plaistow.
–	Canning Town.
–	North Woolwich.
–	Ilford.
–	Barking.
–	Kennington Lane.
–	Kennington Road.
–	Carter Street.
–	Rodney Road.
–	Southwark.
–	Grange Road.
–	Tower Bridge.
–	Rotherhithe.
–	Stoke Newington.
–	Islington. (g) 1 absconded while under remand.
–	Tottenham.
3	St. Ann's Road.
–	Edmonton.
–	Walthamstow.
–	Lea Bridge Road.
1	Chingford.
–	Peckham.
1	Camberwell.
–	East Dulwich.
–	West Dulwich.
–	Gipsy Hill.
–	Penge.
1	Lewisham.
–	Catford.
–	Brockley.
–	Sydenham.
–	Bromley.
11	

RETURN C.—(*Continued.*)

Police Division.	Name of Police Station.	1903. Number Charged.				1903. Result of Charge.					1903. Nationality.																		1903. Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution.	1904. Number Charged.				1904. Result of Charge.					1904. Nationality.														
		Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824.	Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839.	Females with having sexual intercourse in thoroughfare.	Total.	Convicted. Imprisoned.	Convicted. Fined.	Convicted. Bound over.	Discharged. With a caution.	Discharged. Without comment.	British.	French.	German.	Belgium.	Austrian.	Russian.	Swiss.	Danish.	Italian.	Spanish.	Swedish.	Norwegian.	Dutch.	American.	Argentine.		Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824.	Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839.	Females with having sexual intercourse in thoroughfare.	Total.	Convicted. Imprisoned.	Convicted. Fined.	Convicted. Bound over.	Discharged. With a caution.	Discharged. Without comment.	British.	French.	German.	Belgian.	Austrian.	Russian.	Swiss.	Danish.	Italian.	Spanish.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)					
	Brought forward -	1227	1041	248	2516	569	1063	168	42	67	1700	319	248	37	28	117	6	18	8	12	7	7	7	1	1	16	1363	1185	340	2888	669	1914	193	43	66	2003	321	281	37	27	128	20	27	8						
R	Blackheath Road - -	5	1	4	10	3	6	–	–	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	24	9	15	–	–	–	22	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Deptford - - - -	–	14	–	14	–	13	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	22	–	23	4	19	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Westcombe Park - -	1	–	4	5	2	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	East Greenwich - -	5	1	9	15	4	11	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	9	14	3	10	–	–	1	13	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–						
„	Woolwich - - -	151	–	95	246	101	130	9	1	5	246	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	111	–	85	196	73	114	4	–	5	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Plumstead - - -	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Lee Road - - - -	14	8	4	26	7	18	–	1	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	5	17	2	13	–	1	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Eltham - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Shooter's Hill - -	10	–	13	23	3	19	1	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	4	12	3	7	1	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
S	Albany Street - -	15	2	5	22	2	18	1	–	1	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	9	17	5	10	1	–	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Portland Town - -	2	–	2	4	3	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	4	2	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Hampstead - - -	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	West Hampstead - -	5	1	2	8	7	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	2	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Hendon - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Barnet - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
T	Hammersmith - -	8	24	5	37	8	20	6	–	3	27	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	23	23	13	59	10	36	6	–	7	57	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Shepherd's Bush - -	–	14	5	19	–	12	5	1	1	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	53	13	(j)74	12	50	4	–	7	52	15	5	2	–	–	–	–	–						
„	North Fulham - -	16	4	–	20	3	16	1	–	–	8	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	South Fulham - -	18	3	9	30	5	16	6	–	3	26	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	10	8	28	–	16	7	–	5	24	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Chiswick - - - -	1	–	2	3	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Brentford - - -	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Hounslow - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Isleworth - - -	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
„	Hampton - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Wandsworth - - -	2	–	2	4	1	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Wandsworth Common -	3	–	6	9	1	7	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	5	16	4	12	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Wimbledon - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Putney - - - -	–	–	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	4	7	–	5	1	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Lavender Hill - -	32	26	18	76	24	46	5	1	–	71	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	37	14	89	37	52	–	–	–	86	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–						
	Battersea - - -	9	2	5	16	8	8	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	1	12	30	12	17	–	–	1	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Richmond - - -	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Barnes - - - -	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Kingston - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Epsom - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
	Carried forward -	1524	1141	453	3118	761	2016	207	46	84	2279	36	260	37	28	118	7	18	8	12	7	8	7	1	1	53	1623	1351	560	3534	850	2313	217	44	97	2614	340	292	40	27	129	21	27	8						

1905.

Swedish. (47)	Norwegian. (48)	Dutch. (49)	American. (50)	Argentine. (51)	Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (52)	Number Charged. Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824. (53)	Number Charged. Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839. (54)	Number Charged. Females with having sexual intercourse in thoroughfare. (55)	Number Charged. Total. (56)	Result of Charge. Convicted. Imprisoned. (57)	Convicted. Fined. (58)	Convicted. Bound over. (59)	Discharged. With a caution. (60)	Discharged. Without ment. (61)	Nationality. British. (62)	French. (63)	German. (64)	Belgian. (65)	Austrian. (66)	Russian. (67)	Swiss. (68)	Danish. (69)	Italian. (70)	Spanish. (71)	Swedish. (72)	Norwegian. (73)	Dutch. (74)	American. (75)	Argentine. (76)	Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (77)	Name of Police Station. (78)
9	1	11	5	1	16	1944	1044	430	3418	663	2460	180	51	60	2456	370	303	60	35	101	22	24	7	8	9	8	7	7	1	11	
–	–	–	–	–	–	24	19	32	(*h*)75	11	57	4	–	2	65	–	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	Blackheath Road. (*h*) 1 absconded while under remand.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	15	–	15	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Deptford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Westcombe Park.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	12	1	10	–	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	East Greenwich.
–	–	–	–	–	3	85	10	99	194	62	127	1	–	4	194	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Woolwich.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	17	21	3	18	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Plumstead.
–	–	–	–	–	–	15	5	9	29	2	26	–	–	1	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lee Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Eltham
–	–	–	–	–	–	13	7	8	28	6	20	–	–	2	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Shooter's Hill.
–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	3	17	3	6	3	–	5	15	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Albany Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	14	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Portland Town.
–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	3	2	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hampstead.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	4	2	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	West Hampstead.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hendon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Barnet.
–	–	–	–	–	–	9	40	13	(*i*)62	1	55	1	–	4	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hammersmith. (*i*) 1 absconded while under remand.
–	–	–	–	–	4	6	176	25	(*k*) 207	–	190	–	2	9	129	48	19	6	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	Shepherd's Bush. (j) 1 absconded while under remand. (k) 6 " " "
–	–	–	–	–	1	10	4	–	14	–	11	3	–	–	9	3	1	1	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	North Fulham.
–	–	–	–	–	2	16	38	5	(*l*) 59	2	52	1	–	2	46	8	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	South Fulham. (l) 2 absconded while under remand
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Chiswick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Brentford
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hounslow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Isleworth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hampton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	8	1	6	–	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Wandsworth.
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	8	9	–	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wandsworth Common.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Wimbledon.
–	–	–	–	2	4	4	5	13	–	13	–	–	–	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Putney.
–	–	–	–	–	27	53	16	96	24	70	–	2	–	78	9	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–			2	–	1	Lavender Hill.
					12	1	9	22	7	15	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Battersea.
						–	3	3	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Richmond.
				1		1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Barnes.
						–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Kingston.
					2	4	2	8	3	2	–	–	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Epsom.
1	11	5	1	31	2193	1431	729	4353	797	3192	195	59	96	3264	439	336	69	36	101	26	27	8	8	10	9	9	10	1	28	

1903.

Police Division. (1)	Name of Police Station. (2)	Number Charged. Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824. (3)	Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839. (4)	Females with having sexual intercourse in thoroughfares. (5)	Total. (6)	Result of Charge. Convicted. Imprisoned. (7)	Fined. (8)	Bound over. (9)	Discharged. With a caution. (10)	Without comment. (11)	Nationality. British. (12)	French. (13)	German. (14)	Belgian. (15)	Austrian. (16)	Russian. (17)	Swiss. (18)	Danish. (19)	Italian. (20)	Spanish. (21)	Swedish. (22)	Norwegian. (23)	Dutch. (24)	American. (25)	Argentine. (26)	Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (27)	Number charged. Under Sec. 3 of Vagrancy Act, 1824. (28)	Under Sec. 54 (11) of Police Act, 1839. (29)	Females with having sexual intercourse in thoroughfares. (30)	Total. (31)
	Brought forward -	1524	1141	453	3118	761	2016	207	46	84	2270	33	260	37	28	118	7	18	8	12	7	8	7	1	1	33	1623	1351	560	3534
V	Ditton - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W	Brixton - - - -	7	107	6	120	39	78	2	–	1	48	2	31	3	1	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	5	47	5	57
,,	Clapham - - - -	42	6	32	80	30	46	1	–	3	79	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	38	18	23	79
,,	Balham - - - -	35	66	136	237	65	144	15	–	13	236	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	36	77	162
,,	Battersea Park Road -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	4
,,	Streatham - - -	1	–	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	7
,,	Tooting - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Thornton Heath - -	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	9
,,	South Norwood - -	1	–	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3
,,	Croydon - - - -	6	1	3	10	8	1	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	8
X	Harrow Road - - -	6	10	9	25	6	19	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	31	38	80
,,	Kilburn - - - -	2	–	6	8	3	4	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	8
,,	Notting Dale - - -	18	25	25	68	26	16	21	–	5	67	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	56	34	126
,,	Harlesden - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Willesden Green - -	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
,,	Harrow - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Ealing - - - - -	1	–	11	12	1	9	1	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	14	21
,,	Acton - - - -	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
,,	Ruislip - - - -	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Y	Kentish Town - -	6	–	2	8	1	7	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	5
,,	Somers Town - - -	–	7	3	10	–	4	4	–	2	10		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	7
,,	Caledonian Road - -	1	1	7	9	–	4	4	–	1	9		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	12	(m)17
,,	Holloway - - -	31	1	2	34	17	12	4	–	1	34		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	29	14	6	49
,,	Upper Holloway - -	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	5
,,	Hornsey - - - -	2	1	1	4	2	1	–	–	1	4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Highgate - - - -	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,,	Wood Green - - -	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	
	Total - -	1685	1367	704	3756	964	2365	264	46	113	2832	294	40	29	120	11	19	8	12	7	8	10	1	1	42	1817	1568	801	4186	

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 167 women were apprehend

1903, 132 in 1904, and 82 in 1905, for soliciting prostitution, and were charged at Stations of H and K Divisions, under Section 54 (15)
for sexual intercourse and other forms of indecency which cannot, however,

RETURN C.—(*Continued.*)

| 1904. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1905. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RETURN D.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons charged at each Police Station with Drunkenness and Drunken and Disorderly Conduct; the Result of the Charges; the Number of those Cases in which a Doctor attended the Police Station, and the Number of Charges refused at Police Stations in connection with such Offences, during the year 1905.

Division.	Name of Police Station.	Number of persons charged with				Results of Charges.						Number of persons liberated by Police on bail who failed to attend the Court.	Number of cases in which a doctor attended the Police Station.	Number of cases of drunken and disorderly conduct in which private persons attended the Court to give evidence for prosecution.	Number of charges refused at Police Stations in alleged cases of drunkenness and drunken and disorderly conduct.	Remarks.
						Number convicted.			Number discharged.							
		Simple drunkenness.	Drunken and disorderly conduct.	Drunkenness at the same time as some other distinct offence (other than disorder), *e.g.*, assault, etc.	Total.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over.	Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1)	With a caution.	Without comment.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
A	Cannon Row	124	77	2	203	5	137	—	17	38	4	2	16	—	—	
„	Rochester Row	(*a*) 185	295	39	519	55	389	19	14	—	40	1	18	—	—	(*a*) Includes 1 Hackney Carriage Driver whose licence was revoked only.
„	Hyde Park	17	77	—	94	16	75	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	
B	Walton Street	185	187	18	390	41	313	12	23	1	—	—	25	2	2	
„	Gerald Road	220	313	56	589	70	422	45	15	20	17	—	33	7	3	
„	Chelsea	222	313	27	562	70	419	30	34	2	6	1	48	4	1	
C	Vine Street	580	1,438	71	2,089	135	1,848	17	83	—	6	—	589	5	5	
„	Gt. Marlboro' Street	369	1,710	51	2,130	98	1,897	13	108	—	14	—	108	15	1	
D	Marylebone Lane	245	326	50	621	25	553	7	32	—	4	—	31	7	—	
„	John Street	258	816	60	1,134	49	1,009	16	60	—	—	—	42	9	1	
„	Tottenham Court Road	416	1,711	211	2,338	97	2,057	20	105	47	12	—	470	41	3	
E	Bow Street	724	894	75	1,693	124	1,051	16	153	336	12	1	123	2	3	
„	Hunter Street	186	301	17	504	24	281	69	49	2	79	—	22	4	—	
	Carried forward															

RETURN D—*(continued)*.

Division.	Name of Police Station.	Number of persons charged with				Results of Charges.						Number of persons liberated by Police on bail who failed to attend the Court.	Number of persons in which bail was taken by or attended at the Police Station.	Number of cases of drunken and disorderly conduct in which private persons attended the Court to give evidence for prosecution.	Number of charges refused at Police Stations in alleged cases of drunkenness and drunken and disorderly conduct.	Remarks.
						Number convicted.			Number discharged.							
		Simple drunkenness.	Drunken and disorderly conduct.	Drunkenness at the same time as some other distinct offence (other than disorder), *e.g.*, assault, etc.	Total.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over.	Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1)	With a caution.	Without comment.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Brought forward -															
E	Gray's Inn Road - -	335	530	49	914	55	525	43	144	9	138	—	43	1	3	
F	Paddington - - -	191	215	9	415	12	376	12	9	—	2	4	6	4	1	
„	Notting Hill - - -	183	325	66	574	29	489	8	18	—	29	1	29	8	—	
„	Kensington - - -	(*b*) 151	172	25	348	16	270	5	5	—	48	3	15	4	3	(*b*) Includes 1 Hackney Carriage Driver whose licence was revoked only.
G	King's Cross Road -	408	436	29	873	32	542	87	194	—	14	4	65	—	4	
„	City Road - - -	267	347	26	640	20	530	17	42	—	24	7	18	2	7	
„	Hoxton - - - -	228	309	30	567	19	520	5	4	—	16	3	21	2	4	
H	Leman Street - - -	436	1,057	63	1,556	71	1,420	7	40	—	16	2	77	—	6	
„	Commercial Street - -	541	1,153	72	1,769	103	1,572	8	21	—	62	3	12	1	—	
„	Arbour Square -	230	408	24	662	59	585	5	8	—	5	—	33	—	2	
„	Shadwell - - - -	160	506	26	692	60	620	2	8	—	2	—	28	—	—	
J	Hackney - - - -	159	184	9	352	22	308	10	9	—	3	—	14	3	2	
„	Victoria Park - - -	64	126	6	196	26	158	7	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	
„	Dalston - - - -	232	180	12	424	40	358	6	11	—	9	—	10	—	—	
„	Bethnal Green - - -	267	396	29	692	24	640	2	4	—	22	—	47	8	2	
„	Wanstead - - -	18	31	5	54	3	50	—	—	1	—	—	14	2	1	
„	Leyton - - - -	52	54	4	110	1	93	—	1	10	5	—	6	—	—	

„	Leytonstone	56	83	11	150	8	121	—	—	3	18	—	22	9	—
„	Barkingside	8	12	1	21	—	19	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—
„	Woodford	36	26	8	70	2	62	—	—	2	4	—	10	—	1
„	Claybury	8	14	—	22	1	19	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—
„	Loughton	7	8	—	15	5	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
K	Limehouse	167	534	23	724	40	658	3	20	—	2	1	30	13	1
„	Poplar	197	373	35	605	45	542	1	17	—	—	—	35	4	—
„	Isle of Dogs	17	61	2	80	5	72	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—
„	Bow	284	584	36	904	67	806	6	15	—	8	2	30	11	—
„	West Ham	194	273	30	497	6	478	—	—	7	6	—	18	—	2
„	Forest Gate	100	70	1	171	2	159	—	3	3	4	—	6	3	—
K	East Ham	93	115	8	216	3	184	2	6	8	13	—	24	—	—
„	Plaistow	122	164	28	314	7	294	—	—	8	3	2	14	2	2
„	Canning Town	172	234	21	427	15	402	—	—	3	4	3	17	8	1
„	North Woolwich	81	240	15	336	16	308	3	2	3	4	—	12	8	—
„	Ilford	80	123	12	215	4	190	1	10	—	10	—	27	1	—
„	Barking	44	138	7	189	5	165	—	10	—	9	—	10	6	—
„	Chadwell Heath	9	12	5	26	9	15	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
„	Dagenham	7	2	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
L	Kennington Lane	463	713	65	1,241	63	999	22	155	—	2	—	78	—	4
„	Kennington Road	833	1,282	61	2,176	45	1,857	27	131	—	106	10	58	5	2
„	Carter Street	458	466	48	972	49	818	3	98	—	4	—	71	—	4
„	Rodney Road	981	869	54	1,904	55	1,625	12	187	—	15	10	216	11	5
M	Southwark	666	1,035	76	1,777	40	1,528	9	80	—	110	10	92	2	1
„	Grange Road	126	228	22	376	5	335	5	19	—	12	—	12	—	2
„	Tower Bridge	174	404	39	617	19	544	1	29	—	22	2	9	4	—
„	Rotherhithe	101	243	20	364	12	309	2	22	—	17	2	38	3	1
N	Stoke Newington	182	154	13	349	12	293	13	8	—	17	3	38	—	2
	Carried forward														

RETURN D—*(continued)*.

Division.	Name of Police Station.	Number of persons charged with				Results of Charges.						Number of persons liberated by Police on bail who failed to attend the Court.	Number of cases in which a doctor attended the Police Station.	Number of cases of drunken and disorderly conduct in which private persons attended the Court to give evidence for prosecution.	Number of charges refused at Police Stations in alleged cases of drunkenness and drunken and disorderly conduct.	Remarks.
						Number convicted.			Number discharged.							
		Simple drunkenness.	Drunken and disorderly conduct.	Drunkenness at the same time as some other distinct offence (other than disorder), *e.g.*, assault, etc.	Total.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over.	Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1)	With a caution.	Without comment.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Brought forward -															
N	Islington - - - -	263	430	32	725	57	478	62	101	—	6	21	56	4	1	
„	Tottenham - - -	82	131	18	231	3	211	—	—	—	17	—	3	10	—	
„	St. Ann's Road - -	86	213	8	307	7	294	—	—	—	6	—	—	9	—	
„	Edmonton - - -	99	140	17	256	3	236	—	—	—	17	—	10	6	—	
„	Walthamstow - -	47	83	7	137	3	115	1	2	6	9	1	14	1	—	
„	Lea Bridge Road -	52	78	5	135	1	122	—	—	3	6	3	10	5	1	
„	Chingford - - -	11	15	2	28	—	26	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	
„	Enfield Highway - -	32	50	11	93	3	90	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	
„	Cheshunt - - -	19	31	2	52	1	48	—	2	—	—	1	7	—	—	
„	Waltham Abbey - -	6	15	4	25	2	20	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	
P	Peckham - - - -	249	427	17	693	56	526	1	98	1	11	—	34	4	—	
„	Camberwell - - -	164	225	10	399	30	312	3	48	—	6	—	20	3	—	
„	East Dulwich - - -	60	79	15	154	10	119	1	24	—	—	—	15	—	—	
„	West Dulwich - - -	17	39	3	59	4	48	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„	Knight's Hill - - -	12	29	3	44	3	37	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	
„	Gipsy Hill - - -	22	31	2	55	1	43	—	2		6	—	1	1	—	
„	Penge - - - - -	52	107	11	170	19	127	—	5	16	3	—	3	—	—	

„	Lewisham	54	96	6	156	14	139	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	1
„	Catford	39	31	9	79	3	75	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	—
„	Sydenham	62	64	4	130	5	119	1	1	3	1	—	6	—	—
„	Brockley	25	52	2	79	6	68	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—
„	Bromley	47	53	12	112	2	105	—	—	5	—	—	9	1	—
„	Beckenham	11	7	2	20	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
„	Farnborough	12	21	3	36	2	33	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
R	Blackheath Road	288	333	30	651	51	573	2	9	—	5	11	108	2	—
„	Deptford	269	494	21	784	62	684	3	13	2	9	11	30	3	—
„	Westcombe Park	66	59	9	134	8	122	1	—	—	1	2	5	1	1
„	East Greenwich	188	111	13	312	18	278	1	3	3	3	6	20	1	—
„	Woolwich	468	870	95	1,433	176	1,196	7	17	—	21	16	91	—	3
„	Plumstead	188	214	18	420	29	368	2	4	—	6	11	11	—	—
„	Belvedere	28	40	3	71	2	61	—	7	—	—	1	—	1	—
„	Bexley	37	57	11	105	2	91	—	11	—	—	1	2	—	1
„	Erith	26	32	3	61	—	53	—	7	—	1	—	6	2	—
„	Lee Road	88	101	13	202	14	180	—	3	1	4	—	7	—	3
„	Eltham	36	24	2	72	1	67	—	1	—	1	2	5	—	—
„	Shooters Hill	40	51	2	93	8	76	—	1	—	4	4	3	—	—
„	Sidcup	16	22	3	41	1	35	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—
„	St. Mary Cray	21	62	5	88	5	81	—	—	1	1				
„	Chislehurst	5	4	—	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
S	Albany Street	255	422	25	702	27	604	28	36	2	4	1	71	13	1
„	Portland Town	58	90	4	152	6	135	2	3	—	4	2	6	4	1
„	Hampstead	79	63	5	147	10	132		5	—	—	—	7	1	—
„	West Hampstead	75	86	7	171	6	153	2	10	—	—	—	25	—	2
„	Finchley	30	25	3	58	3	52	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	
	Carried forward														

RETURN D—*(continued)*.

Division.	Name of Police Station.	Number of persons charged with				Results of Charges.						Number of persons liberated by Police on bail who failed to attend the Court.	Number of cases in which a doctor attended the Police Station.	Number of cases of drunken and disorderly conduct in which private persons attended the Court to give evidence for prosecution.	Number of charges refused at Police Stations in alleged cases of drunkenness and drunken and disorderly conduct.	Remarks.
						Number convicted.			Number discharged.							
		Simple drunkenness.	Drunken and disorderly conduct.	Drunkenness at the same time as some other distinct offence (other than disorder), *e.g.*, assault, etc.	Total.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over.	Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1)	With a caution.	Without comment.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Brought forward															
S	Hendon	11	26	1	38	—	36	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
„	Whetstone	13	10	1	24	—	21	—	1	—	2	—	7	—	1	
„	Barnet	10	10	3	23	—	11	—	1	7	4	—	4	1	—	
„	South Mimms	3	3	2	8	1	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
„	Edgware	19	24	2	45	2	39	—	3	—	1	—	6	—	—	
„	Elstree	1	5	1	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„	Bushey	13	12	—	25	—	18	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	
T	Hammersmith	251	383	25	659	13	552	5	11	2	70	6	18	5	2	
„	Shepherds Bush	199	323	23	545	9	494	3	5	—	20	14	54	13	1	
„	North Fulham	158	268	28	454	15	391	6	10	1	26	5	11	5	—	
„	South Fulham	210	350	25	585	12	522	3	7	—	29	12	25	6	—	
„	Chiswick	90	101	19	210	6	188	1	3	1	5	6	6	4	—	
„	Brentford	43	45	6	94	5	84	2	—	—	3	—	3	2	1	
„	Hounslow	48	54	2	104	1	98	—	—	1	4	—	2	3	1	
„	Isleworth	19	26	1	46	3	41	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
„	Norwood Green	7	17	1	25	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
„	Hampton	11	29	3	43	3	32	—	—	5	3	—	5	—	—	

„	Sunbury	7	17	2	26	2	21	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
„	Teddington	50	36	—	86	1	75	—	—	4	6	—	9	5	—
„	Twickenham	65	131	19	215	8	202	—	—	1	3	1	10	11	1
„	Bedfont	7	9	—	16	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
„	Harlington	10	10	—	20	—	19	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
„	Staines	10	18	1	29	—	23	—	—	5	1	—	3	—	—
V	Wandsworth	144	160	31	335	14	283	—	27	—	11	—	7	6	3
„	Wandsworth Common	47	118	17	182	9	163	—	6	—	4	—	7	7	—
„	Wimbledon	48	53	6	107	5	91	1	7	—	3	—	4	8	—
„	Putney	66	79	6	151	5	128	—	6	—	10	2	3	9	—
„	Lavender Hill	112	229	27	368	20	331	1	5	—	10	1	38	7	1
„	Battersea	108	235	30	373	28	322	2	19	1	1	—	30	3	—
„	Richmond	85	34	53	172	2	134	—	23	—	12	1	16	3	—
„	Barnes	45	18	34	97	5	83	—	6	—	2	1	3	2	—
„	Kingston	57	73	22	152	14	113	2	6	11	6	—	24	11	—
„	Epsom	14	45	3	62	1	53	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
„	Surbiton	16	21	2	39	—	26	—	3	10	—	—	4	—	—
„	Malden	11	4	1	16	3	8	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—
„	Ditton	20	22	—	42	3	17	—	2	18	2	—	8	—	—
„	East Molesey	11	13	—	24	8	6	—	2	7	1	—	1	—	—
W	Brixton	279	305	8	592	42	460	6	74	1	9	—	10	11	—
„	Clapham	197	406	14	617	42	509	17	29	—	20	—	26	10	—
„	Balham	122	235	16	373	13	336	—	19	—	5	—	25	5	1
„	Battersea Park Road	45	95	3	143	9	129	—	4	—	1	—	4	4	—
„	Streatham	37	51	3	91	1	84	—	1	—	5	—	13	7	1
„	Mitcham	16	22	3	41	2	34		—	—	5	—	4	1	1
„	Tooting	37	45	6	88	2	79	—	2	—	4	1	17	4	—
	Carried forward														

RETURN D—(*continued*).

Division.	Name of Police Station.	Number of persons charged with				Results of Charges.						Number of persons liberated by Police on bail who failed to attend the Court.	Number of cases in which a doctor attended the Police Station.	Number of cases of drunken and disorderly conduct in which private persons attended the Court to give evidence for prosecution.	Number of charges refused at Police Stations in alleged cases of drunkenness and drunken and disorderly conduct.	Remarks.
						Number convicted.			Number discharged.							
		Simple drunkenness.	Drunken and disorderly conduct.	Drunkenness at the same time as some other distinct offence (other than disorder), e.g., assault, etc.	Total.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over.	Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1)	With a caution.	Without comment.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Brought forward -															
W	Thornton Heath - -	72	142	1	215	23	128	8	—	25	29	2	12	25	1	
„	South Norwood - -	32	53	—	85	1	56	5	—	9	14	—	2	3	—	
„	Croydon - - - -	108	100	10	218	15	127	5	—	28	43	—	9	2	2	
„	Kenley - - - -	20	11	1	32	1	26	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	
„	Sutton - - - -	42	67	4	113	—	107	—	—	5	1	—	7	1	1	
„	Carshalton - - -	45	45	2	92	6	61	2	—	7	13	3	4	2		
„	Banstead - - - -	3	7	—	10	—	7	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	
X	Harrow Road - - -	248	464	71	783	39	682	21	37	—	4	—	6	2	—	
„	Kilburn - - - -	81	116	22	219	7	207	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	
„	Notting Dale - - -	248	1,187	133	1,568	78	1,351	14	125	—	—	—	48	1	1	
„	Harlesden - - -	70	94	24	188	5	178	2	2	—	1	—	1	4	1	
„	Willesden Green -	19	25	6	50	4	45	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
„	Harrow - - - -	11	42	3	56	6	50	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	
„	Pinner - - -	3	3	2	8	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„	Ealing - - - -	54	84	12	150	4	146	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	3	
„	Greenford - - -	2	6	2	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„	Hanwell - - - -	37	58	9	104	6	97	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	

„	Acton	64	81	21	166	8	152	—	6	—	—	—	6	2	—	
„	Uxbridge	55	60	3	118	4	106	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„	Hayes	5	3	2	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
„	Harefield	—	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„	Ruislip	2	7	1	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Y	Kentish Town	234	245	27	506	21	462	6	15	—	—	2	31	9	1	
„	Somers Town	176	338	34	548	33	376	58	76	—	5	—	113	7	—	
„	Caledonian Road	166	357	27	550	41	376	56	68	—	7	2	42	11	—	
„	Holloway	201	235	33	469	30	404	6	18	1	3	7	54	5	—	
„	Upper Holloway	77	75	11	163	14	129	3	15	—	—	2	16	2	—	
Y	Hornsey	66	109	17	192	3	177	—	3	—	8	1	22	3	—	
„	Highgate	32	23	5	60	3	49	—	5	—	3	—	7	3	3	
„	Wood Green	43	23	3	69	1	64	—	—	—	4	—	6	5	1	
„	New Southgate	29	27	2	58	1	56	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	
„	Muswell Hill	20	7	2	29	1	19	—	2	—	5	2	2	—	—	
„	Enfield	26	44	5	75	5	68	—	—	—	2	—	10	3	1	
„	East Barnet	2	5	4	11	4	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	
„	Potters Bar	2	3	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
„	Southgate	7	12	3	22	1	19	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
T A	Wapping	19	23	1	43	2	32	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	
„	Waterloo Pier	2	4	—	6	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
„	Blackwall	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	22,205	37,322	3,232	62,759	3,289	52,800	955	3,152	721	1,585	255	4,316	558	131	

NOTE.—"Simple Drunkenness" includes cases of persons found drunk and incapable, drunk on licensed premises, or in charge of children, animals, firearms, vehicles, etc. (Licensing Acts, 1872, Sec. 12, and 1902, Sec. 2; and London Hackney Carriages Act, 1843, Sec. 28). "Drunken and Disorderly Conduct" includes cases under Section 58 of the Police Act 1839, and Section 12 of the Licensing Act, 1872, in which drunkenness is accompanied by disorderly, indecent or riotous behaviour.

NEW SCOTLAND YARD,
June, 1906.

I certify this Return to be correct.
T. Moore,
Superintendent,
Executive Branch.

RETURN E.—EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS (1899) AND MEMORANDA *re* BAIL.

Section XVII.

Bail.

408. Bail, so far as Police purposes are concerned, is the guarantee, under pecuniary liability, to appear, or to produce an accused person to be tried according to law, at an appointed time and place. It is of two kinds:—

(*a.*) That admitted by a Police Officer.

(*b.*) That allowed by Judge or Magistrate.

409. As to Police Bail the Inspector or other officer in charge of a Police Station may under the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1829 (10 Geo. IV. c. 44, s. 9), and the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839 (2 and 3 Vict. c. 47, ss. 70 and 72), admit to bail persons charged with any petty misdemeanour, for which they are liable to be summarily convicted by a Magistrate —such as Drunkenness, Assault, Disorderly Conduct, carelessly doing any hurt or damage, etc., and by Sec. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, 42 and 43 Vict. c. 49, if the person in custody without a warrant cannot be taken before a Magistrate within 24 hours; bail is compulsory for any trifling offence, even a felony not of a serious nature.

410. Bail is by recognisance, either by the principal alone or with sureties. The amount of the recognisance may be fixed at any sum within the maximum penalty for the offence with which the person is charged, but it must depend on the circumstances of the accused and the nature of the offence. Sureties may be called upon to prove that they are householders by their receipts for rates and taxes, or otherwise show that they are persons of respectability and substance.

411. As regards the exterior parts of the Metropolitan Police District, it must be borne in mind that if the case is clearly one to be dealt with summarily, then, although the Police would be legally justified in detaining at a Station an unbailed offender until the sitting of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, the inconvenience of a lengthened detention at a Police Station for several days is so great as to make it desirable to get a magisterial remand with a view to the intermediate detention in a prison. (Although the power to bail given by Sec. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act is to be borne in mind, the practice generally in the Metropolitan Police District will be exercised under 2 and 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 70.)

412. A person charged with drunkenness, coupled with any other offence for which bail may be taken, may, though still apparently drunk, be admitted to bail as in any other case, if the sureties, on bailing such person, undertake to have him or her sent home or properly taken care of until sober.

[Paragraph 413.—As revised 27th December, 1902.]

413. Persons charged with being found drunk in any highway or other public place may be liberated when sober on satisfactory bail being given, as in the case of all other persons charged with bailable offences.

414. In all cases where persons are charged with an offence, and liberated on recognisance to appear at a Police Court, the form of Notice of recognisance is to be given at the time to each person so liberated, who is to be informed that in the event of non-appearance at the time given and at the Police Court stated in the form, further proceedings may be taken and costs incurred.

415. When persons charged are liberated on bail to appear at a Police Court, and fail to do so, the Inspector on duty is to inform the Magistrate that the person charged does not *appear*, and not that he does *not surrender* to his recognisances. On appearance at the Court, the condition of the recognisance is complete. Placing in the dock there, is a distinct act, only to be adopted by direction of the Magistrate.

416. If prisoners in custody for a bailable offence wish to send for bail, and are willing to pay for a messenger or telegram being sent, the officer in charge of the station is to take the necessary steps without delay.

417. If prisoners have no money, and are desirous of being bailed, the necessary expenses of sending for bail will be allowed by Commissioner, there being no object on the part of the Police in unnecessarily detaining in the cells a prisoner who can be legally liberated on sufficient bail being offered. The Police Telegraph is to be used in such cases whenever practicable.

418. In cases in which a prisoner is remanded with the option of bail and desires that his friends may be communicated with by telegram or otherwise, with a view to procure his liberation on bail, the request is to be complied with by the officer on duty, at whatever hour of the day it is made, whether the prisoner be detained at a Police Court or at a Police Station.

419. No bail is to be sent for except with the sanction of the Inspector or officer in charge of the Station, or in charge of the prisoners at the Police Court.

420. If application is made for bail, and not complied with, the cause and other particulars of bail being refused are to be entered in the Occurrence Book.

421. Money or other property is not in any case to be accepted as a deposit in lieu of bail or of the recognisance of the person charged.

422 Bail books are supplied for use at all stations where charges are taken.

423. The attention of all officers on duty at Stations is directed to Sec. 71, 2 and 3 Vict. cap. 47; it enacts that wherever any person charged with felony or grave misdemeanour is in custody of a Constable, when the Police Courts shall be shut, it shall be lawful for the Constable in charge of the Station-house to require persons making such a charge to enter into a recognisance; and, upon refusal, it shall be lawful for such Constable to discharge from custody the person so charged, upon recognisance, with or without sureties.

424. Except in cases of felony and grave misdemeanour, or where a breach of the peace is to be anticipated, bail should as a rule be taken; and where the address of the person charged is known and the offence not of a serious nature, personal recognisances only should be required.

425. The confining in cells is to be avoided as much as possible, and this is to be impressed on all Inspectors and Sergeants whose duty it may be to take charge of Stations.

426. On the failure of any person bailed by the Police to appear at the Police Court when the case is called on, any Police Constable or other Officer attending as a witness is not to wait at the Court unless otherwise specially ordered by the Magistrate. In the event of its coming to the knowledge of the Police that such a person attended at the Court later in the day, the fact is to be mentioned to the Magistrate on the subsequent hearing on a summons or other process connected with the case.

427. When application is made to estreat any recognisance by reason of non-appearance, the defendant must not be treated by the Police as in default until at least one hour from the time mentioned on the recognisance for appearance.

Bail by a Magistrate.

428. In all cases where the Magistrates wish it, the Police are to make the necessary inquiries as to persons offering to become bail.

429. When a Court of Summary Jurisdiction has fixed the amount in which the principal and the sureties (if any) are to be bound, the recognisance need not be entered into before the Court, but may be entered into by the parties before—

(*a.*) Any other Court of Summary Jurisdiction;

(*b.*) Any Clerk of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction;

(*c.*) Any Police Officer in charge of a Police Station; or

(*d.*) Any Governor of a prison, if any of the parties are in such prison.
(Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, Sec. 42.)

NOTE.—By the Bail Act, 1898, where a Justice has power under Section 23 of the Indictable Offences Act, 1848, to admit to bail for appearance, he may dispense with sureties if, in his opinion, the so dispensing will not tend to defeat the ends of justice.

430. A bail who has reason to fear that his principal is about to abscond, is justified in causing him or her to be re-arrested, in order that he may surrender the individual at the Court at which the bail was taken. To enable him to do so, he is entitled to claim the assistance of the Police, and that assistance may be given without a warrant from a Magistrate; but, if it should be found necessary to *break open doors* in order to make the arrest, the Police are not to resort to that force without having previously obtained a warrant, which may be procured upon the application of the bail to the Magistrate, who may require an information on oath that the principal is about to abscond, and that his or her arrest cannot be effected without breaking open doors. Upon such an information, the Magistrate of the Court in which the case was originally heard would grant the necessary warrant. If necessary observation might in the meantime be kept on the house in which the principal was supposed to be.

Executive Branch.
May 15, 1903.

Circular No. 28.

BAIL.

The attention of all officers performing station duty is to be called to their powers as to the granting of Bail, as defined in the General Orders, pages 374-6, and particularly to par. 424 with respect to the taking of personal recognisances where the name and address of the person charged is known, or is given and can be verified, and the offence is not a serious one.

The Commissioner is desirous that a liberal interpretation should be placed on this order, as it is neither necessary nor desirable that in cases of simple drunkenness, sureties should be required when the person charged is known, or gives a verifiable address; nor is it necessary that such persons should be detained for any great length of time if they are sufficiently sober to enter into a recognisance, and relatives, friends or other suitable persons desire to take charge of them.

E. R. H.

To Supts. CO. to 5th.
(W.D.)

Executive Branch,
27th May, 1904.

Memorandum.

Animals, cruelty to (G.O., page 653, pars. 116 to 129), and crime, bail (G.O., pages 374-6, pars. 408 to 427).

Complaint is made that persons charged with cruelty to horses when working them are unnecessarily detained in Police custody, instead of being admitted to bail, and it is to be understood that in every case bail is to be taken whenever possible, the persons own recognisance being accepted, failing a surety, unless the offence is of a serious nature.

Even when a prisoner is not *well* known, the fact that he is apparently respectable, in employment and furnishes a correct address (which facts can be established by the Police) will generally be sufficient to justify his own bail being accepted.

In many cases it is possible to summon the offenders (under 12 and 13 Vict., c. 92, sec. 2), and this course is to be adopted whenever practicable.

Whenever the facts warrant the adoption of such a course, owner should also be summoned.

E. R. H.

To Supts. A to Thames.
(T.M.)

Executive Branch,
29th June, 1904.

Memorandum.

Bail by a Magistrate (G.O., page 376, par. 428).

If a Magistrate grants an application for bail to a prisoner, in any case under the charge of an Officer of C.I.D. (C.O.), or in any other case of importance, *in the absence of the officer in charge of the case;* or if any person is offered as bail, in the absence of such officer, and the inquiry as to responsibility, etc., is made through the Inspector in charge of the Court, the officer in the case is to be acquainted at once by telegram through his Superintendent, and particulars of the persons offered as bail supplied, in case he should know of any objection to them, apart from the question of responsibility.

Inspectors in charge of Police Courts to be so directed.

M. L. M.

To Supts. A to Thames.
(T.M.)

REVISED PARAGRAPHS 408 TO 426.—16th JUNE, 1906.

BAIL AND RECOGNISANCES.

408. **Bail**, for purposes of police work, means a guarantee, under a pecuniary liability, to appear in person, or to produce an accused person, at an appointed time and place.

409. The bail or guarantee may be that of the person charged, when it is said to be a "personal recognisance," or it may be an undertaking given by someone else, when it is "recognisance by surety."

410. By "recognisance" is meant the acknowledgment of an obligation, with a condition which is void on the performance of the stipulated act, *e.g.*, a surety has discharged his recognisance when he produces his principal in Court.

411. Bail may be granted; either (1) by a police officer in charge of a station, or (2) by a Court of Justice.

Bail by a Police Officer.

412. The officer in charge of a police station may admit to bail persons in custody without a warrant charged with any offence for which they may be summarily convicted by a Magistrate or Court of Summary Jurisdiction. If it is not, or will not be practicable to bring such persons before the Court within 24 hours, bail is compulsory, except where the offence appears to be of a serious nature. See Police Act, 1829, sec. 9; Police Act, 1839, ss. 70-72; and Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, sec. 38.

413. The amount of the recognisance may be fixed at any sum within the maximum penalty for the offence with which the person is charged, but depends on the circumstances of the accused and the nature of the offence. No bail is to be sent for except with the sanction of the officer in charge of the station or in charge of the prisoners at the Police Court. Money or other property is not to be accepted as a deposit in lieu of bail or of the recognisance of the person charged.

414. In dealing with questions of bail the station officer must necessarily use his discretion, but ordinarily in cases against the Police Acts, Licensing Acts, Cruelty to Animals Act, etc., and other cases of petty wrong-doing and even in trivial felony charges, personal recognisance should be accepted if the name and address (from which the person can be traced) are known, or can be verified as correct.

It must, of course, be understood that if a person is charged with having committed an act which it is deemed probable he would repeat if liberated at once, such a case would not be a suitable one for accepting personal recognisance in lieu of detention or recognisance by surety. Similarly a person brought to the station incapably drunk should be kept in a place of security, viz., a police cell, until sufficiently sobered to take care of himself, when he can be released on personal recognisance, if name and address are known or are verifiable, or he may be released on the recognisance by surety of a friend who undertakees to look after him.

415. Police officers must realise that police cells are intended to be places of detention for use only when no other means exist of ensuring the appearance of the incriminated person before the Court. Their object must be not to confine in cells any persons whose release upon personal recognisance or recognisance by surety can be arranged for, and is under the circumstances of the case an arrangement that may reasonably be adopted.

416. In cases of grave misdemeanour or felonies of a serious nature bail should be refused as a general rule until the Magistrate or Court has had an opportunity of exercising its discretion.

417. It is necessary in dealing with the sureties that their character and position should be considered, in order to judge whether they are likely to secure the attendance of the accused or are merely put up and indemnified by him in order to assist his escape. They should, as a rule, be householders and persons of respectability and substance.

418. In cases where persons are charged with an offence, and liberated on recognisance to appear at a Police Court, the form of notice of recognisance (No. 114) is to be given at the time to the person so liberated, who is to be informed that in the event of non-appearance at the time and at the Police Court stated, further proceedings may be taken.

419. Everything possible must be done to assist a person in custody who desires to send for bail or to communicate with friends. The police telephone or telegraph may be used. If a prisoner is willing to pay for a messenger or postal telegram or cab, the station officer must arrange for this without delay. In short, he is to do all in his power to enable the prisoner to communicate with his friends or to obtain bail, in the most expeditious manner practicable. It often is practicable for a person charged to give corroborative testimony as to the correctness of the name and address he has tendered by producing a letter or letters addressed to himself, a visiting card, or some other paper which he may have about him. Failing this, he can be questioned with the aid of the Post Office or Local Directory, and when the address is situate in another district verification is to be at once obtained by wire through the station concerned. Post Office Directories are supplied to chief stations, and a Local Directory to each station, and they are to be kept in the Inspector's office. If prisoners have no money, and are desirous of being bailed, the necessary expenses of sending for bail will be allowed by Commissioner.

420. If application for bail be made and not complied with, the particulars of the refusal of bail must be entered in the Occurrence Book.

421. On the failure of any person bailed by the police to appear at the Court when the case is called on, the police officer attending as a witness or in charge of the case need not wait at the Court unless specially ordered to do so by the Magistrate. But if it comes to the knowledge of the police that such person attended at the Court at a later hour of the day, the fact should be mentioned to the Magistrate at the first opportunity.

Bail by a Court of Justice.

422. When any person is brought before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and the Court has agreed to admit such person to bail, the police are, if so desired, to make the necessary inquiries as to the persons offering to become bail or sureties.

423. When a Court of Summary Jurisdiction has fixed the amount in which the principal and sureties are to be bound, the recognisances may be entered into before:—

(*a*) Any other Court of Summary Jurisdiction;

(*b*) Any Clerk of such a Court;

(c) Any police officer in charge of a police station;

(*d*) Any Governor of a prison, if the parties are in such prison.

424. If a surety or bail for any person has reason to fear that his principal is about to abscond or avoid bail he is justified in causing the re-arrest of such person, and is entitled to claim the assistance of the police, which may be given without a warrant from a Magistrate; but, if it be found necessary to *break open doors* to effect the arrest, the police are not to resort to force without previously obtaining a warrant, which can be obtained on the application of the surety to the Magistrate, by an information on oath that the principal is about to abscond. Observation should be kept in the meantime on the house in which the principal is supposed to be.

425. If the conditions of recognisance be broken by non-appearance, the recognisance may be forfeited by the Court, and the parties then become debtors to the Crown for the sum in which they are respectively bound. A defendant must not be treated as in default until at least one hour after the time mentioned in the recognisance.

426. When an application for bail is granted by a Court in any case in which an officer of the CO-C.I.D. is responsible, and inquiry is made through the Inspector in charge of the Court as to the sufficiency of security offered by any person as bail, the officer in charge of the case is to be acquainted by telegram or telephone through his Superintendent, with the particulars of the application and the person making it, in case he should have any objection to offer to the acceptance of the bail.

[Paragraphs 427 to 430 are cancelled.]

RETURN F.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons apprehended by Police for Disorderly Conduct, *i.e.*, Offences under Sub-sections 12 and 13 of Section 54, and Section 64, of the Police Act, 1839, and against Males and Females, the latter not being known Prostitutes, for having Sexual Intercourse in Streets, and how Disposed of, during each Month of the Year 1905.

Month.	Number apprehended.	Discharged.		Convicted.	How disposed of.					Remarks.
		Charge dismissed.	Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1).		1 month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.	Fined.	Bailed under— First Offenders Act, 1887.	Bailed under— S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2).	
January	741	124	87	530	4	—	477	1	48	
February	678	119	79	480	—	3	416	1	60	
March	805	203	81	521	1	1	457	—	62	
April	1,013	168	102	743	1	3	664	3	72	
May	1,172	201	103	868	1	1	799	—	67	
June	946	186	106	654	—	—	597	—	57	
July	*a* 1,294	271	120	901	2	1	813	1	84	*a* 2 absconded while under remand.
August	*b* 1,020	228	102	689	2	—	628	1	58	*b* 1 absconded while under remand.
September	1,127	150	149	828	—	3	761	—	64	
October	973	178	115	680	1	1	603	—	75	
November	792	103	78	611	1	1	571	—	38	
December	814	162	79	573	1	2	516	—	54	
Total	11,375	2,093	1,201	8,078	14	16	7,302	7	739	

NOTE.—This return includes such offences as fighting, obscene language, threats, pushing persons on and off the footway, and, generally, acts tending directly to provoke a breach of the peace. It does not include such offences as the discharging of fireworks, playing dangerous games in thoroughfares, or obstruction by betting.

I certify the above return to be correct.

T. MOORE,
Superintendent,
Executive Branch.

RETURN showing the Number of Women Apprehended by Officers of the C and D Divisions at the Undermentioned Places, during the Six Months ended 30th April, 1906, for being in those thoroughfares for the purpose of Prostitution or Solicitation, or for Wandering and Behaving in a Riotous or Indecent Manner (2 and 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 54 (11); 5 Geo. IV., c. 83, s. 3).

Division.	Name of Street or Place.	Number Apprehended during:							Remarks.
		Nov., 1905.	Dec., 1905.	Jan., 1906.	Feb., 1906.	March, 1906.	April. 1906.	Total.	
C	Regent Street (including Oxford Circus).	37	17	34	25	23	37	173	
D	Ditto - - - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	
C	Piccadilly (including Piccadilly Circus).	39	40	21	30	15	14	159	
C	Coventry Street - - -	2	3	4	—	1	9	19	
	Total - - -	78	60	60	55	39	63	355	

NOTE.—With the exception of one woman apprehended at Regent Street (including Oxford Circus) in January, 1906, for soliciting prostitution, all were charged under the provisions of Section 3 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824.

Metropolitan Police Office,
New Scotland Yard,
20th July, 1906.

T. Moore,
Superintendent.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN showing the Number and Nationality of Women arrested for Soliciting Prostitution and charged at Stations of H and K Divisions under Section 54 (13) of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839 (to meet the views of the Magistrates), during the years 1903, 1904, and 1905, and the result of the charges.

Division.	Name of Police Station.	1903.											1904.								1905.									
		Number charged.	Result of charges.				Nationality.						Number charged.	Result of charges.				Nationality.			Number charged.	Result of charges.				Nationality.				
			Convicted.			Discharged.								Convicted.			Discharged.					Convicted.			Discharged.					
			Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over.	Without comment.	British.	German.	Austrian.	Russian.	Swedish.			Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over.	Without comment.	British.	German.	Russian.		Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over.	Without comment.	British.	German.	Austrian.	Russian.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)		
H.	Leman Street	14	2	12	—	—	4	2	—	8	—	10	2	7	1	—	2	—	8	36	11	20	5	—	10	1	—	25		
„	Arbour Square	10	2	7	—	1	8	1	—	1	—	11	—	10	1	—	8	—	3	9	—	9	—	—	8	—	—	1		
„	Shadwell	51	2	42	7	—	47	1	—	3	—	26	3	18	5	—	17	2	7	7	—	4	3	—	4	—	—	3		
K.	Limehouse	41	10	30	1	—	23	5	1	11	1	58	5	44	8	1	50	5	3	15	4	11	—	—	11	3	1	—		
„	Poplar	34	1	25	6	2	33	—	—	1	—	12	—	10	2	—	11	1	—	7	—	6	1	—	7	—	—	—		
„	Bow	17	—	17	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	15	—	9	5	1	15	—	—	8	—	3	3	2	8	—	—	—		
	Total	167	17	133	14	3	132	9	1	24	1	132	10	98	22	2	103	8	21	82	15	53	12	2	48	4	1	29		

NOTE.—In no case did a private person give evidence for the prosecution.

New Scotland Yard,
11th June, 1906.

F. Moore,
Superintendent.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN showing the number and nationality of women charged at Stations of A Division under Rules 14 and 16 of Schedule 1 of the Parks Regulation Act, 1872, during the years 1903, 1904, and 1905, and the result of the charges.

Division.	Name of Police Station.	1903. Number charged.			1903. Result of charges. Convicted.			1903. Result of charges. Discharged.		1903. Nationality.			1904. Number charged.			1904. Result of charges. Convicted.		1904. Result of charges. Discharged.		1904. Nationality.				1905. Number charged.			1905. Result of charges. Convicted.		1905. Result of charges. Discharged.		1905. Nationality.			
		Under Rule XIV.	Under Rule XVI.	Total.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over.	With a caution.	Without comment.	British.	German.	Spanish.	Under Rule XIV.	Under Rule XVI.	Total.	Fined.	Bound over.	With a caution.	Without comment.	British.	French.	German.	Dutch.	Under Rule XIV.	Under Rule XVI.	Total.	Fined.	Bound over.	With a caution.	Without comment.	British.	French.	German.	Dutch.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
A.	Cannon Row -	1	3	4	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
„	Hyde Park -	67	82	149	2	120	15	8	4	147	1	1	28	93	121	109	2	9	1	114	4	2	1	19	126	145	133	8	2	2	141	2	1	1
	Total - - -	68	85	153	2	120	16	8	7	151	1	1	28	93	121	109	2	9	1	114	4	2	1	19	127	146	133	9	2	2	142	2	1	1

NOTES.—The charges under Rule XIV. would be for sexual intercourse and other forms of indecency which cannot, however, be differentiated, by women not known as prostitutes.

The charges under Rule XVI. would be for solicitation against women not actually known as prostitutes.

In no case did a private person give evidence for the prosecution.

F. Moore,
Superintendent.

New Scotland Yard,
11th June, 1906.

RETURN showing the Number and Nationality of Persons Charged at Police Stations situated within the Metropolitan Police District unde

Division	Name of Police Station	1903. Number Charged	Result of Charge: Number Convicted: Imprisoned	Fined	Bound over under: S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2)	First Offenders Act, 1887	Number Discharged: Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1)	With a caution	Without comment	Nationality of Persons Charged: British	French	German	Italian	Russian	Austrian	Swiss	Spanish	Roumanian	American	Number of Cases in which Private Persons gave Evidence for Prosecution	19 Number Charged	Result of Charge: Number Convicted: Imprisoned	Fined	Bound over under: S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2)	First Offenders Act, 1887	Number Discharged: Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1)	With a Caution	Without Comment
A	Cannon Row	1	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Rochester Row	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hyde Park	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B	Walton Street	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1				–	–		–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Chelsea	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1								–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C	Vine Street	7	–	2	1	1	–	–	3	3	2	1				–	–	1	–	7	4	3	–		–	–	–	1
,,	Gt. Marlboro' Street	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	–	1			–	1	–	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	2
D	Marylebone Lane	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1					–	–		–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,,	John Street	4	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	2		1	1		–	–	–		–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
,,	Tottenham Court Road	14	11	–	–	1	–	–	2	7	2	4			–	1	–	–	–	12	21	15	2	–	–	–	–	4
E	Bow Street	5	4		–	–	–	1	–	2	2	1			–	–	–	–		2	1	1		–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hunter Street	13	11	–	1	–	1	–	–	7		3		2	1	–	–	–	–	11	14	10		1	–	2	–	1
,,	Gray's Inn Road	–		–			–	–			–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
F	Notting Hill	2	2		–		–			2		–	–		–	–	–		–	2	–	–		–	–	–	–	
G	King's Cross Road	8	6			–		–	2	7		–			–	–	–	–	1	5	11	9		–	–	–	–	2
,,	City Road	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–		1	–	–	–	–			1					–	–	
,,	Old Street	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–		–	–	
H	Leman Street	2	2	–	–	–		–		1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–			2	1	1			–	–	–	–
,,	Shadwell	1	1	–	–		–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		1	–					–	–	
,,	Arbour Square	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J	Hackney	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	Bethnal Green	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
K	Limehouse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Bow	2	1	–	–		1		–	2	–	–	–			–				2		–	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	West Ham	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–				–	–	–	–		1	1				–	–	–
,,	Forest Gate	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Plaistow	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	–	–	–			–	–				1	1			–	–	–	
,,	North Woolwich			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	–								–	–	–	
L	Kennington Lane	2	1		–	–	1			2	–	–	–			–	–	–	–		4	2		–	–	–	–	2
,,	Kennington Road	1	–	–			–	–	1	1	–	–		–		–	–	–	–	1	1	1		–		–	–	
,,	Carter Street	–		–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
,,	Rodney Road	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–			–	–	–	–		1	–		–	–	–	–	1
	Carried forward	78	52	3	2	2	6	2	11	46	9	11	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	53	79	56	2	1	–	3	–	1

n 1 of the Vagrancy Act, 1898, with Living on Prostitutes' Earnings, with the Results, during the Years 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Nationality of Persons Charged.							Number of Cases in which Private Persons gave Evidence for Prosecution.	1905.																Remarks
								Number Charged.	Result of Charge.						Nationality of Persons Charged.									Number of Cases in which Private Persons gave Evidence for Prosecution.	
									Number Convicted.				Number Discharged.												
									Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over under:		Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1).	With a Caution.	Without Comment.	British.	French.	German.	Belgian.	Italian.	Russian.	Austrian.	Swiss.	Roumanian.	
											S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2).	First Offenders Act, 1887.													
French.	German.	Belgian.	Italian.	Russian.	American.																				
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
–	–	–	–	–	–	4	(a) 4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	(a) Includes one absconded while under remand.
2	1	–	–	2	–	–	7	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
5	5	8	–	2	1	1	17	10	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	1	3	–	–	1	–	8	22	12	–	5	–	2	–	3	11	1	6	1	–	1	1	1	–	4	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	1	1	–	–	1	–	6	2	2	–	–	–				2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–				2		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
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–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–					–	2	
4	–	–	–	–	–		4	–	–	–	–				–		–		–		–	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–				1	1	–	–					–	–	1	
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–		–	–	
74	8	15	1	2	7	2	53	62	41	–	8	–	3	–	9	40	4	10	1	1	3	1	1	1	24	

RET

1903.

Division.	Name of Police Station.	Number Charged.	Result of Charge.							Nationality of Persons Charged.										Number of Cases in which Private Persons gave Evidence for Prosecution.	Number Charged.	Result of Charge.					
			Number Convicted.				Number Discharged.															Number Convicted.				Number Dis	
			Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over under: S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2).	Bound over under: First Offenders Act, 1887.	Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1).	With a Caution.	Without Comment.	British.	French.	German.	Italian.	Russian.	Austrian.	Swiss.	Spanish.	Roumanian.	American.			Imprisoned.	Fined	Bound over under: S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2).	Bound over under: First Offenders Act, 1887.	Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1).	With a Caution.
	Brought forward - -	78	52	3	2	2	6	2	11	46	9	11	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	53	79	56	2	1	–	3	–
M	Southwark - - -	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	3	–	–	–	2	–
„	Grange Road - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
„	Tower Bridge - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N	Islington - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Stoke Newington - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
„	Tottenham - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
P	Penge - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Brockley - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
R	Blackheath Road - -	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Deptford - - - -	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Woolwich - - -	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
S	Albany Street - - -	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
T	Hammersmith - - -	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Shepherd's Bush - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	North Fulham - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	South Fulham - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
V	Wandsworth - - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
„	Wandsworth Common -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Lavender Hill - - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Putney - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Richmond - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
„	Battersea - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Epsom - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
W	Brixton - - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
„	Clapham - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Thornton Heath - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
„	Croydon - - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
X	Harrow Road - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Kilburn - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Notting Dale - - -	18	14	–	–	–	–	4	–	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	23	18	–	–	–	–	–
„	Ealing - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Y	Somers Town - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
„	Holloway - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
„	Kentish Town - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total - -	123	87	3	3	2	7	6	15	86	11	13	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	67	133	97	2	1	–	5	–

New Scotland Yard,

June 1906.

RN—(*continued*).

1904.									1905.																				
harged.		Nationality of Persons Charged.							Number of Cases in which Private Persons gave Evidence for Prosecution.	Number Charged.	Result of Charge.						Nationality of Persons Charged.									Number of Cases in which Private Persons gave Evidence for Prosecution.	Remarks.
											Number Convicted.				Number Discharged.														
Without Comment.	British.	French.	German.	Belgian.	Italian.	Russian.	American.			Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over under: S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2).	Bound over under: First Offenders Act, 1887.	Under S. J. Act., 1879, Sec. 16 (1).	With a Caution.	Without Comment.	British.	French.	German.	Belgian.	Italian.	Russian.	Austrian.	Swiss.	Roumanian.		
17	44	1	15	1	2	7	2	53	62	41	–	8	–	3	–	9	40	4	10	1	1	3	1	1	1	24	
–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	6	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–		
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
4	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	16	13	–	1	–	–	2	–	16	–			–	–	–	–	–	3	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–			–		–	–	–	1	
–	–						–	–	1	–		–	–	–	–			–	–	–		–					
27	95	10	16	1	2	7	2	72	122	82	–	10	–	4	2	23	91	6	15	1	1	4	2	1		49	

I certify this Return to be correct.

T. Moore,
Superintendent,
Executive Branch.

S

RETURN showing the Number and Nationality of Persons Charged at Police Stations situated within the Metropolitan Police District, under Section 1 of the Vagrancy Act, 1898, with Soliciting or Importuning for Immoral Purposes with the Results, during the Years 1903, 1904, and 1905.

Division.	Name of Police Station.	1903. Number charged.	1903. Result of Charge. Number Convicted. Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over under S.J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2).	Bound over under First Offenders Act, 1887.	Number Discharged. Under S.J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1).	With a caution.	Without comment.	1903. Nationality of persons charged. British.	German.	1903. Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution.	1904. Number charged.	1904. Result of Charge. Number Convicted. Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over under S.J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2).	Bound over under First Offenders Act, 1887.	Number Discharged. Under S.J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1).	With a caution.	Without comment.	1904. Nationality of persons charged. British.	German.	Italian.	Russian.	1904. Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution.	1905. Number charged.	1905. Result of Charge. Number Convicted. Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over under S.J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2).	Bound over under First Offenders Act, 1887.	Number Discharged. Under S.J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1).	With a caution.	Without comment.	1905. Nationality of persons charged. British.	Italian.	Danish.	1905. Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution.	Remarks.
A	Cannon Row	4	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	10	5	3	1	–	–	–	1	9	1	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	1	
..	Rochester Row	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	
..	Hyde Park	22	21	–	–	–	–	–	1	21	1	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	
B	Gerald Road	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	8	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	
C	Vine Street	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	1	–	1	9	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	1	–	
..	Gt. Marlboro' Street	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	
D	John Street	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
E	Hunter Street	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total	32	26	2	1	–	–	–	3	31	1	–	34	24	3	2	–	1	–	4	29	3	1	1	1	24	18	1	–	–	–	–	5	22	1	1	1	

New Scotland Yard,
June, 1906.

I certify this Return to be correct.

T. Moore,
Superintendent, Executive Branch.

T

RETURN showing the Number and Nationality of Persons charged with Brothel Keeping within the Metropolitan Police Distr

Division.	Name of Police Station.	1903. Number Charged with Brothel Keeping. Under Sec. 2 of Disorderly Houses Act, 1751. Male.	Female.	Under Sec. 13 of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885. Male.	Female.	Result of Charge. Number Convicted. Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over under: S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2).	First Offenders Act, 1887.	Number Discharged. Under S.J. Act, 1879 Sec. 16 (1).	With a caution.	Without comment.	Nationality of Persons Charged. British.	French.	German.	Belgian.	Italian.	Russian.	Swiss.	Danish.	Norwegian.	Spanish.	Roumanian.	American.	Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
A	Rochester Row	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B	Walton Street	–	–	7	12	2	14	–	–	–	2	1	9	5	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Gerald Road	–	–	5	7	2	8	1	–	–	–	1	10	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Chelsea	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C	Vine Street	–	–	5	12	4	9	2	–	1	–	1	2	6	3	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
,,	Great Marlboro' Street	–	–	8	16	10	12	–	–	–	–	2	7	2	10	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
D	Marylebone Lane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	John Street	–	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Tottenham Court Road	–	–	42	53	9	71	3	2	–	–	10	36	21	29	–	4	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–
E	Bow Street	–	–	(a) 3	3	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Hunter Street	–	–	14	9	7	14	1	–	–	–	1	21	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,,	Gray's Inn Road	–	–	1	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
F	Paddington	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Notting Hill	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Kensington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
G	King's Cross Road	–	–	16	13	18	8	2	–	1	–	–	23	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	City Road	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Old Street	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H	Leman Street	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Commercial Street	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Shadwell	–	–	–	22	16	4	–	–	2	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Arbour Square	–	–	7	15	10	8	4	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J	Dalston	–	–	3	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K	Limehouse	–	–	3	11	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Poplar	–	–	2	5	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Bow	–	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	West Ham	–	–	3	6	5	3	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Forest Gate	–	–	4	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Plaistow	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Canning Town	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carried forward	–	–	132	211	98	201	17	2	5	2	17	197	38	61	2	16	19	2	1	1	4	1	1	2

Division.	Name of Police Station.	1904. Number Charged with Brothel Keeping. Under Sec. 2 of Disorderly Houses Act, 1751. Male.	Female.	Under Sec. 13 of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885. Male.	Female.	Result of Charge. Number Convicted. Imprisoned.	Fined.	Bound over under: S. J. Act, 1879 Sec. 16(2).	First Offenders Act, 1887.	Number Discharged. Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1).	With a caution.	Without comment.	Nationality of Persons	British.	French.	German.	Belgian.	Italian.	Russian.	Austrian
		(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)		(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(4
A	Rochester Row	–	–	9	11	1	12	–	–	2	–	5		11	1	2	–	6	–	
B	Walton Street	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	Gerald Road	–	–	4	16	4	9	5	–	1	–	1		17	1	–	–	–	–	
,,	Chelsea	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–		2	1	–	–	–	–	
C	Vine Street	–	–	9	9	–	14	4	–	–	–	–		3	2	5	1	3	3	
,,	Great Marlboro' Street	–	–	19	44	15	35	9	–	–	–	4		13	12	25	1	4	6	
D	Marylebone Lane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	John Street	–	–	3	2	–	4	1	–	–	–	–		5	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	Tottenham Court Road	–	–	57	68	23	76	16	2	–	1	7		49	23	36	–	7	6	
E	Bow Street	–	–	16	23	2	33	4	–	–	–	–		11	5	16	2	4	1	
,,	Hunter Street	–	–	16	37	16	27	8	–	–	–	2		40	–	5	1	1	1	
,,	Gray's Inn Road	–	–	5	4	–	7	2	–	–	–	–		3	3	–	1	1	–	
F	Paddington	–	–	1	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–		4	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	Notting Hill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	Kensington	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–		2	–	–	–	–	–	
G	King's Cross Road	–	–	22	20	21	15	6	–	–	–	–		33	1	5	–	–	3	
,,	City Road	–	–	5	9	2	10	1	–	–	–	1		13	–	–	–	–	1	
,,	Old Street	–	–	5	2	5	2	–	–	–	–	–		4	–	–	–	–	3	
H	Leman Street	–	–	6	6	1	11	–	–	–	–	–		1	–	–	–	–	11	
,,	Commercial Street	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	2	
,,	Shadwell	–	–	7	31	10	25	1	2	–	–	–		34	–	–	4	–	–	
,,	Arbour Square	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	
J	Dalston	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–		2	–	–	–	–	–	
K	Limehouse	–	–	9	27	13	20	–	2	–	–	1		36	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	Poplar	–	–	1	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–		4	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	Bow	–	–	2	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–		4	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	West Ham	–	–	2	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–		5	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	Forest Gate	–	–	5	3	3	5	–	–	–	–	–		3	–	4	–	–	–	
,,	Plaistow	–	–	3	4	1	6	–	–	–	–	–		7	–	–	–	–	–	
,,	Canning Town	–	–	3	5	1	7	–	–	–	–	–		8	–	–	–	–	–	
	Carried forward	–	–	214	337	122	339	59	6	3	1	21		314	49	98	10	26	37	

with the Results, during the Years 1903, 1904. and 1905.

1905.

rged. Swiss. (45)	Dutch. (46)	Spanish. (47)	American. (48)	Number of Cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (49)	Number Charged with Brothel Keeping. Under Sec. 2 of Disorderly Houses Act, 1751. Male. (50)	Under Sec. 2 of Disorderly Houses Act, 1751. Female. (51)	Under Sec. 13 of Criminal Law Amendent Act, 1885. Male. (52)	Under Sec. 13 of Criminal Law Amendent Act, 1885. Female. (53)	Result of Charge. Number Convicted. Imprisoned. (54)	Fined (55)	Bound over under: S.J.Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2). (56)	Bound over under: First Offenders Act, 1887. (57)	Number Discharged. Under S.J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1). (58)	With a caution. (59)	Without comment. (60)	Nationality of Persons Charged. British. (61)	French. (62)	German. (63)	Belgian. (64)	Italian. (65)	Russian. (66)	Austrian. (67)	Swiss. (68)	Danish. (69)	Dutch. (70)	Spanish. (71)	American. (72)	Algerian. (73)	Greek. (74)	Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (75)	Remarks and Name of Police Station. (76)
–	–	–	–	..	–	–	3	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rochester Row.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Walton Street.
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	3	10	2	–	–	–	–	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gerald Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Chelsea.
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vine Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	22	12	16	5	–	–	–	2	8	9	4	1	5	2	2	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	Great Marlboro' Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Marylebone Lane.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	–	9	–	–	3	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	John Street.
2	2	–	–	–	–	–	63	109	30	113	16	3	–	1	9	64	38	50	–	5	7	–	2	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	Tottenham Court Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	(b) 13	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bow Street. (a) 1 absconded after being admitted to bail by Police. (b) 1 absconded after being admitted to bail by Magistrate.
4	–	–	–	2	–	–	31	34	24	26	13	–	–	–	2	49	2	6	–	1	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	Hunter Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gray's Inn Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	5	5	1	–	2	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Paddington.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Notting Hill.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kensington.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	King's Cross Road.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	City Road.
–	–	–	7	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	Old Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	6	7	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	Leman Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Commercial Street.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	21	8	13	–	1	–	–	–	13	–	2	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Shadwell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Arbour Square.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dalston.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Limehouse.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	2	6	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Poplar.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Bow.
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	West Ham.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	4	8	–	1	–	–	1	3	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Forest Gate.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Plaistow.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	14	10	9	–	–	–	2	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Canning Town.
9	3	1	–	9	–	–	181	304	128	281	42	6	5	3	19	271	58	85	3	13	32	8	4	2	1	5	2	1	–	7	

1903.

Division. (1)	Name of Police Station. (2)	Number Charged with Brothel Keeping. Under Sec. 2 of Disorderly Houses Act, 1751. Male. (3)	Female. (4)	Under Sec. 13 of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885. Male. (5)	Female. (6)	Result of Charge. Number Convicted. Imprisoned. (7)	Fined. (8)	Bound over under: S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2). (9)	First Offenders Act, 1887. (10)	Number Discharged. Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1). (11)	With a caution. (12)	Without comment. (13)	Nationality of Persons Charged. British. (14)	French. (15)	German. (16)	Belgian. (17)	Italian. (18)	Russian. (19)	Swiss. (20)	Danish. (21)	Norwegian. (22)	Spanish. (23)	Roumanian. (24)	American. (25)	Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (26)
	Brought forward	–	–	132	211	98	201	17	2	5	2	17	197	38	61	2	16	19	2	1	1	4	1	1	2
K	Ilford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
L	Kennington Lane	–	–	1	4	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Kennington Road	–	–	18	38	12	37	3	–	–	–	4	52	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Carter Street	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Rodney Road	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M	Southwark	–	–	4	16	9	10	1	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
..	Grange Road	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N	Islington	–	–	3	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Stoke Newington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Lea Bridge Road	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Edmonton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
P	Peckham	–	–	2	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Brockley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
R	Woolwich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Westcombe Park	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Plumstead	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Shooters Hill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S	Albany Street	–	–	5	4	2	5	2	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Portland Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
T	Hammersmith	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Shepherd's Bush	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	North Fulham	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	South Fulham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V	Wandsworth	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Lavender Hill	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Putney	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W	Brixton	–	–	7	3	5	4	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
..	Clapham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
X	Harrow Road	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Notting Dale	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Y	Somers Town	–	–	3	3	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Caledonian Road	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Holloway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	–	1	182	291	127	280	24	3	5	2	22	312	41	73	3	16	19	2	1	1	4	1	1	2

1904.

Number Charged with Brothel Keeping. Under Sec 2 of Disorderly Houses Act, 1751. Male. (27)	Female. (28)	Under Sec. 13 of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885. Male. (29)	Female. (30)	Result of Charge. Number Convicted. Imprisoned. (31)	Fined. (32)	Bound over under: S. J Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2) (33)	First Offenders Act, 1887. (34)	Number Discharged. Under S. J. Act. 1879, Sec. 16 (1). (35)	With a caution. (36)	Without comment. (37)	Nationality of Persons Charged. British. (38)	French. (39)	German. (40)	Belgian. (41)	Italian. (42)	Russian. (43)	Austrian. (44)	Swiss. (45)	Dutch. (46)
–	–	214	337	122	339	59	6	3	1	21	314	49	98	10	26	37	4	9	3
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	16	19	2	28	1	–	–	–	4	29	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	10	15	14	8	–	–	3	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	7	6	4	7	2	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	3	3	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	10	18	7	14	6	–	–	–	1	16	5	4	2	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	1	4	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	4	4	1	4	–	–	–	–	3	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	4	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	6	5	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	6	15	3	17	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	7	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	5	7	7	3	2	–	–	–	–	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	299	447	169	456	72	6	7	1	35	469	62	116	12	29	39	4	9	4

New Scotland Yard,
June, 1906.

1905.

American. (48)	Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (49)	Number Charged with Brothel Keeping. Under Sec. 2 of Disorderly Houses Act, 1751. Male. (50)	Female. (51)	Under Sec. 13 of Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885. Male. (52)	Female. (53)	Result of Charge. Number Convicted. Imprisoned. (54)	Fined. (55)	Bound over under: S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (2). (56)	First Offenders Act, 1887. (57)	Number Discharged. Under S. J. Act, 1879, Sec. 16 (1). (58)	With a caution. (59)	Without comment. (60)	Nationality of Persons Charged. British. (61)	French. (62)	German. (63)	Belgian. (64)	Italian. (65)	Russian. (66)	Austrian. (67)	Swiss. (68)	Danish. (69)	Dutch. (70)	Spanish. (71)	American. (72)	Algerian. (73)	Greek. (74)	Number of cases in which private persons gave evidence for prosecution. (75)	Remarks and Name of Police Station.
1	9	–	–	181	304	128	281	42	6	5	3	19	271	58	85	3	13	32	8	4	2	1	5	2	1	–	7	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ilford.
–	–	–	–	8	1	3	4	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Kennington Lane.
–	–	–	–	4	23	4	20	–	–	–	–	3	24	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kennington Road.
–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carter Street.
–	–	–	–	3	5	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Rodney Road.
–	–	–	–	4	10	5	8	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Southwark.
–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Grange Road.
–	–	–	–	8	4	2	6	4	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Islington.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stoke Newington.
–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lea Bridge Road.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Edmonton.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Peckham.
–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Brockley.
–	–	–	–	2	9	3	6	2	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	Woolwich.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Westcombe Park.
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Plumstead.
–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Shooters Hill.
–	–	–	–	14	32	5	30	6	–	1	2	2	32	4	6	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Albany Street.
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Portland Town.
–	–	–	–	6	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hammersmith.
1	–	–	–	7	4	5	3	3	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	Shepherd's Bush.
–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	North Fulham.
–	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	South Fulham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wandsworth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lavender Hill.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Putney.
–	–	–	–	5	3	4	2	1	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Brixton.
–	–	–	–	2	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Clapham.
–	–	–	–	3	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Harrow Road.
–	–	–	–	2	5	1	5	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Notting Dale.
–	–	–	–	4	7	2	5	4	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Somers Town.
–		2	3	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Caledonian Road
–		–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Holloway.
1	9	2	3	263	432	175	408	67	7	8	7	27	448	75	98	5	13	35	9	5	2	1	5	2	1	1	17	Total.

I certify this Return to be correct,

T. Moore, Superintendent,

Executive Branch.

X

RETURN giving particulars of the cases where, after enquiry, persons appear to have been improperly charged by Police and in which the Officers concerned have been dealt with by superior Officers during the Years 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Division.	Date of Arrest.	Rank and Number of Officer.	Brief Particulars of Case.	Whether Charge was Accepted or Refused at the Police Station.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
			1903.			
C.	20 July - -	P.C. 209 - -	Arresting for drunkenness a man whom the station officer dealing with the charge considered not drunk.	Refused -	Strictly cautioned.	
C.	14 November -	P.C. 126 - -	Arresting a woman on a charge of assaulting a man who bore no marks of violence.	Refused -	Very severely reprimanded and strictly cautioned.	
D.	22 December -	P.C. 48 - -	Drunk and improperly arresting, on an unfounded charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, a female who complained of his having assaulted her.	Refused -	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of eight days' pay, advancement in pay retarded for two years, severely reprimanded, cautioned and transferred to another division.	
E.	6 July - -	P.C. 343 - -	Improperly arresting a man for assaulting him, he being off duty, and having provoked the assault.	Refused -	Fined three days' pay, to forfeit two days' leave, severely reprimanded and cautioned.	
G.	5 July - -	P.C. 43 - - ,, 434	The Magistrate upon the evi lence placed before him against three persons charged with drunkenness, and resisting and assaulting police, discharged two of the prisoners.	Accepted	Cautioned (verbally) and transferred to other divisions. The Magistrate having subsequently recorded his opinion that he would have dealt otherwise with all the defendants if the full evidence had been before him.	
M.	24 October -	P.C. 391 - - ,, 83	Arresting for drunken and disorderly conduct a man found to be sober.	Refused -	Each reprimanded and cautioned.	
N.	18 June - -	P.C. 119 - - ,, 323	Arresting two men on a charge of loitering with intent to commit a felony which could not be substantiated and was dismissed by the Magistrate.	Accepted	Each verbally cautioned and removed to other stations. The Magistrate considered that an honest mistake had been made.	
N.	16 July - -	P.C. 357 - - ,, 692	Arresting two persons on a charge of attempting to pick pockets which could not be substantiated.	Refused -	Each fined a day's pay, severely reprimanded, cautioned and removed to other stations.	
P.	9 January -	P.C. 87 - -	Improperly preferring a charge of insulting behaviour against a man who accidentally collided with him.	Refused -	Reprimanded and cautioned (verbally), the complainant accepting the constable's apology.	

RETURN—(*continued*).

Division.	Date of Arrest.	Rank and Number of Officer.	Brief Particulars of Case.	Whether Charge was Accepted or Refused at the Police Station.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
P.	22 January -	P.C. 395 - -	Giving unsatisfactory evidence against a boy charged with begging.	Accepted	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of three days' pay, severely reprimanded, strictly cautioned, and transferred to another division.	The boy was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, but was subsequently released by order of the Secretary of State.
P.	1 July - -	P.C. 218 - - „ 300	Improperly arresting without warrant two men whom P. C. 218 alleged had attempted to rescue a drunken person from his custody eleven hours previously. At the station it was found a mistake had been made as to the identity of one of the men.	Refused -	P.C. 218—Reduced in pay 3s. per week for three months, severely reprimanded, and cautioned. P.C. 300—Fined four days' pay, severely reprimanded, and cautioned.	
P.	27 August -	P.C. 502 - -	Illegally arresting a man selling plants for not having a pedlar's certificate.	Refused -	Strictly cautioned (verbally).	
P.	3 December	P.C. (C.I.D.)	Illegally arresting a man selling oranges for not having a pedlar's certificate.	Accepted	Removed to uniform duty, reprimanded, cautioned and transferred to another division.	
P.	3 December	Station Sergeant	Improperly accepting the above charge at the police station - -		Reduced to Section Sergeant, severely reprimanded, and transferred to another division.	
R.	29 September	P.C. 546 - -	Improperly arresting a man for hawking supposed pirated music -	Refused -	Fined a day's pay, severely reprimanded and cautioned.	
R.	27 November	P.S. 44 - -	Wrongfully arresting a man for being an army deserter - - -	Refused -	Cautioned (verbally).	
V.	18 September	Inspector - -	The Inspector charged a man with attempting to commit suicide by walking into the River Thames, instead of charging him with drunkenness. The Magistrate commented upon the want of evidence to substantiate the former charge.	Accepted	Cautioned (verbally).	
W.	11 February -	P.C. 320 - -	Improperly arresting a man for drunken and disorderly conduct -	Refused -	Fined 5s., severely reprimanded, cautioned and to forfeit two days' leave.	
X.	20 June - -	P.C. 412 - -	Drunk and arresting for drunkenness a man found to be sober -	Refused -	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of three days' pay, reduced in pay 6s. per week and to obtain re-advancement at the rate of 1s. per week, yearly, severely reprimanded and specially cautioned.	
X.	14 October -	P.C. 266 - -	Drunk and improperly arresting a boy for disorderly conduct - -	Refused -	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of two days' pay, reduced in pay 6s. per week and to obtain re-advancement at the rate of 1s. per week, yearly, severely reprimanded and specially cautioned.	
Y.	3 October -	P.C. 198 - -	Arresting for being drunk on licensed premises a woman certified by the divisional surgeon as not drunk.	Refused -	Severely reprimanded, cautioned, to forfeit a day's leave and to pay doctor's fee.	

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C.	26 May	P.C. 342	Arresting a hackney carriage driver for refusing to give the name and address of the proprietor of the hackney carriage he was driving which had been in collision at the time.	Refused	Severely reprimanded, cautioned, and to forfeit a day's leave.
C.	5 August	P.C. 85	Arresting a man for assaulting another man who bore no marks of violence.	Refused	Fined a day's pay, reprimanded and cautioned.
C.	28th August	P.C. 387	Improperly arresting a man for causing an obstruction of the footway by standing thereon.	Refused	Fined 5s., severely reprimanded and cautioned.
E.	25th January	P.C. 243	Drunk and arresting for being drunk and causing obstruction a cabman who was sober.	Refused	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of a day's pay, and reduced in pay 3s. per week for one year, severely reprimanded and cautioned.
E.	14th July	P.C. 292	Arresting on a charge of drunkenness and refusing to give his name and address a man who was wanted as a witness, and who was found to be sober.	Refused	Severely reprimanded, cautioned, and to forfeit 2 days' leave.
E.	13th Nov.	P.C. 444	Improperly arresting a tradesman for disorderly conduct	Refused	Reprimanded and cautioned.
E.	24th Nov.	P.C. 230	Drunk and improperly arresting a carman for being drunk whilst in charge of a horse and cart, the carman at the time being suffering from shock, the result of an accident.	Refused	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of a day's pay, and reduced in pay 3s. per week for one year, severely reprimanded and cautioned.
F.	6th Nov.	P.C. 144 „ 137	Arresting four men on an unfounded charge of disorderly conduct and using obscene language.	Refused	P.C. 144—Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of three days' pay, reduced in pay 3s. per week for one year, severely reprimanded and transferred to another division. P.C. 137—Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of three days' pay, fined three days' pay, severely reprimanded and cautioned.
G.	25th January	P.C. 409	The Magistrate considered there was little evidence against two men charged with disorderly conduct, and thought one of them should not have been arrested.	Accepted	Cautioned (verbally).
G	18 October	P.C. 72	Arresting, on insufficient grounds, a man for disorderly conduct	Refused	Cautioned.
H.	21 April	P.C. 200	Arresting on insufficient grounds a woman for drunken and disorderly conduct.	Refused	Cautioned (verbally).
K.	20 January	P.C. 542 „ 497	Improperly arresting two men on a charge of drunken and disorderly conduct. Ditto, and further with assaulting one of the men and using improper language.	Refused	Severely reprimanded and cautioned. Fined 10s., severely reprimanded and cautioned.
K.	15 November	P.S. 91	Drunk and improperly arresting a man for disorderly conduct and using abusive language.	Refused	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of four days' pay, reduced to constable, severely reprimanded, cautioned and transferred to another division.

RETURN—(*continued*).

Division.	Date of Arrest.	Rank and Number of Officer.	Brief Particulars of Case.	Whether Charge was Accepted or Refused at the Police Station.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
N.	16 September	P.C. 112 - „ 616 -	Improperly arresting a man (with others) for disorderly conduct. (Three men were fighting in the street, and it subsequently appeared that this man had been attacked and was defending his master's property.)	Refused -	Each fined two days' pay severely reprimanded, cautioned and removed to other stations.	
P.	3 August -	P.C. (C.I.D.) -	Arresting a woman on suspicion of being identical with a woman whose arrest was wanted for larceny and whose description had been circulated, whereas the woman wanted had already been arrested and so circulated.	Refused -	Very strictly cautioned (verbally).	
P.	29 September	P.C. 14PR - -	Arresting for being drunk, while in charge of two horses and a brougham, a man found to be sober.	Refused -	Cautioned (verbally).	
P.	24 December-	P.C. 413 - -	Arresting for drunken and disorderly conduct, a woman who was not drunk, and against whom there was no evidence of disorderly conduct.	Refused -	Fined two days' pay, severely reprimanded, cautioned and transferred to another division.	
R.	1 August -	P.C. 674 - -	Arresting for drunken and disorderly conduct a man who was not drunk, and against whom there was no evidence of disorderly conduct.	Refused -	Fined two days' pay, severely reprimanded, strictly cautioned, and removed to another station.	
T.	13 January -	P.C. 815 - -	Improperly arresting a man for disorderly conduct and using obscene language.	Refused -	Fined a day's pay, strictly cautioned, to forfeit a day's leave, and removed to another station.	
T.	16 January -	P.C. 204 - -	Improperly arresting a man for assaulting him and using obscene language.	Refused -	Fined two days' pay, strictly cautioned, to forfeit a day's leave, and removed to another station.	
T.	2 February -	P.C. 648 - -	Drunk, and improperly arresting a man for drunken and disorderly conduct.	Refused -	Suspended from duty, and reinstated with loss of a day's pay, reduced in pay 3s. per week for 9 months, strictly cautioned, to forfeit a day's leave, and removed to another station.	
T.	31 October -	P.C. 766 - -	Arresting a man on a charge of assault which should have been dealt with by summons.	Refused -	Fined a day's pay, strictly cautioned, and to forfeit a day's leave.	
V.	4 June - -	P.C. 734 - -	Drunk, and arresting for disorderly conduct a man against whom there was no evidence.	Refused -	Suspended from duty, and reinstated with loss of two days' pay, reduced in pay 3s. per week for one year, and removed to another station.	
V.	18 July - -	P.C. 441 - -	Fined 40s., or a month's imprisonment with hard labour, on a summons for assaulting a prisoner with his truncheon.	Accepted	Suspended from duty, but reinstated with pay, fined two days' pay, reprimanded, cautioned, and transferred to another division.	

X.	13 March -	P.C. 412 -	Drunk, and improperly arresting two persons for drunkenness -	Refused	Permitted to resign the Service.
X.	18 April -	P.C. 467 - -	Arresting a cabman for obstructing a public crossing, who was afterwards summoned and convicted of the offence.	Refused -	Fined a day's pay, severely reprimanded, cautioned, and removed to another station.
X.	3 August -	P.C. 300 - -	Excessive use of his truncheon upon a man who attempted to rescue a prisoner from him. Proceedings for damages were subsequently taken in the County Court.	Accepted	Severely reprimanded, strictly cautioned and to pay £5 towards the cost of action.
X.	15 December -	P.C. 88 - -	Drunk, and improperly arresting a man for possessing counterfeit coin.	Refused -	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of a day's pay, reduced in pay 3s. per week for one year and strictly cautioned.
X.	16 December -	P.C. 535 - -	Improperly arresting a man for working a horse while in an unfit state.	Refused -	Fined a day's pay, severely reprimanded and cautioned.
Y.	20 May - -	P.C. 321 - -	Improperly arresting a man for disorderly conduct. - - -	Refused -	Severely reprimanded, cautioned, to forfeit two days' leave and removed to another station.
Y.	5 June - -	P.C. 369 - -	Unnecessarily bringing to the police station three persons against whom no charge could be preferred.	—	Fined two days' pay, severely reprimanded and cautioned, to forfeit two days' leave, and removed to another station.
Y.	5 August -	Station Sergeant P.S. 6 YR	Delay in sending for witnesses to identify a man detained at the station on suspicion of being wanted on a charge of fraud, it being ultimately ascertained that he was not the person wanted.	Refused -	Stn. Sergeant—Cautioned (verbally). P.S. 6 YR—Not to be again employed on station duty.
Y.	26 November-	P.C. 350 - -	Giving unsatisfactory evidence against a youth charged with disorderly conduct.	Accepted	P.C. 350—Fined five days' pay, severely reprimanded, strictly cautioned and transferred to another division.
		P.S. 17 - -	Not properly investigating the above charge, and neglecting to attend Court to give evidence.		P.S. 17—Severely reprimanded and strictly cautioned.
Thames.	30 January -	P.S. 17 - -	Arresting a German subject for rape on a foreign ship beyond British territorial waters.	Refused -	Practically absolved from blame.
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B.	30 June - -	P.S. 9 - -	Arresting for drunkenness a man found to be sober - - -	Refused -	Reprimanded (verbally).
C.	31 May - -	P.C. 414 - -	Arresting for disorderly conduct two women against whom there was no evidence to sustain a charge.	Refused -	Fined a day's pay, severely reprimanded, cautioned, and to forfeit a day's leave.
D.	8 February -	P.C. 44 - -	Arresting for disorderly conduct a man against whom there was not sufficient evidence to sustain a charge.	Refused -	Fined a day's pay, severely reprimanded, cautioned, to forfeit a day's leave, and transferred to another division.
D.	21 May - -	P.C. 284 - -	Arresting for disorderly conduct a woman against whom there was not sufficient evidence to sustain a charge.	Refused	Severely reprimanded, cautioned, and to forfeit a day's leave.
D.	10 September	P.C. 338 - -	Improperly arresting a licence holder for being absent from his lodgings after 10 p.m.	Refused -	Fined a day's pay, severely reprimanded, cautioned, and to forfeit a day's leave.
E.	25 July - -	P.C. 468 - -	Improperly arresting a man for being drunk and disorderly - -	Refused -	Severely reprimanded and cautioned.

RETURN—(*continued*).

Division	Date of Arrest.	Rank and Number of Officer.	Brief Particulars of Case.	Whether Charge was Accepted or Refused at the Police Station.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
F.	19 July	P.C. 58 ,, 239	Arresting a man on an unfounded charge of drunken and disorderly conduct.	Refused	Each suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of five days' pay, reduced in pay 3s. per week for 3 months, severely reprimanded, and strictly cautioned.	
J.	30 August	P.C. 141	Drunk, and improperly arresting a woman for drunkenness and begging.	Refused	Suspended from duty, and reinstated with loss of a day's pay, reduced in pay 3s. per week for 15 months, severely reprimanded and cautioned.	
K.	14 October	P.C. 480	Arresting for drunken and disorderly conduct a man found to be sober.	Refused	Partly explained. Cautioned (verbally).	
L.	7 September	P.C. 388	Arresting the licensee of a public-house for drunken and disorderly conduct, the licensee not being drunk nor disorderly in the street.	Refused	Fined 10s., severely reprimanded, strictly cautioned, to forfeit a day's leave and removed to another station.	
M.	24 March	P.C. 210	Arresting two females upon a charge of disorderly conduct and using obscene language, which could not be substantiated.	Refused	Reprimanded, cautioned and transferred to another division.	
M.	26 March	P.C. 198	Drunk, and improperly arresting a man for disorderly conduct, and using obscene language.	Refused	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of two days' pay, reduced in pay 6s. per week and to be re-advanced at the rate of 1s. per week, yearly, severely reprimanded and specially cautioned.	
M.	20 October	P.C. 145 ,, 222	Arresting a man on a charge of alleged disorderly conduct which was not witnessed by them.	Refused	P.C. 145—Reprimanded, cautioned and removed to another station. P.C. 222—Explained.	
N.	9 November	P.C. 521	Improperly arresting a man for causing an obstruction with a horse and van, and complained of by the accused for assaulting him.	Refused	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of a day's pay, fined three days' pay, severely reprimanded, strictly cautioned and removed to another station.	
P.	6 September	P.C. 117	Improperly arresting a man for a trivial assault on his wife committed four days previously.	Refused	Cautioned (verbally).	
R.	12 March	P.C. 281 ,, 265	Arresting for drunken and disorderly conduct a man who was not drunk, and against whom there was no evidence of disorderly conduct.	Refused	P.C. 281—Severely reprimanded, cautioned and removed to another station. P.C. 265—Fined 10s., reprimanded and cautioned	
R.	20 May	Station Sergeant	Arresting for drunkenness on licensed premises a man who was not drunk.	Refused	Cautioned (verbally).	
R.	19 October	P.C. 324 ,, 588 Station Sergeant	Illegally arresting a man for causing an obstruction by street betting at a place where there is no power of arrest. Improperly accepting the above charge at the police station	Accepted	Each reprimanded and cautioned (verbally). Severely reprimanded and cautioned (verbally).	

T.	28 December -	P.S. 59 - -	Drunk and arresting a man on a charge of receiving two bicycles -	Refused -	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of two days' pay, reduced to constable, severely repremanded, specially cautioned, and transferred to another division.	The punishment in this case was subsequently cancelled, the sergeant being found to be of unsound mind.
V.	21 March -	P.C. 681 - -	Drunk, and arresting for disorderly conduct a cabman against whom there was no evidence.	Refused -	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of a day's pay, reduced in pay 3s. per week for 15 months, reprimanded and cautioned.	
V.	11 June - -	P.C. 361 - -	Improperly arresting a man for refusing to quit licensed premises -	Refused -	Reprimanded and cautioned.	
V.	12 October -	P.C. 658 - -	The constable, while drunk and off duty, went with another man (also drunk) to the station, where the man made a complaint against the constable, who thereupon placed the man in the dock.	Refused -	Suspended from duty and reinstated with the loss of two days' pay, reduced in pay 3s. per week and to obtain re-advancement at the rate of 1s. per week, yearly, severely reprimanded and strictly cautioned.	
W.	3 December -	P.C. 142 - -	Improperly arresting for disorderly conduct a woman who complained that the constable had created a disturbance outside her house.	Refused -	Fined two days' pay, severely reprimanded, cautioned and removed to another station.	
Y.	8 April -	P.C. 179 - - „ 241 - -	Giving unsatisfactory evidence against two woman charged with drunkenness.	Accepted	P.C. 179—Cautioned. P.C. 241—Strictly cautioned and to forfeit two days' leave.	

New Scotland Yard,
June, 1906.

I certify this Return to be correct.

T. MOORE,
Superintendent, Executive Branch.

RETURN showing the Number of Cases in which Proceedings were taken against Members of the Metropolitan Police Force in respect of Arrests made during the Year 1906, distinguishing Proceedings in Court from Proceedings of a Disciplinary Nature taken by Superior Officers, where, after inquiry, the arrests appear not to have been justified by the facts.

Division.	Proceedings by Summons for Assaults in connection with Arrests, &c.			Proceedings of a Disciplinary Nature taken by Superior Officers where the Arrests appear not to have been justified.				Total Number of Officers whose Cases were disposed of during the Year.		Remarks.
		Decision of Court.		Cases dealt with on Morning Report of Defaulters in connection with.		Cases dealt with by Superior Officers by formal Cautions, &c., the Cases not being so serious as to make the Officers Defaulters.				
	In Police Court.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Accepted Charges.	Refused Charges.	Accepted Charges.	Refused Charges.	At Court.	By Superior Officers.	
A	(a) 1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	(a) Two officers concerned in one case.
B	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
C	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	4	
D	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	
E	–	–	–	–	(b) 2	–	3	–	7	(b) Two officers concerned in each case.
F	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	6	
G	(c) 1	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	1	(c) Three officers concerned in one case
H	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	5	
J	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
K	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
L	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
M	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	
N	(d) 1	–	1	–	2	–	1	2	3	(d) Two officers concerned in one case.
P	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	
R	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	4	
S	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
T	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
V	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
W	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
X	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
Y	1	–	(e) 1	–	1	–	2	1	3	(e) The constable was ordered to pay the complainant 30s. compensation and 2s. costs in lieu of conviction.
Total	4	–	4	2	23	4	13	8	44	

Note.—No police were charged in connection with arrests made by them.

I certify this Return to be correct.

T. MOORE,
Superintendent,
Executive Branch.

New Scotland Yard,
September, 1907.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN giving Particulars of Cases in which Proceedings have been taken in Court against Members of the Metropolitan Police Force in connection with arrests made during the Year 1906.

Division.	Date of Arrest.	Rank and No. of Officer.	Brief Particulars of Case.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
A.	12.8.06	P.C. 245. P.C. 23 A.R.	Summoned for an alleged assault on a man who interfered with them when arresting a sailor for drunken and disorderly conduct and assault on police.	Summonses dismissed in each case with costs against the complainant, who was summoned for using indecent language, and fined 40s. and 5 guineas costs.	
G.	29.7.06	P.C. 226. P.C. 245. P.C. 371.	Summoned for assaulting a man who had been arrested by P.C. 371 for disorderly conduct and assault.	Summonses dismissed by magistrate.	
N.	28.5.06	P.C. 210. P.C. 325.	Summoned for alleged perjury by a man who was arrested by P.C. 325, and convicted on a charge of street betting.	Summonses dismissed by magistrate.	
Y.	5.7.06	P.C. 708.	Summoned for assaulting a man against whom he preferred a charge of disorderly conduct, which was not substantiated.	Ordered to pay the complainant 30s. compensation and 2s. costs *in lieu of conviction.*	*See* also Appendix B.

I certify this Return to be correct.

T. MOORE,
Superintendent
Executive Branch.

New Scotland Yard,
September, 1907.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN giving Particulars of the Cases where, after Enquiry, persons appear to have been improperly charged by Police, and in which the Officers concerned have been dealt with by Superior Officers during the Year 1906.

Division and Name of Station concerned.	Date of Arrest.	Rank and No. of Officer.	Brief Particulars of Case.	Whether Charge was accepted or refused at the Police Station.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
C, Vine Street.	1.3.06	P.C. 87	Improperly causing a man to be taken to the Police Station for non-payment of a 'bus fare.	Refused	Severely reprimanded and very strictly cautioned.	
C, Vine Street.	7.4.06	P.C. 333	Arresting, on insufficient grounds, for disorderly conduct outside the Police Station, a man who had gone there on business.	Accepted	Fined one day's pay, severely reprimanded, cautioned, and transferred to another division at his own expense.	
C, Vine Street.	19.7.06	P.C. 302	Arresting a hackney carriage driver for being drunk while in charge of a cab, police constable having mistaken excited conduct for drunkenness.	Refused	Severely reprimanded, cautioned, and to forfeit a day's leave.	
C, Vine Street.	1.10.06	P.C. 176	Arresting a man for disorderly conduct, which he was unable to prove.	Refused	Fined two day's pay, severely reprimanded, and cautioned.	
D, Marylebone Lane.	27.6.06	P.C. 59	Arresting, on insufficient grounds, a man for causing annoyance by cab touting.	Refused	Fined one day's pay, reprimanded, cautioned and removed to another station at own expense.	
D Tottenham Court Road.	20.7.06	P.C. 174	Drunk, and arresting a man on an unfounded charge of drunken and disorderly conduct.	Refused	Required to resign the service.	

D, Tottenham Court Road.	9.12.06	P.C. 335	Improperly arresting the driver of a Metropolitan stage carriage for cruelty to a horse.	Refused	Cautioned (verbally).
E, Bow Street.	13.6.06	P.C. 288	Improperly arresting a man for disorderly conduct - - - -	Refused	Explained.
E, Bow Street.	6.8.06	P.C. 73 P.C. 99	Drunk, and improperly arresting a man for begging - - - -	Refused	Suspended from duty. P.C. 73 dismissed the service, and P.C. 99 reinstated with loss of three days' pay, reduced in pay 3s. per week for 18 months, and transferred to another division at own expense.
E Bow Street.	27.10.06	P.C. 390	Arresting a man for assault, at the instance of a private person, and at the police station preferring a charge of drunken and disorderly conduct against the former.	Refused	Strictly cautioned to be more careful in future, the incident having arisen from an error of judgment.
E, Bow Street.	28.10.06	P.C. 134 P.C. 135	Improperly arresting, for disorderly conduct and using obscene language, a man who complained of having been assaulted by P.C. 135. Also making untruthful statements in the case.	Refused	Both dismissed the service.
E, Bow Street.	8.12.06.	P.C. 487	Arresting a man for obstruction by assembling with others for the purpose of betting, which he was unable to substantiate.	Refused	No further action, the action of the man (a money-lender collecting debts) being open to suspicion.
F, Notting Hill.	14.1.06	P.C. 378	Drunk, and improperly arresting, on a charge of drunkenness, two women, who were found to be sober.	Refused	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of two day's pay, reduced in pay 3s. per week for 15 months, ordered to pay the doctor's fee, reprimanded, cautioned, and removed to another station at own expense.
F, Paddington.	29.4.06	P.S. (C.I.D.)	Arresting two men with whom he had quarrelled and preferring against them an unfounded charge of being suspected persons.	Refused	Dismissed the service.

APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

Division and Name of Station concerned.	Date of Arrest.	Rank and No. of Officer.	Brief Particulars of Case.	Whether Charge was accepted or refused at the Police Station.	How disposed of.	Remarks
F, Paddington.	1.9.06.	P.C. 170	Arresting, for drunken and disorderly conduct, a man who was not drunk and against whom the constable was unable to substantiate the charge of disorderly conduct.	Refused	Severely reprimanded and cautioned.	
F, Paddington.	7.9.06.	P.C. 221	Arresting a man for disorderly conduct, which he was unable to substantiate.	Refused	Fined two days' pay, severely reprimanded, and cautioned.	
F, Paddington.	25.9.06.	P.C. 79	Drunk, and arresting, for drunkenness, a woman who was not so -	Refused	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of two days' pay, fined seven days' pay and to forfeit two days' leave.	
F, Kensington.	5.12.06.	P.C. 158	Arresting a man, given into his custody, for assaulting another man who bore no marks of violence.	Refused	Explained.	
G, City Road.	31.5.06.	P.C. 395	Arresting a man on a charge of causing obstruction by street betting, which charge could not be substantiated. Charge dismissed by magistrate.	Accepted	Cautioned. The complainant was of opinion that the Police Constable made a bonâ fide mistake in having arrested him for another man.	
H, Leman Street.	13.5.06.	P.C. 387	Improperly arresting a man for committing a nuisance in the street -	Refused	Cautioned.	
H, Leman Street.	27.5.06.	P.C. 167	Arresting a youth for playing cricket in the street after having ascertained and verified his name and address.	Refused	Explained.	
H, Commercial Street.	14.6.06.	P.C. 472	Improperly arresting, at the station entrance, for resisting him in the execution of his duty and damaging his tunic, a man who wished to go to the station as a witness, and misleading the station officer as to the place of arrest.	Accepted	Fined four days' pay, severely reprimanded, cautioned, and removed to another station at his own expense.	
H, Shadwell.	15.7.06.	P.C. 254	Arresting, for drunken and disorderly conduct and using obscene language, a man who was found to be sober and against whom there was no evidence in support of the other offences.	Refused	Dismissed the service.	

H, Leman Street.	22.8.06.	P.C. 455	Arresting, for drunkenness, a man who was found to be sober, but was suffering from the effects of a blow on the head.	Refused	The action of the constable was held to be justified. The man arrested expressed his thanks to police for taking care of him.
J, Bethnal Green.	18.11.06.	P.C. 93	Arresting, for drunken and disorderly conduct, a man whom the station officer considered was not drunk, the man arrested alleging that the constable had assaulted him.	Refused	Cautioned.
L, Carter Street.	23.1.06.	P.C. 296	Drunk, and improperly arresting a man on a charge of drunken and dis orderly conduct and assaulting him.	Refused	Dismissed the service.
M, Tower Bridge,	11.12.06.	Inspector	Constable 81 took to the station a man given into his custody by a publican for assaulting him, committing wilful damage and refusing to quit his licensed premises. Investigation showed that the licensee broke the window in endeavouring to eject the man. As the man threatened to return to the house, the Inspector detained him on a charge of refusing to quit the licensed premises only.	Accepted	Cautioned.
N, Chingford.	23.7.06.	P.C. 311	Improperly arresting a man for refusing to quit licensed premises when, as a fact, he was outside the premises.	Refused	Reprimanded and cautioned.
N, Walthamstow.	7.11.06.	P.C. 355	Improperly arresting a man given into custody for trespassing on private premises.	Refused	Severely reprimanded and cautioned.
N, Islington.	14.12.06.	P.C. 780	Arresting, for being drunk in charge of a pony and cart, a man who was found to be sober, but had an impediment in speech, and who was in a very nervous state, and his clothing covered with mud.	Refused	Cautioned. The Police Constable was misled by the condition of the man, who made no complaint.
P, Penge.	18.7.06.	P.C. 216 P.C. 242	Two persons were arrested by the constables for disorderly conduct, but as they were able to prove to the satisfaction of the Bench that they had just previously left a meeting at a Mission Hall, the case was regarded by the Justices as one of mistaken identity and the case discharged.	Accepted	It was held that there was no intentional wrong-doing.
R, Lee Road.	27.9.06.	P.C. 656	Drunk, and arresting, for drunken and disorderly conduct, a man whom the station officer considered was not drunk and against whom the evidence of disorderly conduct was insufficient.	Refused	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of two days' pay, reduced in pay 4s. per week, and to obtain re-advancement at the rate of 1s. per week yearly, severely reprimanded and specially cautioned.

APPENDIX B– (*continued*).

Division and Name of Station concerned.	Date of Arrest.	Rank and No. of Officer.	Brief Particulars of Case.	Whether Charge was accepted or refused at the Police Station.	How disposed of.	Remarks
R Woolwich.	11.11.06	P.C. 433	Drunk, and improperly arresting a man for disorderly conduct	Refused	Suspended from duty and reinstated with loss of three days' pay, reduced in pay 2*s.* per week and to obtain re-advancement at the rate of 1*s.* per week yearly, severely reprimanded and specially cautioned.	
R, Belvedere.	28.11.06	P.C 667	Wrongfully preferring a charge of hawking without a licence against a man who was hawking goods of his own manufacture.	Refused	Fined one day's pay, severely reprimanded, and cautioned.	
R, Blackheath Road.	30.11.06	P.C. 745	Arresting, for being drunk on licensed premises, a man who was found to be sober.	Refused	It was held that, owing to the man's peculiar manner and awkward gait, the constable had made an honest mistake.	
V, Lavender Hill.	4.7.06	P.C. 731	Arrested, for being drunk during employment, a cabman who was considered by the station officer to be sober.	Refused	Fined five days' pay, reprimanded and cautioned.	
W, Clapham.	22.12.06	P.C. 351	Improperly arresting a man for causing obstruction with a costermonger's barrow.	Refused	Cautioned.	
X, Notting Dale.	31.8.06	P.C. 713	Arresting, for being drunk and disorderly, a man who was not drunk and against whom there was insufficient evidence of disorder.	Refused	Severely reprimanded and strictly cautioned, and conduct to be subsequently reported upon.	*See also* Appendix A.
Y, Holloway.	5.7.06	P.C. 708	Improperly arresting, for disorderly conduct, a man against whom there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charge, and who alleged that the constable had assaulted him.	Refused	Reprimanded and cautioned. (Police constable paid 30*s.* compensation to complainant and 2*s.* costs.)	
Y, Upper Holloway.	29.12.06	P.C. 127	Arresting, for being drunk during his employment, a 'bus conductor, who was certified by the divisional surgeon as "not drunk, although he had had more drink than was good for him."	Refused	The action of the constable was held to be justified.	
Y, Somers Town.	30.12.06	P.C. 155	Arresting, for being drunk while having the care of a child under seven years of age, a man who was found ts be sober.	Refused	Cautioned to use more discretion. The prisoner is stated to have apparently feigned being in drink to deceive the constable, and preferred no complaint.	

I certify this Return to be correct.

T. MOORE,
Superintendent,
Executive Branch.

New Scotland Yard,
September 1907.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

RETURN submitted by Sir A. DE RUTZEN, of Charges and Summonses at Metropolitan Police Courts during the Years 1904–5, 1905–6 and 1907.

STATEMENT of the Number of Charges and Summonses at each of the Metropolitan Police Courts during the Twelve Months ended 31st March in each of the Years 1905, 1906 and 1907.

Name of Court.	Number of Charges.			Number of Summonses.		
	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.
Bow Street	6,937	7,204	5,235	3,231	3,670	3,579
Clerkenwell	9,736	10,321	9,643	5,129	5,700	5,404
Greenwich	5,065	5,919	5,596	9,117	9,121	7,930
Lambeth	11,719	12,206	11,527	10,230	9,498	8,647
Marlborough Street	13,151	15,786	13,392	6,662	7,787	5,805
Marylebone	12,239	10,481	9,224	9,557	8,006	7,179
North London	5,491	5,886	5,368	5,999	3,601	6,108
Old Street	8,650	7,849	6,744	5,896	5,347	5,140
South Western	6,252	5,789	5,395	8,752	7,952	7,217
Thames	9,347	9,330	8,258	4,735	4,739	5,233
Tower Bridge	11,009	10,384	9,003	5,439	5,818	5,712
West London	10,386	11,630	10,871	8,286	7,841	6,793
Westminster	6,112	7,448	7,198	4,467	6,423	4,819
Woolwich	3,825	4,738	4,607	4,063	3,795	3,510
Totals	119,919	124,971	112,061	91,563	89,298	83,076

RETURNS submitted by Captain J. W. NOTT BOWER, Commissioner of Police of the City of London.

RETURN "A" (Supplemental).—(Question 48013).

RETURN showing the Number of Charges of Drunkenness, &c., sent before Magistrates in the City of London, and how dealt with by them, during the Years 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Offence.	1904.			1905.			1906.		
	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Total.
Drunkenness	896	451	1,347	782	382	1,164	833	320	1,153
Drunk and Disorderly	661	116	777	666	102	768	502	99	601
Disorderly Conduct	101	35	136	97	27	124	75	30	105
Disorderly Conduct by Prostitutes.	20	2	22	8	4	12	17	2	19
Solicitation by Prostitutes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solicitation by Men	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Street Betting	179	24	203	169	11	180	125	13	138
Totals	1,857	628	2,485	1,722	526	2,248	1,552	464	2,016

RETURN "B."

RETURN of the Numher of Constables injured by Prisoners during the Years 1904, 1905 and 1906.

Year.	Number Injured.		Total.
	Seriously.	Slightly.	
1904	1	102	103
1905	1	89	90
1906	—	37	37

CITY OF GLASGOW POLICE.

RETURN showing the Number of Arrests, Charges Refused, Pledges Forfeited and Convictions for Disorder, Drunkenness and Prostitution, respectively, during each of the years 1904, 1905 and 1906:—

Offences.	Years.	Number of Arrests.	Number of charges refused	Number of pledges forfeited.	Number of convictions.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Disorder - - -	1904	12,314	452	1,905	8,810	
	1905	13,117	515	1,851	9,380	
	1906	15,335	568	2,379	11,235	
Drunkenness - -	1904	13,617	65	4,510	8,936	
	1905	14,309	73	4,479	9,687	
	1906	19,334	109	5,859	13,239	
Prostitution - -	1904	2,247	208	16	2,143	
	1905	1,812	197	9	1,741	
	1906	1,624	177	11	1,539	

16th April, 1907.

MEMORANDUM ON THE FRENCH POLICE BY THE LATE SIR HOWARD VINCENT.

I.—THE POLICE IN GENERAL.

A.

FRANCE.

1. The Police in the French Provinces is under the general control of the Minister of the Interior. He acts

(*a*) Through the Préfets of Departments.

(*b*) Through the Mayors of Municipalities.

(*c*) Through the Sureté Générale.

(*d*) Through the Gendarmerie.

2. The Préfet of each Department, nominated by the Minister of the Interior, with a Sous-Préfet for each district, is the administrative chief, responsible for order and for all details of General Police.

3. The Mayor in each commune is the Chief Municipal Magistrate. By the Act of April 5, 1884, he is responsible, subject to the supervision of the Préfet, for the Municipal Police and the Rural Police, as for

The Gardes Champêtres,
The Gardes Forestiers,
The Gardes Particuliers,

within his jurisdiction.

4. The Commissaire de Police in each municipality is appointed by the Minister of the Interior. He is under the control of the Préfet and Sous-Préfet as regards General Police, but under that of the Mayor with regard to the Municipal Police whether called

Sergents de Ville,
Gardiens de la Paix,
Appariteurs,

or by any other name. He is both an administrative and a magisterial officer.

If there is more than one Commissaire in a locality, the chief is styled "Commissaire Central."

Judicial proceedings are under the control of the Departmental Procureur de la Republique and his officers, usually styled "Le Parquet."

5. The Sûreté Générale is of ancient foundation. It is the State Police, controlled, under Empire and Kingdom, by a Minister of Police, of whom Fouché was the most celebrated, and under revolutionary committees and republics by a Director-General of Police, sometimes independent, sometimes acting under the Paris Police. It has since 1903 reacquired its independent existence under the sole authority of the Minister of the Interior.

6. The Director of the Sûreté Générale has two brigades of selected officers, besides many Commissaires and Inspectors. His office is divided into five departments. Not the least important of these is that of the *Commissaires Spéciaux des Gares*, which, instituted so long ago as 1846, enables the Sûreté Générale to keep touch with locomotion throughout France.

7. The Gendarmerie is primarily under the control

of the Ministry of War. But it is equally at the disposal of

The Ministry of the Interior,

The Ministry of Justice,

and other departments.

But that its twenty-five thousand members represent the highest acme of military discipline and good conduct it would fall to pieces under so many masters.

Its functions are—

(*a*) Public safety and public order.

(*b*) The execution of the law.

(*c*) The protection of rural districts.

(*d*) Freedom of passage on highways of communication.

The Gendarmerie is magnificently mounted and equipped, and as in Italy and Spain—where they are known as Carabinieri Reali—they have great moral influence on the population.

B.

PARIS.

1. Paris has for long formed a separate and independent police district. Its head is the Préfet de Police appointed by the Government of the day. Under the Second Empire he controlled also the Sûreté Générale.

2. The Paris Police is organised in the following departments:—

(*a*) The General Secretariat, now under M. E. Laurent, Deputy of the Préfet and appointed by the President.

(*b*) The Cabinet du Préfet, in two bureaux, the one of four, the other of three sections.

(*c*) The Private Secretariat.

(*d*) The Contrôle Général, now under M. Bernard.

(*e*) The Municipal Police, now under M. Touny, with a strength of

25 Officiers de Paix,
25 Inspecteurs Principaux,
80 Brigadiers.
946 Sous-Brigadiers,
6,820 Gardiens de la Paix (constables) in four classes.

(*f*) The Direction Générale des Recherches, now under M. Mouquin, Sub-Director of the Muncipal Police, with

(i.) The Service de Sûreté, now under M. Hamard;

(ii.) The Service de l'Identité Judicaire, under the celebrated M. Bertillon, inventor of Anthropometry;

and four Brigades, one of which is assigned to anti-anarchist service.

(*g*) Two Divisions: the first under M. Honnorat with five bureaux and 12 sections; the second with three sections dealing with public health.

(*h*) The Markets and Slaughterhouses Division.

(*i*) The Municipal Laboratory.

(*j*) The Fire Brigade, costing £120,000 a year.

There are also

13 Permanent Commissions and

20 District Commissions of Public Health with nine members each under the local mayor.

It should also be added that there are four Squadrons and three Battalions of the Garde Républicaine who are the Gendarmerie for Paris, and, while under the disciplinary control of the Minister of War, are subject to the orders of the Préfet de Police and the Minister of Justice.

3. The total cost of the Paris Police last year amounted to

Frs. 37,398,995, 56 centimes,

say in round numbers £1,496,000.

Of this one-third was recouped from various sources, inclusive of a contribution from the State of 11 million francs (say, £440,000) towards the cost of the Municipal Police.

Except for this, the expense falls on the Paris ratepayers represented by the Municipal Council, between whom, the Police Authorities, and the Ministry of the Interior there is never-ending friction, though temporarily eased by the tactful force of the present Préfet, M. Louis Lepine, G.C.V.O.

4. The Paris Police is mainly recruited from the Army, whose Non-commissioned Officers of over four years' service have, under an Act of 1905, a prior right to four-fifths of the vacancies. No candidate is, however, admitted without special nomination, or who received during military service a punishment of 15 days' imprisonment or a reduction to the ranks. There is a preliminary examination, and the Préfet sees each candidate himself.

5. Candidates are appointed upon probation for a year or longer. If then rejected as unsuitable for police service, the deduction of 5 per cent. for the Superannuation Fund is reimbursed. Pensions are given after 25 years' service, military service counting. There is one pensioner of 75 years' standing still living, the daughter of an inspector killed on duty in 1832.

6. The idea suggested to the Royal Commission and the Chief Constables' Association of a School of Theoretical Police Instruction is carried out almost in its entirety. All recruits attend a Central School on two or three mornings a week for some months, the remaining time being given to practical instruction in the divisions. The Manual written by two Gardiens, MM. Rault et Phélipôt, might be improved on the lines of the Police Code.

7. The system I suggested to the Royal Commission of Flying Brigades is also in force.

There are six Reserve Companies, two or which are always on duty at headquarters to answer any sudden call, and the remainder to furnish men for demonstrations, fêtes, races, traffic regulations, etc.

There is also a Brigade Mobile in plain clothes under the Sûreté which swoops down, now on this quarter, now on that, and makes a somewhat indiscriminate "raffle."

Cycle Police are also attached to each division.

But motor-omnibuses and telephone alarms are not in use, save from station to station.

8. I find also my suggestion to the Commission of dogs as companions and assistants to rural police in course of successful experiment. The system was started at Gand (Belgium), and four collie dogs are now in training at Neuilly-sur-Seine under the Commissaire, M. Simard. They are always muzzled when on beat, but so as to admit of drinking. They attack with the greatest *élan*, and readily throw a powerful man. They are taught to stand revolver fire, and to jump a 9-foot wall, standing, or out of a window, in pursuit of a burglar.

Their moral effect is likely to be great.

9. The Paris policeman can rarely rise above the rank of Brigadier, the superior posts of

Inspecteur Principal and
Officier de Paix (Superintendent)

being filled by competitive examination, to which all ranks of five years' service have access, and in which the Secrétaire de Commissariat (say, Assistant Clerk to the Justices) usually beats all competitors.

Herein as a career the service is inferior to the Metropolitan Police, wherein a man can rise from constable to Superintendent, and occasionally to Chief Constable. This opportunity of promotion within the service, as from force to force, is the greatest attraction in Great Britain to police work for good men, and its invasion should be hedged about with the greatest jealousy.

The detective service in Paris is recruited directly, and transfer from one branch to another unfortunately discouraged.

10. The headquarters establishment of the Paris Police costs £48,000 a year. It is housed like the London County Council in a variety of scattered buildings—difficult to find and more difficult of access, very different to New Scotland Yard.

The pay of the Gardien begins at £76 a year, with an allowance of £4 17s. 6d. for clothing. He has to

find his own lodging, a problem even more difficult in Paris than in London.

11. Any more detailed examination of the Paris Police would not here be in place. But I cannot conclude without a word of reference to the vastly improved system now prevailing for the suppression of the "White Slave Traffic" by the Convention at length concluded between the Powers, and in which Great Britain has long been represented by Judge Sir T. Snagge, K.C., assisted at the Conference last year by Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E., Chief Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department, and who is now the sympathetic Central Authority for Great Britain. It would be comparatively easy within a measurable distance of time with a slight extension of this system to clear the streets, to a great extent, of flagrant vice, to the great gain of the wives and daughters of respectable citizens of the middle and working classes. But to that end there must be an accession of practical common sense to Parliament, to the public, and to the Press, which in these hysterical and party-ridden days seems unlikely to enure.

In Paris there are two classes of prostitutes—the Filles Soumises and the Filles Insoumises. The former are furnished with an annual card, showing the dates of the sanitary visits, and which they are bound to produce on demand.

There are also the Maisons de Tolérance under strict regulation.

The instructions forbid prostitutes to form groups, to circulate many together, to pass and repass within a limited area, to provoke lads under 18, to speak to men accompanied by ladies or children, to incite loudly and with insistence, to cause scandal in any way, or to be accompanied or followed by men. The main places of public resort are forbidden.

"Filles" infringing these directions are, say the regulations, to be arrested as quietly as possible and taken before the Commissaire if his office is open, provided the facts are clear and the "provocation à la debauche" is repeated.

The Police are urged "always to observe a bearing in these cases worthy of the dignity of the Administration."

It is needless to say that the fear of becoming "soumise" is a great incentive to decorum both in the professional and unprofessional class.

II.

COMMISSAIRES DE POLICE IN PARIS.

1. Commissaires de Police were established in connection with the French Police by Napoleon the Great in the early part of the last century. They are magisterial officers, passing through the several grades of a regular service, and appointed under the hand of the President of the Republic upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior.

2. They have wide powers of a quasi-judicial character as regards arrest, detention, interrogation, and search, in the preliminary investigation of any infringement of the law, under the three heads of

(*a*) "Crimes,"

(*b*) "Délits,"

(*c*) "Contraventions."

They have also various functions under the Civil Code.

3. So far as Paris is concerned, the Commissaires de Police are nominated by the Préfet de Police, and, with their staffs, form part of the establishment under the direction of M. Laurent, Secrétaire Général de la Préfecture de Police.

4. They pass, after nominated competitive examination, through the stages of

(*a*) Secrétaire Suppléant (29 in number at £96 a year).

(*b*) Secrétaire de Commissariat (84 in number, of whom 36 receive £112, 35 £136, 6 £160, and 7 £176).

(*c*) Commissaire de Communes de Ressorts, or Suburban Divisions (26 in number).

(*d*) Commissaire de Paris (84 in number, of whom 78 receive £320 a year, three £280, one £240, and one £400, in addition to fees for various civil services, varying from £40 to £80 a year).

5. Periodical competitive examinations on Law and Practice, written and verbal, are held for promotion to the rank of Commissaire de Police and Officier de Paix, to which Secrétaires de Commissariat, and all persons for over five years in the service of the Préfecture, are admissible. The Secrétaires generally win.

6. The total establishment of the Commissariats de Police in Paris numbers 451 persons, inclusive of 172 Inspectors in plain clothes at from £80 to £132, and 82 Garçons de Bureau at from £72 to £80, costing, with the Inspection of Weights and Measures, £80,000 a year.

7. There are 78 Commissaires de Quartier in the 20 Arrondissements in which the Paris Police District is divided. In the newest Police Stations the office of the Commissaire is adjacent thereto. In the majority it is as near the principal station as practicable. The Commissaire has to find his own lodging in the quartier.

8. Each Commissariat has its

Secretary (and the most important a Secrétaire Suppléant),

Two Inspectors,

One Garçon de Bureau.

9. The Commissaire de Quartier has no disciplinary authority over the Police of the Quartier, except over the two Inspectors attached to him, and such police as may be placed at his disposal upon requisition for any special purpose by the Officier de Paix of the Arrondissement (our Superintendent of the Division).

10. The Commissaires de Banlieue, upon the other hand, are in direct charge of the police of the suburban Commune, there being therein no Officier de Paix.

11. The Commissariats de Police are open to the public every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Until 5 p.m. the whole staff is on duty. From 5 p.m. to 1 a.m. one Commissionaire is in charge of two quartiers, with one Inspector.

12. There is a similar roster for relief as regards the Secrétaires de Commissariat.

13. The Commissaire de Police is brought into action either

(*a*) By direct application from an aggrieved person; or

(*b*) By the Gardiens de la Paix, who have made an arrest.

14. In the latter case the report is taken by the Sous-Brigadier on duty in the station—with a file of men inside the station and a file outside.

After the preliminary entries, the accused is remitted to the cells ("violon").

When sober or sufficiently calm, he is taken to the Commissariat.

The Secretary there inquires into the charge, and if it presents no difficulty makes out the order for the forwarding of the prisoner to "the Depôt" ("Violon Central"), unless it is a case suitable for release on bail (after inquiries by telephone, and, if necessary, by the Inspectors), or one of a simple contravention, in which case he would be eventually summoned. In a complicated case the Secrétaire would refer the case to the Commissaire, who, in any event, is responsible, and has to countersign the order. An accused can always claim to see the Commissaire.

15. The Voiture Cellulaire goes three times a day to the stations on collecting rounds for the depôt.

The papers in the case are simultaneously sent to the "Parquet" or Office of "The Procureur de la République" (an office to which the Attorney-General conjoined to the Solicitor to the Treasury and Director of Public Prosecutions in this country remotely corresponds).

16. In the case of a serious crime the Service de Sûreté (Detective Police), forming under M. Hamard (ranking as a Commissaire de Police), the first division of the Direction Générale de Recherches, is likewise simultaneously communicated with, and a Juge d'Instruction appointed by the "Parquet" to work up the case, with almost unlimited power as regards the

detention, examination, interrogation, and period of trial of the accused by the Assize Court.

17. The summons for a "Contravention," such as drunkenness, often takes some weeks in coming home to the accused through the Commissariat, the "Parquet," and the Police.

18. At the depôt serious cases are sent to the cells, but the lighter ones are massed in a common room holding from 50 to 60. The female department, similarly organised, is under the charge of Sisters. In theory, and as a rule, the ordinary depôt cases go, according to the directions of the Parquet based on their gravity, either

(*a*) To the Tribunal de Simple Police ;

(*b*) To the Tribunal Correctionnel, of which there are three or four chambers of three Judges each with power up to five years' imprisonment ;

(*c*) To the Assizes, all held in or near the Palais de Justice and connected with the depôt.

19. From the depôt prisoners are remanded, as a rule within 24 hours, to the Prison de la Santé in the case of men, and to St. Lazare in that of women.

20. There are also four Divisional Commissaires, to each of which five Arrondissements are assigned, with the charge of a reserve company of Gardiens, besides five others in the Brigades des Recherches and two in the Contrôle Général.

21. The French system in general, and Paris in particular, is accustomed to the Commissariats de Police. But while the Procurator-Fiscal in Scotland occupies in some measure an analogous position—that is, of a legally-trained judicial officer attached to the police, although not of them—I am not of opinion that anything would be gained by instituting a Commissariat of Police in connection with London police stations.

In the first place they would have to number at least 150, and receive a salary, in accordance with the higher price of living, etc., in England compared to the Continent, of at least £500 a year, rising to £700, and have besides a costly staff.

As they could not be in the station, office and house room would be required, involving as much again.

If English public opinion would tolerate the private inquisition—which I doubt—much delay would ensue.

Even in Paris arrests effected after midnight do not reach the Commissaire until after 9 a.m., and, as a fact, few prisoners are mentally fit for examination for some hours after arrest ; and that is only a few minutes sooner than an English prisoner would be brought before a Stipendiary Magistrate in open court.

It is not 20 times a year that a Metropolitan Police Magistrate marks a charge-sheet that the charge has been improperly taken, although some 100,000 persons pass in that time through the hands of the Metropolitan Police.

There could be no stronger proof that upon the whole there is little here to complain of. If some persons are deterred from coming forward to further the cause of justice by the publicity involved, it is part of the price Englishmen pay for their freedom.

22. The accompanying "Conte du Journal" gives a good illustration* of the proceedings at a Commissariat, although in itself imaginary. Whether the heroine who brought suspicion on herself by too prolonged sampling of goods in various drapery shops and departments would have been charged in London is doubtful. I incline to the affirmative, as she was charged by a responsible person. The French system saved her from the public scandal—and this is the greater in proportion to the defence—but estopped her remedy for the wrongful arrest which she would have had here.

Another illustration would be the recent notorious pledge case. In France Lord ——— would probably have been released by the Commissaire. But that course here would have been provocative of angry denunciation of unequal laws.

C. E. Howard Vincent.

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* Note.—Sir Howard Vincent's illustration is not reproduced here.

I N D E X.

A Division.

Returns showing number and nationality of Women charged at Stations, App., Vol. III., 97.

Acquittals—Cases dismissed by Magistrates.

Chief Commissioner, Acquittals not brought before unless comments were made by Magistrates (*Henry*) 89–100.

Drunkenness, Disorderly Conduct and Solicitation *refer* to those titles.

Inquiry into Conduct of Police.

Leeds (*Tarry*) 39328, 39464–81.
Liverpool (*Dunning*) 39635.

No inquiry unless Magistrates had commented on the case (*Superintendent Doyle*), 10687–91.

refer also to title Police Court Proceedings—Complaints and Charges against Police, also title Inquiries and Investigations.

Marking of Charge Sheet in connection with compilation of Judicial Statistics *refer* to title Charge Sheet—Decisions of Magistrates.

Number of Acquittals.

Percentage of Acquittals—small percentage (*Henry*) 89–93 ; (*G. P. Taylor*) 45597–8.

Reflection on Conduct of Police, Responsibility of Inspectors in taking Charges, question of (*De Rutzen*) 44134–5 ; (*H. Smith*) 44479–85, 44651–65 ; (*Baggallay*) 44771–5 ; (*Bennett*) 45322–4 ; (*G. P. Taylor*) 45597–9 ; (*Fenwick*) 45933–43.

City Police (*Bower*) 48005–6, 48123–5.

No disadvantage to make charges that failed unless it was shown that the Police had acted indiscreetly (*Henry*) 102, 103.

Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, Acquittals under —Marking of Charge Sheet by way of giving information in connection with compilation of Judicial Statistics (*Titterton*) 46055–64 ; (*Troup*) 48322–34.

Solicitation in Streets Charges *refer* to title Solicitation in Streets.

Actions against Police.

refer to title Redress.

Acts of Parliament.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS

For the Year 1906.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the Police of the Metropolis for the year 1906.

Strength of force.

The authorised strength on 31st December 1906 was 32 Superintendents, 552 Inspectors, 2,316 Sergeants and 14,843 Constables ; total 17,743, being an increase of 1 Superintendent, 6 Inspectors, 77 Sergeants and 449 Constables since 31st December 1905.

Number employed on special duties.

Of these, 5 Superintendents, 50 Inspectors, 231 Sergeants and 1,626 Constables were employed on special duties for various Government Departments, including special protection posts at public offices and buildings, dockyards and military stations, and by public companies and private individuals. The services of men thus employed were paid for to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District by the Departments or persons concerned. The details are given in Return No. 12.

Number available for service.

The number of Police available for service in the Metropolis, exclusive of those specially employed and whose services were paid for, was 27 Superintendents, 502 Inspectors, 2,085 Sergeants and 13,217 Constables ; total 15,831.

Proportion on daily leave.

An average of one-fourteenth of the force (1,005), excluding those employed on special duties, and those who are on the sick list, &c., is daily on leave in accordance with the regulation granting one day's leave of absence to each man every fortnight. The withdrawals from duty caused by men sick and on detached sick leave averaged 478 daily.

Proportion on day and night duty.

Under the existing system about 60 per cent. of the number available for duty in the streets is required for night duty—from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The remaining 40 per cent. is detailed for duty in four reliefs in town districts and two reliefs in country districts from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Area.

The Metropolitan Police District as established by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47. extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London and the liberties thereof, and embraces an area of 699·42 square miles extending from Colney Heath, Hertfordshire, on the north, to Mogadore, Todworth Heath, in the south, and from Lark Hall, Essex, in the east, to Staines Moor, Middlesex, in the west.

Rateable value.

The mean rateable value of the Metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1906–1907 was £52,911,670, but of the enormous actual value of the property in charge of the Police it is impossible to form any estimate.

Police rate in the £.

The Police rate is now fixed by 31 & 32 Vict. c. 67. at 9*d.* in the £, of which 4*d.* in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act, 1888.

Amount of rate raised, &c.

The total amount of Police rate raised from the parishes for the year ended 31st March 1907 was £1,097,574, and the Local Taxation Account (including £4,389 under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896) contributed £865,136 to the Police Fund during the year.

Pay.

The pay of the force alone, including Chief Constables, Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables, was £1,526,865.

Duties of police.

Table 17 gives some idea of the multifarious duties which devolve upon the Police, and which are yearly increasing in volume and in number.

Habitual drunkards.

During the year orders were made in 260 cases for notices of convictions of habitual drunkards to be sent to the Police authority, 36 of these orders being made by Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, and 224 by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The description (and portrait when obtainable) of these persons has been furnished to licensed persons and secretaries of clubs as required by the Licensing Act, 1902.

Registered clubs.

1,054 clubs, registered under the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1902, were on the Register at the end of the year. Orders were made during the year by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction for 18 clubs to be struck off the Register.

Police summonses.

The number of summonses issued on the application of Police during 1906 was 30,223, a decrease of 2,246 as compared with 1905. Convictions were obtained in 28,116 cases, the remaining 2,107 summonses being dismissed. Detailed particulars of these proceedings are shown in Tables 19 and 19A.

Other summonses.

105,204 summonses were applied for by private individuals during the year and served by Police.

Accidents.

The number of accidents which occurred in the streets during 1906 by which persons were killed was 212, as compared with 172 in 1905, and 155 in 1904. During 1906, 40 of these were caused by covered vehicles, as compared with 29 in 1905 and 34 in 1904. The number of accidents which occurred in the streets during 1906 by which persons were injured was 14,060 as compared with 11,688 in 1905, and 10,384 in 1904, and exceeds the number in any previous year. During 1906, 1,682 of these were caused by covered vehicles, as compared with 1,553 in 1905, and 1,358 in 1904 (*see* Tables 13, 14, and 15).

Stations erected, altered, &c

During the year 1906, the under-mentioned new stations, section houses, &c., which were in course of erection at the end of 1905, were completed, viz. :—

Banstead—New station in lieu of old.
Clerkenwell—Married quarters over Court premises.
Ilford—New station in lieu of old.
Islington—New section house.
Long Lane—New section house and married quarters.
Notting Hill—New station in lieu of old.

The new building to provide for the extension of the Chief Office, commenced in 1904, was still in progress, and

New stations were commenced at :—

Bexley Heath, Clapham, Shadwell, Wood Green.

The Superintendent's house and the married quarters were completed at Rochester Row, and the upper floors of Southwark Old Court were adapted as a residence for the Superintendent of the "M" Division.

The new section house for Candidates was commenced at Regency Street, and new cottages were erected for married quarters at Ashford.

New stables, commenced in 1905, were completed at Hackney.

A new block of married quarters was being erected at Huntley Street.

The undermentioned works which were in hand at the end of 1905, were completed :—

Wapping—Embankment.
Waterloo Pier—New pontoons.

The following important works were taken in hand and, with the exception of those in *italics*, finished in 1906 :—

Barking—Boundary wall to site.
Bow Street—Improvements and new cells.
Brixton—Enlargement of telegraph room.
Commercial Street—Alterations and additions (begun in 1905).
Ealing—Harness room.
Eltham—Alterations and improvements.
Erith—Embankment wall to site.
Gipsy Hill—New parade room and alteration to offices.
Great Scotland Yard—Improving Superintendent's quarters.
Hammersmith—Fitting up stores, &c., over stables.
Hoxton—Temporary accommodation for single men.
Notting Dale—New parade room.
Old Street—Station mess.
Rotherhithe—Forming entrance gates at rear and part paving yard.
Stoke Newington—Housemaid's closet.
Woolwich—Improvement in ventilation of cells

Sanitary improvements were made at Chelsea, Knight's Hill, and Leman Street, and fixed foot-baths were provided at Bow Road, Limehouse, Poplar, and West Ham.

Ambulances were provided at the under-mentioned points (not Police stations) :—

Croydon—Brighton Road fire station.
Smitham Bottom—Fire station.
Southall—Elm Lodge coach-house.
Wallington—(including a shelter).

Fixed point boxes have been placed in position at :—

Lewisham—Torridan Road.
Norbury.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The total number of persons apprehended during the year 1906 for all offences included in the Returns was 119,897, a decrease of 7,420 as compared with the preceding year. Of these, 3,418 were convicted at Sessions, 96,335 were convicted by magistrates, 630 were acquitted, bills ignored, &c., at Sessions, and 19,459 were discharged by magistrates. The number of persons convicted at Sessions increased by 242, while the number of persons convicted by magistrates decreased by 7,027, and the number discharged by magistrates decreased by 609. The decrease, which took place in the latter half of the year, occurs principally in minor offences, such as drunkenness and drunkenness with aggravations (3,674), offences against Police Acts (1,276), assaults of various kinds (1,125), gaming in public places (496), and 489 in simple larceny and other minor larcenies. (*See* Tables 17 and 22.)

There is a decrease of 1,141 in the number of criminal offences reported during the year, and a decrease of 1,318 in the number of felonies relating to property. The apprehensions for these offences decreased by 426 and 595 respectively. The proportion of felonies to each 1,000 of the estimated population was 2·391, and is the lowest recorded during the period for which statistics are available. The value of the property stolen decreased by £33,055 as compared with 1905, with a decrease in the value of property recovered of £10,880. (*See* Tables 17 and 30.)

The return of "Principal Offences" (No. 24) shows that 18,907 offences were committed during the year 1906 as compared with 20,112 in 1905, a decrease of 1,205. The number of apprehensions for those offences decreased by 460, and the convictions by 450. With the exception of a decrease in larcenies (1,354), and a slight increase in cases of wounding and fraud, there is little variation to record.

Burglaries decreased from 512 in 1905, to 445 in 1906. Housebreakings decreased from 1,522 in 1905 to 1,459 in 1906, but the number of apprehensions increased by 60, and the convictions by 49. Violence to the person was used in only three cases of burglary and one case of housebreaking. 713 of these offences were committed in houses left with no person in charge ; in 221 cases of burglary and 627 cases of housebreaking the value of the property stolen was less than £5 ; 10 burglaries and six housebreakings occurred in which the loss amounted to £100 and upwards ; in 130 cases of burglary and 120 cases of housebreaking no loss was ultimately sustained. Shopbreakings increased by 20, but there was an increase of 24 apprehensions and 43 convictions. (*See* Tables 24, 31, and 32.)

430 persons were sentenced to terms of penal servitude as compared with 374 during the year 1905. The number of sentences of five years' penal servitude and upwards was 158 as compared with 146 in 1905. The number of persons sentenced to police supervision was 175 as compared with 139 in 1905. (*See* Table 26.)

3,155 children and young persons under the age of 16 years were taken into custody for various offences during the year 1906, as compared with 3,672 in 1905.

17 cases of murder of persons above one year of age were reported as compared with 21 in 1905, and are accounted for as follows :—In nine cases arrests were made, and in six the murderers committed suicide. One of the two remaining cases was that known as the "Studio Mystery," where a young artist was found to have been murdered under circumstances of exceptional brutality ; after prolonged enquiries evidence to justify an arrest was not forthcoming. In the other case a married woman died in the Edmonton Infirmary ; a post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that an

illegal operation had been performed upon her, and that she had died from its effects; a verdict of wilful murder against some person unknown was returned at the inquest. Of the nine persons apprehended, two were convicted and sentenced to death, five were found to be insane at the time of the commission of the offence and ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure, one was acquitted at Sessions, and one was discharged by Magistrate.

616 penal servitude convicts, 18 supervisees and 1,088 persons against whom a previous conviction had been proved under the Prevention of Crimes Act were liberated into the Metropolitan Police District, making a total of 1,722, the figures for the preceding year being 1,685. The number liberated into all other districts was 2,942.

2,168 fresh cases were this year registered of persons coming under Sections 5, 7 and 8 of the Prevention of Crimes Act. Under Section 7 alone 216 convictions took place.

There were in addition 14,410 cases registered in which the convictions did not bring the persons concerned within the provisions of the above Act.

1,090 licence holders and supervisees reported themselves during the year, and 245 failed to report; of these 140 failed in the Metropolitan Police District, and, for this offence, 41 were arrested.

1,062 licence holders, supervisees, or habitual criminals were convicted during the year for complicity in other offences.

The "finger prints" system continued to give unqualified satisfaction, not only in the United Kingdom, but also, it is said, in all other countries where introduced. Identifications still show an upward trend, although signs are not wanting that high-water mark has almost been reached. At Scotland Yard, 6,776 identifications were effected this year (as against 6,186 in 1905); of these 2,982 were for Metropolitan Police, and 3,794 for Provincial forces.

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.—LICENSING DEPARTMENT.

Carriages.

During 1906, licences were issued in respect of public carriages as follows:—

6,648	two-wheeled hackney carriages.	
3,844	four-wheeled „ „	
96	mechanical „ „	
2,964	horse-drawn omnibuses	stage carriages.
783	mechanical „	
905	horse-drawn tramway cars	
1,396	mechanical „ „	
Total ...	16,636	

This, in comparison with the numbers licensed in 1905, shows a net increase of 51 carriages, made up as follows:—

Increase.

Mechanical hackney carriages	77
„ omnibuses	542
„ tramway cars	272
Horse-drawn „ „	119
Total	1,010

Decrease.

Two-wheeled hackney carriages	348
Four-wheeled „ „	91
Horse-drawn omnibuses	520
Total	959

The increase of horse-drawn tramway cars is more apparent than real, and is accounted for by the fact that a good number were licensed twice in one year, owing to the London County Council taking over the Northern Tramway Systems to work, thus necessitating a surrender by the old company and a re-licence to the Council.

Return of proprietors' licences issued during the past five years :—

Year.	Hackney Carriages.			Stage Carriages.				Totals.
	Two-Wheeled.	Four-Wheeled.		Omnibuses.		Tramway Cars.		
		Animal.	Mechanical.	Animal.	Mechanical.	Animal.	Mechanical.	
1906	6,648	3,844	96	2,964	783	905	1,396	16,636
1905	6,996	3,935	19	3,484	241	786	1,124	16,585
1904	7,137	3,920	2	3,551	31	928	810	16,379
1903	7,499	3,905	1	3,623	13	1,143	576	16,760
1902	7,577	3,805	—	3,667	29	1,342	316	16,736

It will thus be seen how rapidly mechanical traction is replacing horse traction for public carriages, for, whereas the total number of mechanically propelled vehicles in 1902 was but 345, it had, during 1905, risen to 1,384, and during 1906 to 2,275.

Two-wheeled hackney carriages continue to rapidly decrease, and may be expected to be more rapidly displaced in the near future by motor cabs. Four-wheeled cabs on the other hand do not decrease so rapidly, as they evidently meet a requirement for the conveyance of luggage to and from the several railway stations and for suburban work.

Amongst the carriages licensed in 1906 there were 1,394 new carriages, viz. :—

231 two-wheeled hackney carriages.
148 four-wheeled hackney carriages, animal power.
85 four-wheeled hackney carriages, mechanical power.
609 mechanical omnibuses
7 horse-drawn omnibuses } Stage carriages.
314 mechanical tramway cars

Total ... 1,394

The number of new carriages licensed during the last five years has been :—

1906 1,394
1905 1,095
1904 984
1903 1,061
1902 880

Only 231 new hansom cabs were presented against 383 last year ; 148 four-wheeled horse cabs against 262 in 1905, whilst only 7 new horse omnibuses were submitted in 1906, and no new horse-drawn tramcars. It would appear, therefore, that proprietors are waiting developments and are replacing only worn out stock.

The number of vehicles rejected by the Inspectors in the several districts during the year, when presented for licensing, was 1,366, made up as follows :—

649 two-wheeled carriages.
333 four-wheeled carriages, animal power.
21 four-wheeled carriages, mechanical power.
193 motor omnibuses,
108 horse-drawn omnibuses.
38 electrical tramway cars.
24 horse-drawn tramway cars.

Total ... 1,366

Of the above number all but one two-wheeled hackney carriage and one horse-drawn tramway car were subsequently licensed, or could have been had the necessary alterations been made.

The following Table shows the number and class of carriages rejected during the last five years :—

Year.	Temporarily rejected.				Finally.			
	Hansoms.	Four-wheeled.	Omnibuses.	Tramway Cars.	Hansoms.	Four-wheeled.	Omnibuses.	Tramway Cars.
1906	654	334	285	69	1	—	—	1
1905	833	432	171	16	11	23	8	—
1904	1,140	621	160	51	25	23	3	—
1903	405	195	48	10	7	19	1	1
1902	265	136	35	9	10	4	1	1

The decrease in the number of rejections of hackney carriages tends to show that the high standard of fitness adopted in 1904 has brought about the elimination of worn out vehicles, and this is further shown by the fact that in only one case has it been necessary to reject a cab as being not up to the required standard of fitness.

The above number of rejections does not include an enormous number of cases of motor omnibuses presented at the Chief Office and not passed because of the failure to come up to the standard as to quiet running, nor to many motor cabs which failed to satisfy the requirements as to turning capacity.

Several new types of motor omnibuses and cabs submitted, have been rejected, either temporarily or finally, owing to their not being up to standard.

Makers of chassis frequently present them for inspection before affixing a body to ascertain whether they are likely to pass the test. The efforts referred to in the Report of 1905 to bring all motor omnibuses to a uniform standard of fitness resulted in a set of draft regulations being drawn up. These were discussed with representatives of the manufacturers and omnibus companies and finally agreed to.

Owing, however, to a great number of parts having been already laid down in the factories, it was found necessary to suspend the enforcement of these new regulations for a period of six months, but at the expiration of a period somewhat in excess of the six months, all omnibuses presented were required to conform to their requirements.

These Regulations subsequently became the subject of enquiry by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, who considered it desirable that the Regulations should also deal with certain additional matters. The recommendations were given effect to as soon as possible, and after a further conference with manufacturers and users, the existing Regulations were agreed to, and are being enforced. Complaints as to vibration, undue noise, &c., having multiplied with the increase in the number of motor omnibuses licensed, it has been found advisable to appoint a Committee of three to pass or reject vehicles, this Committee being independent of the Staff appointed to inspect Public Carriages.

As was anticipated, this induced the makers to make greater efforts to produce a more satisfactory vehicle in respect of noise, and the motor omnibuses since licensed show marked improvement. The amount of vibration depending largely on the condition of the road surface, it is not easy to discover a remedy, but it is hoped that one may be found in time.

A good number of motor omnibuses, chiefly of foreign make, which in running developed serious mechanical defects, have been stopped, and they will not again be permitted to ply as public service vehicles until they are satisfactorily altered and comply, in all respects, with existing requirements.

Inspections.

The increase in the number of motor vehicles licensed has led to an enormous increase in the work connected with the inspection and supervision of carriages after they have been licensed; the following Table shows the number of motor omnibuses alone reported by the Public Carriage Staff to be unfit for public use from various defects during the year.

Return showing the number of motor omnibuses reported unfit during 1906 :—

No. of Motor Omnibuses Licensed.	Number Reported Unfit.						Total number reported unfit.
	Unduly noisy.	Defects in steering gear.	Defective brakes.	Oil or Grease dropping from parts.	No. of fires.	Miscellaneous defects.	
783	2,036	158	661	482	34	381	3,752

This table indicates that many of these vehicles have been reported several times.

On various days (in addition to the usual daily general inspection) special morning and night inspections have been made of horses, carriages, &c., and those then found defective, together with those found defective during the daily supervision, are shown below and compared with the figures of previous years :—

Year.	Carriages Licensed.		Found unfit during Early Morning and Night Inspections by Public Carriage Staff.				Found unfit during Usual Daily Inspections by Public Carriage Staff, and by Police on duty at Standings.				Reported by the Public to be unfit.				Found unfit at Stables, by Public Carriage Staff.	
			Carriages.				Carriages.				Carriages.					
	Hackney.	Stage.	Hackney.	Stage.	Horses.	Harness.	Hackney.	Stage.	Horses.	Harness.	Hackney.	Stage.	Horses.	Harness.	Carriages.	Horses.
1906 ...	10,588	6,048	727	407	246	39	6,503	6,119	4,290	947	6	15	13	—	2,070	653
1905 ...	10,950	5,635	884	75	329	60	7,181	1,270	4,520	1,103	12	19	51	—	1,611	629
1904 ...	11,059	5,320	790	18	158	49	7,191	1,337	2,390	774	11	—	32	—	1,080	511
1903 ...	11,405	5,355	208	5	123	42	6,699	1,284	2,425	716	6	5	21	—	306	258
1902 ...	11,382	5,354	175	5	91	35	5,456	1,174	2,058	668	—	3	18	—	247	191

In the above-mentioned cases either a notice not to use until fit or (in cases of slight defect) a notice for necessary repairs to be done was served on the proprietor, and visits were made to the premises to see that the notices were complied with. The large increase in the number of horses reported last year is again well maintained this year, being only 327 short of the number reported last year, when there were 940 more horse-drawn vehicles licensed, thus showing that though the motors have claimed a good deal of attention, the condition of the horses has not been allowed to escape observation. The result of the sustained observation is, that the horses reported unfit by the public are this year less in number than for some years past.

Comparatively few carriages were reported for serious structural defects, the majority of the cases shown in the above return being for such defects as dirty linings or cushions, broken windows, carriages requiring paint, varnish, &c. In a number of the motor omnibuses reported for defective brakes or steering gear, the omnibuses were peremptorily ordered back to the garage, it being deemed unsafe to allow them to ply, and in one case where a driver failed to have his brakes rectified, he was summoned for the offence and convicted. In addition to the above, the following cases of unfitness were reported, but no notices were served on the proprietors, because either the horses had recovered (or in a few cases had died), or the carriages or harness had been repaired before the police could take action, viz. :—horses 175, carriages 1,277, and harness 39.

The premises of proprietors have been regularly visited by the Public Carriage Staff during the year, and the results, together with those of previous years, are given below :—

Year.	Number of Special Visits made by Staff.	Result of Visits.		Stables found to be in an insanitary condition.
		Carriages found unfit.	Horses found unfit.	
1906	9,937	2,070	653	5
1905	10,327	1,611	629	15
1904	11,051	1,080	511	11
1903	11,538	306	258	3
1902	11,682	247	191	4

It may be of interest to note that of the 5,202 horses reported unfit during the year, observation and enquiries show that they had been disposed of as follows :—

Subsequently certified fit	2,380
Found to have been sold or put to other work... ...	1,877
Killed or died	86
Leaving still under report or not traced	859
Total	5,202

29 proprietors were proceeded against for cruelty, principally for working horses in an unfit state, during the year; convictions followed in 26 cases, whilst 3 were dismissed.

Steps were taken in every case to see that the horses, unless destroyed, were not again used until they had recovered.

During the year, 10 proprietors' licences were suspended and 21 revoked for non-compliance with the law, or breaches of the Order of the Secretary of State.

Hackney carriage standings provide for the accommodation of 7,131 carriages. This is irrespective of the accommodation provided in the City and at the various railway stations.

DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.

During 1906, licences were issued to :—

12,343	hackney drivers,	animal power,
124	„ „	mechanical power,
4,148	stage drivers,	„ „
5,316	„ „	animal „
10,658	conductors.	
Total ...	32,589	

In 1905, the total number of licences issued was 31,413, and compared with the issue for that year, the figures for 1906 show a decrease of 320 hackney drivers (animal power) and 853 stage drivers (animal power), whilst there is an increase of 101 hackney drivers (mechanical power), 1,674 stage drivers (mechanical power), and 574 conductors.

The following table shows the number of drivers' and conductors' licences issued during the last five years :—

Year.	Hackney Drivers.		Stage Drivers.		Conductors.	Totals.
	Animal.	Mechanical.	Animal.	Mechanical.		
1906 ...	12,343	124	5,316	4,148	10,658	32,589
1905 ...	12,663	23	6,169	2,474	10,084	31,413
1904 ...	13,066	2	6,835	1,798	10,211	31,912
1903 ...	13,470	—	7,501	1,462	10,114	32,547
1902 ...	13,543	—	7,904	740	10,119	32,306

First applications for hackney drivers' licences during the year numbered 578. The applicants were in every case examined as to their knowledge of London, with the result that 302 passed and 276 failed. Many of the applicants were examined more than once, their answers to the questions having been unsatisfactory at the previous examination. The table below shows the number of applicants for hackney drivers' licences, who satisfactorily passed the required examination as to their knowledge of London, during the past five years :—

Year.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Remarks.
1906 ...	578	302	Applicants are examined as to their knowledge of the principal public buildings, places of amusement, railway stations, clubs, squares, &c., and the most expeditious routes to and from these places.
1905 ...	682	331	
1904 ...	735	360	
1903 ...	1,039	805	
1902 ...	1,072	837	

It will be seen that the number of persons seeking to become licensed hackney drivers during the past year has been less than in any year of the previous quinquennial period. It is difficult to explain why this should be, but it appears the calling is either not so attractive as formerly or there has been sufficient employment in other branches for the class of men who usually apply.

A statement was made that the examination was too severe, but lists of the questions usually asked have been printed and circulated for the information of intending applicants, so that they may prepare themselves before attending for examination. 306 applicants, who satisfactorily passed the examination as to their knowledge of London during the year and the latter part of the preceding year, were further tested as to their ability to drive horses ; 262 passed, the remaining 44 failed. 169 men were also tested as to their ability to drive a motor cab ; 136 passed, the remainder were unsuccessful. 394 applicants for "original" stage drivers' licences were tested as to their proficiency in driving a carriage drawn by a pair of horses ; 323 passed, 71 failed. 2,684 applicants were tested as to their proficiency in driving motor omnibuses of various types ; 1,890 passed the test, the remainder were unsuccessful. Many of the above were tested on more than one occasion before being finally passed or rejected.

The greatest possible care is taken that only thoroughly capable drivers are granted licences to drive carriages propelled by mechanical power, and should an applicant fail to pass after being given three separate trials, he is, as a rule, rejected as being unsuitable. Men who are known to be addicted to drink, or who have been guilty of furious or reckless driving are not granted licences for mechanically propelled carriages. The following table shows the number of men tested as to their driving ability during the last five years :—

Year.	Hackney Drivers.					Stage Drivers.					Total number of men tested.
	Animal Power.		Mechanical Power.		Total.	Animal Power.		Mechanical Power.		Total.	
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.		Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.		
1906	262	44	136	33	475	323	71	1,890	794	3,078	3,553
1905	272	32	22	1	327	572	130	611	70	1,383	1,710
1904	297	51	2	—	350	825	246	63	9	1,143	1,493
1903	624	79	—	—	703	1,070	172	12	—	1,254	1,957
1902	612	91	—	—	703	1,185	225	58	2	1,470	2,173

The proportion of hackney drivers to hackney carriages during 1906 and the preceding four years is shown below :—

1906	for each	10	carriages	11·77	drivers.
1905	,,	10	,,	11·58	,,
1904	,,	10	,,	11·81	,,
1903	,,	10	,,	11·81	,,
1902	,,	10	,,	11·89	,,

During the last five years the convictions for drunkenness were as stated below :—

Hackney Drivers.

Year.	Hackney Drivers Licensed.	Hackney Drivers convicted of Drunkenness.					Total Number of convictions for Drunkenness. Hackney Drivers.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times.	
1906	12,467	798	76	8	1	—	883
1905	12,686	775	76	13	1	—	865
1904	13,068	959	72	7	3	—	1,041
1903	13,470	1,206	117	18	1	—	1,342
1902	13,543	1,390	123	27	5	—	1,545

Though the number of convictions for drunkenness has not decreased during 1906, there has been no material increase.

Stage Drivers and Conductors.

Year.	Stage Drivers Licensed.	Stage Drivers convicted of Drunkenness.			Conductors Licensed.	Conductors convicted of Drunkenness.			Remarks.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	
1906	9,464	61	—	—	10,658	51	—	—	
1905	8,643	62	3	—	10,084	48	—	—	
1904	8,633	75	2	—	10,211	58	—	—	
1903	8,963	84	1	1	10,114	58	—	—	
1902	8,644	68	2	1	10,119	53	2	—	

A return of other serious offences against drivers and conductors during 1906 and the previous four years is shown below :—

Class.	Year.	Number Licensed each Year.	Furious, wanton, or careless driving.	Cruelty.	Abuse, obscene or insulting language.	Assault.	Overloading Stage Carriages.	Overcharge, exactions, &c.	Manslaughter.	Exceeding speed limit, dangerous driving motors.
Hackney Drivers	1906	12,467	133	31	37	40	—	—	—	2
	1905	12,686	173	39	35	37	—	3	—	—
	1904	13,068	163	55	47	34	—	1	—	—
	1903	13,470	164	49	48	37	—	1	1	—
	1902	13,543	147	68	82	59	—	4	—	—
Stage Drivers	1906	9,464	149	13	12	11	1	—	—	277
	1905	8,643	99	19	6	9	—	—	—	—
	1904	8,633	84	18	14	11	3	—	—	—
	1903	8,963	156	27	5	14	4	—	—	—
	1902	8,644	114	32	18	18	5	—	—	—
Conductors	1906	10,658	—	4	13	13	59	—	—	—
	1905	10,084	—	2	5	16	64	—	—	—
	1904	10,211	—	1	12	8	104	—	—	—
	1903	10,114	—	2	1	10	120	1	—	—
	1902	10,119	—	1	15	12	111	1	1	—

2,076 convictions for offences of a less serious nature, such as delaying on journey, plying for hire off a standing, causing obstruction, stopping on wrong side of road, leaving carriage unattended, not wearing badge, &c., &c., were also obtained against drivers and conductors during the past year. In 1,083 cases of a like nature, and where it was the first offence, cautionary notices were sent to the drivers and conductors complained of.

Return showing the number of convictions obtained against drivers and conductors for minor offences; also the number of cautionary notices sent during the last five years :—

Year.	Number Licensed.	Number of Convictions for Minor Offences.	Number of Cautionary Notices.	Remarks.
1906	32,589	2,076	1,083	
1905	31,413	2,604	1,302	
1904	31,912	2,493	1,216	
1903	32,547	2,611	1,215	
1902	32,306	2,216	1,888	

The following table shows the number of drivers' and conductors' licences suspended or revoked by Magistrates during the past five years.

Year.	Hackney Drivers.		Stage Drivers.		Conductors.	
	Suspended.	Revoked.	Suspended.	Revoked.	Suspended.	Revoked.
1906	—	35	—	—	—	2
1905	—	42	—	1	—	—
1904	—	50	—	1	—	2
1903	—	50	—	—	—	5
1902	—	57	—	5	1	10

The following return shows the number of applications for renewal of drivers' and conductors' licences during the past five years, which were specially submitted for consideration, and the result :—

Year of Issue of Licence.	Number of Licences.	Renewed with a Caution.	Issue of Licence deferred for various periods.	Refused.
1905 ... ... } 1906 ... ... }	31,413	1,784	224	545
1904 ... ... } 1905 ... ... }	31,912	1,909	527	480
1903 ... ... } 1904 ... ... }	32,547	2,135	646	483
1902 ... ... } 1903 ... ... }	32,306	2,191	681	515
1901 ... ... } 1902 ... ... }	32,093	2,284	841	340

16 licences not included in the above return were refused renewal, as the licensees, after a previous warning, had not regularly used their licences as a means of livelihood.

In 226 cases "original" or first applications for licences were refused, the result of the enquiries as to character of the applicants being unsatisfactory. In 990 cases of "original" applications specially submitted the licences were granted.

The following table shows the number of men licensed as drivers and conductors whose age at last renewal of licence exceeded 60 years; also the number at a similar age licensed the preceding four years :—

Year.	Hackney Drivers.			Stage Drivers.			Conductors.		
	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.
1906 ...	1,191	223	9	167	16	—	23	4	—
1905 ...	1,204	249	7	154	15	1	22	4	—
1904 ...	1,178	238	5	150	15	1	23	1	—
1903 ...	1,116	217	5	137	19	2	22	1	—
1902 ...	1,204	253	8	146	26	—	24	—	—

During 1906, in addition to the 31,413 men who were licensed the previous year, applications for requisitions for licences were made by 3,662 men who had, at some previous time, held a licence, and by 6,212 men who had not been licensed before, making a grand total of 41,287 requisitions for licences issued during the year.

Of the 3,662 licensed before men who applied, 3,093 took out licences, 413 did not continue with their application, whilst 156 were refused licences. Of the 6,212 first applications, 4,270 men took out licences, 1,716 did not continue with the application, and 226 were refused licences.

During the year no less than 92,085 letters were despatched from the Licensing Branch, which, together with those sent from the Lost Property Branch, amount to no less than 191,760 letters sent.

Some of the provisions of a new Public Carriage Order issued by the Secretary of State in January 1906 having caused dissatisfaction in respect of certain matters therein dealt with, these were referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons to consider. Their report justified the Order in all its details, but the parts objected to having been previously suspended have not been renewed pending the issue of a new Order.

LOST PROPERTY BRANCH.

During 1906 there were received in the Lost Property Office, 56,754 articles found in Public Carriages, representing, when compared with the figures for 1905, a decrease of 1,066 articles. The number of deposits during the last five years are shown below :—

1906	56,754	deposits.
1905	57,820	,,
1904	52,131	,,
1903	48,188	,,
1902	47,434	,,

The property found in public carriages and deposited with police by drivers and conductors during 1906 may be classified as under :—

Bags	4,756
Clothing (men's)	2,861
,, (women's)	3,035
Jewellery	1,613
Miscellaneous articles	13,638
Opera glasses	585
Purses	3,442
Rugs	235
Sticks	1,257
Umbrellas	25,073
Watches	259
Total	56,754

25,882 articles of the declared value of 21,886*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.* were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with police. The awards paid to drivers and conductors numbered 26,257, and amounted to 4,213*l.* These included the following sums :—nine of 5*l.*, three of 6*l.*, one of 7*l.*, four of 8*l.*, one of 9*l.*, three of 10*l.*, one of 11*l.*, one of 12*l.*, one of 14*l.*, one of 16*l.*, and one of 20*l.* 45,767 written enquiries were received in respect of property thought to have been lost in public carriages, being an increase of 942 on the figures for 1905, and an increase of 14,993 on the figures for 1903. There were also many thousands of personal applications at the Lost Property Office during the year.

The number of letters sent in cases where the property or journey afforded some clue to the owner was 37,898, a decrease of 1,069 compared with 1905, but an increase over 1904 of 2,872.

61,777 letters were sent to drivers and conductors during the year, being an increase of 574 over 1905, and an increase of 6,708 over 1904.

E. R. HENRY,

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SURGEON ON THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE DURING THE YEAR 1906.

The following table shows the totals of the half-yearly returns furnished by the Divisional Surgeons :—

Total Number of Sick in 1906.

Half-year ended	Fresh Cases.	From previous Half-year.	Total.	Resumed Duty.	Reported Unfit.	Died.	Continued to next Half-year.	Number of Officers on Sick List granted	
								(1) Sick Leave.	(2) Detached Sick Leave.
June 30th	5,367	411	5,778	5,345	81	19	333	269	142
December 31st	*5,865	333	6,198	5,262	76	20	*840	221	128
Totals	11,232	744	11,976	10,607	157	†39	1,173	490	270

* The large number, as compared with the return for 1905, is mainly due to the prevalence of Influenza.
† This does not include six officers not on the Sick List who died suddenly.

Average daily Number of Sick.

The total number of men for whom payment was made to the Divisional Surgeons, was on 30th June 1906, 16,428, and on 31st December 1906, 16,647, giving as the mean 16,537. To this must be added 899, the average number of men in the outlying dockyard divisions and men employed beyond the boundaries of the Metropolitan Police District, making a total of 17,436.

The addition of the "morning states" for each day divided by 365 shows the following results :—

Average daily number of men on the sick list	425·34
" " " " sick leave	22·71
" " " " detached leave	30·66
Total	478·71

This gives as the daily average loss on the whole Force by sickness a percentage of 2·74, as against 2·49 in 1905.

Table of the total number of Police on the sick list on account of injury, both on and off duty, and also of the men on the sick list in consequence of sore feet during the year 1906 :—

Half-year ended	On duty.	Not on duty.	Sore feet.
June 30th	463	307	107
December 31st	504	308	100
Totals	967	615	207
Gross Total ...		1,789	

Table of the chief diseases of exposure in 1906 :—

Disease.	Half-year ending June.	Half-year ending December.
Rheumatism, "Chronic and Muscular" ...	568	492
Catarrh	1,323	1,121
Bronchitis	131	132
Tonsilitis	234	246
Totals	2,256	1,991

Twenty-five men were suspended on account of venereal disease during the year, and 12 of these were sent to the Lock Hospital.

The total number of *separate individuals* who were on the sick list during the year 1906, and percentage of Officers sick to Effective Strength of Divisions, is shown in the following table :—

Division.	No. of separate individuals on Sick List.	Effective Strength.	Percentage of Officers Sick.
C.O.	111	358	31·0
A	255	732	34·8
B	298	605	49·2
C	308	512	60·1
D	268	552	48·5
E	267	591	45·1
F	272	510	53·3
G	256	574	44·5
H	294	607	48·4
J	370	788	46·9
K	597	1,097	54·4
L	246	520	47·3
M	270	523	51·6
N	596	954	62·4
P	427	880	48·5
R	468	898	52·1
S	408	859	47·4
T	449	1,004	44·7
V	514	992	51·8
W	566	1,066	53·0
X	480	846	56·7
Y	555	939	59·1
Thames.	127	246	51·6
Woolwich.	102	291	35·0
Portsmouth.	72	267	26·9
Devonport.	74	223	33·1
Chatham.	57	258	22·0
Pembroke.	8	34	23·5
Totals ...	8,715	17,726	49·1

Admission of Police into Hospitals.

The number of Police known to have been admitted into the general hospitals of the Metropolis on the recommendation of the chief or divisional surgeons, and with the consent of the Commissioner, was 264, viz. :—

St. George's	81	*3 died in hospital.
London	35	5 died in hospital.
Westminster	18	3 died in hospital.
Guy's	17	3 died in hospital.
St. Bartholomew's	15	1 died in hospital.
Middlesex	12	1 died in hospital.
University College	10	
St. Mary's	9	1 died in hospital.
King's College	9	1 died in hospital.
Great Northern	7	1 died in hospital.
West London	5	
St. Thomas's	4	
Charing Cross	4	1 died in hospital.
Metropolitan	4	
Miller	4	
Tottenham	4	1 died in hospital.
Royal Free	3	1 died in hospital.
West Ham	3	
North West London	2	
Seamen's	2	
Croydon General	2	
Hampstead	2	
St. John's, Twickenham	2	1 died in hospital.
Bolingbroke	2	
Lewisham Infirmary	2	
Camberwell Infirmary	1	
Italian	1	
German	1	
Temperance	1	
Richmond	1	
Leyton, Walthamstow, and Wanstead	1	
Total	264	23 died in hospital.

The following were admitted into cottage hospitals, viz. :—

Bromley	6
Woolwich and Plumstead	4
Surbiton	4
Beckenham	2
Eltham	2
Epsom	2
Cheshunt	1
Romford	1
Norwood	1
Blackheath and Charlton	1
Bexley	1
Cray Valley	1
Barnet	1
Brentford	1
Thames Ditton	1
Sutton	1
Ealing	1
Total	31

* Includes one case who died on way to hospital.

The following were admitted into special hospitals, viz. :—

Lock	12		
London, Fever	11		
North-Western, Fever	4		
Brook, Fever	4		
North-Eastern, Fever	3	...	1 died in hospital.
South-Eastern, Fever	2		
South-Western, Fever	2		
Western, Fever	2		
Park, Fever	2		
Ilford, Isolation	2		
Royal, Chest	2	...	1 died in hospital.
Eastern, Fever	1		
Grove, Fever	1		
Wanstead, Isolation	1		
East Ham, Isolation	1	...	1 died in hospital.
Hornsey, Isolation	1		
Beddington, Isolation	1		
Paralysis, Queen Square	1		
St. Mark's	1		
National Orthopædic	1		
Mount Vernon, Consumption	1		
London, Throat...	1		
Bath Mineral Water	1		
Total	58	...	3 died in hospital.

Making a total of 353.

In addition to the above, one man was admitted to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester; one to the Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, where he died; one to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, where he died; one to the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport; one to the Cottage Hospital, Redhill; and 44 men of the "N" and Dockyard Divisions were sent to the Naval and Military Hospitals, where four died.

Ten men were admitted to Workhouse Infirmaries for observation, seven of whom were certified insane, and sent to asylums.

Nominal Return of Deaths during the Year 1906.

Division.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Cause	No. of Days Sick.
L	P.C.	Waller	10.1.06	Syncope	8
A	„	Hillier	11.1.06	Meningitis, and spinal cord degeneration.	23
T	P.S.	Nue	13.1.06	Cerebral hæmorrhage ...	3
L	„	Henley	14.1.06	Cardiac failure, pneumonia ...	29
S	P.C.	Evans	18.1.06	Suicide, cut throat	2
N	„	Speed	22.1.06	Acute nephritis, uræmia and convulsions.	1
B	„	Cumbe	26.1.06	Pneumonia	11
Ports-mouth.	„	Rossiter	8.2.06	Gastric hæmorrhage	2
T	P.S.	Bunker	17.2.06	Influenza and pneumonia ...	11
D	P.C.	Easter	18.2.06	Carcinoma of intestines ...	4
W	„	Caley	23.2.06	Apoplexy	—
F	„	Claringbold	27.2.06	Bright's disease, uræmia ...	49
P	„	Juneman	27.2.06	Carcinoma of liver, exhaustion	43
X	„	Eddolls	12.3.06	Tuberculosis	68

Nominal Return of Deaths during the Year 1906—continued.

Division.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Cause.	No. of Days Sick.
Y	P.S.	Liddle	18.3.06	Heart failure, diseased kidneys and diabetes.	—
G	P.C.	Palmer	19.3.06	Disseminated sclerosis, diphtheria.	43
V	„	Bragg	26.3.06	Influenza, pneumonia ...	4
K	P.S.	Hall	30.3.06	Pernicious anæmia	69
L	„	Beard	14.4.06	Arterio-sclerosis, heart failure	34
M	P.C.	Watts	5.5.06	Hodgkin's disease	45
L	„	Reeves	15.5.06	Pneumonia and pleurisy ...	7
Chatham	„	Rowe	25.5.06	Interstitial nephritis, uræmia	23
P	„	Neal	31.5.06	Syncope, from fatty degeneration of heart.	—
Devonport	„	Bailey	9.6.06	Tubercular cystitis	60
W	„	Willmington	10.6.06	Suicide on railway, temporarily insane.	—
Woolwich	„	Winspear	19.6.06	Perforated gastric ulcer ...	7
K	„	Billings	20.7.06	Enteric fever, peritonitis ...	9
E	„	Crane	21.7.06	Gastric ulcer, hæmorrhage ...	15
H	„	Burgess	23.7.06	Rheumatism, endocarditis and pericarditis.	5
X	„	Mitchell	24.7.06	Multiple hepatic abscesses, syncope.	20
Y	„	Sangster	7.8.06	Enteric fever	36
Devonport	„	Holmwood	9.8.06	Heart failure, syncope ...	—
C.O. (C.I.D.)	„	Bishop	10.8.06	Carcinoma of stomach ...	42
T	„	Skingsley	11.8.06	Intestinal obstruction, peritonitis.	20
Chatham	„	Rippin	11.8.06	Organic heart disease	39
C.O. (E.X.)	„	Rose	14.8.06	Phthisis	70
T	„	Barton	20.8.06	Carcinoma of bladder	129
L	„	Ross	20.8.06	Acute pneumonia	13
M	„	Ellison	25.8.06	Empyema and heart failure ...	21
H	„	Hanscombe	13.9.06	Septic broncho-pneumonia ...	66
N	„	Mott	13.9.06	Phthisis	28
P	„	Willcox	5.10.06	Influenza, acute bulbar paralysis.	4
G	„	North	29.10.06	Empyema thoracis, cardiac failure.	15
G	„	Earl	8.11.06	Cerebral abscess	6
M	„	Peat	13.11.06	Acute tuberculosis of lungs ...	43
H	„	Baylis	15.11.06	Double pneumonia	9
K	„	Tanton	16.11.06	Heart failure, pulmonary obstruction.	—
A	„	Greening	23.11.06	Intestinal obstruction and peritonitis.	7
Woolwich	„	Cross	23.11.06	Syncope, valvular disease of heart.	—
Y	„	Thompson	27.11.06	Heart failure following influenza.	62
Woolwich	S.D.Inspr.	Adams	18.12.06	Double pneumonia	5
Devonport	P.C.	Ebbsworth	29.12.06	Pneumonia	27

This return includes six deaths amongst Police in outlying Dockyards, and one officer employed beyond the Metropolitan Police District, making the total number of deaths in the force 52.

NOTE.—In one case the officer had been reported unfit for further service, but died before notification was received of the grant of pension.

Return of the Number of Men who have been removed from the Force from all Causes during the Year 1906.

Cause.	No.
(*a*) Resigned with pension	454
„ „ gratuity	54
„ through ill-health, and not entitled to pension or gratuity ...	19
Total	527
Resigned voluntarily	163
Resignation permitted	85
Dismissed	28
Died	52
Total	855

(*a*) Includes 360 men who resigned under the provisions of the Police Act, 1890, Sec. 1 (*a*), and 94 who were found "medically unfit."

Return showing the Number of Police holding on 31st December, 1906, *Certificates of Competency to render First Aid*:—

Granted by the St. John Ambulance Association.			Granted by London County Council (including London School Board).			First-aid Certificates granted by other bodies, viz.:				Number of Cases in which Police were specially commended for First Aid rendered.
First-aid Certificates. (*a*)	Re-examination Vouchers. (*b*)	Medallions. (*c*)	First-aid Certificates. (*a*)	Re-examination Vouchers. (*b*)	Medallions. (*c*)	Other Councils and School Boards.	St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.	Army, Navy and Volunteers.	Various.	
4,073	296	93	5,469	206	*28	57	21	225	8	157

* Includes one teacher's certificate.

Note.—(*a*) includes (*b*) and (*c*), and (*b*) includes (*c*).

Causes of Invaliding.

The number of men granted pensions was 94, and granted gratuities for less than 15 years' service 54, being a total of 148 men invalided. The following table shows the various periods of service of the men pensioned and the causes of unfitness arranged in the order of frequency :—

Cause of Unfitness.	Years Service, complete.																	Total.
	4	5	6	7	11	12	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Injuries (direct result of)	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	3	1	—	2	3	—	1	21
Rheumatism (chronic), rheumatic gout and sciatica	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	3	3	1	—	14
Mental aberration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	10
Cardiac disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	6
General, nervous and cardiac debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	5
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Varicose veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Locomotor ataxy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Neuritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Pulmonary tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cystitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Flat foot	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Epithelioma of tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Defective vision	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dyspepsia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hæmorrhoids	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aneurism of aorta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Neurasthenia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fistula in ano	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Eczema of feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vertigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Leucocythæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Suppurating inguinal glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous disease of spine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dupuytren's contraction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	8	5	10	6	7	15	14	7	1	94

This table gives a percentage of ·52 on the strength of men serving on 31st December, 1906.

Note.—In addition to the men who were invalided, 360 officers who were not on the sick list were pensioned under the provisions of the Police Act, 1890, Sec. 1(*a*).

The following are the causes of unfitness of Police invalided and granted gratuities (in order of frequency) :—

Causes of Unfitness.	Years Service, complete.												Total.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	3	3	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	17
Disease of lungs	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Mental aberration...	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	9
Rheumatism (chronic), rheumatic gout, and sciatica.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
Gastric ulcer	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Cardiac disease	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hallux valgus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fracture of leg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nephritis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Locomotor ataxy	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Flat foot	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Otitis media	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deafness	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hodgkin's disease...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma of rectum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tumour of thyroid	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cervico-occipital neuralgia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Colitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mediastinal tumour	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Epilepsy	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ischæmic paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	8	5	7	4	6	3	6	3	5	2	3	2	54

This table gives a percentage of ·30 on the strength of men serving on 31st December 1906.

Tabular Statement of the Number of fresh cases of Sickness in the various Divisions for the Year 1906.

—	No. of fresh cases of sickness.	C.O.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	P.	R.	S.	T.	V.	W.	X.	Y.	Thames.	Woolwich.
June	5,367	67	154	175	157	171	191	180	142	178	239	406	147	193	349	311	275	244	329	321	369	283	351	82	53
December	5,865	53	147	171	185	210	172	190	193	256	267	385	153	156	393	369	308	258	353	387	373	378	371	77	60
Total cases.. ..	11,232	120	301	346	342	381	363	370	335	434	506	791	300	349	742	680	583	502	682	708	742	661	722	159	113
Authorised Strength of Divisions, 31st December 1906	—	378	721	596	508	542	582	498	564	596	783	1090	512	516	948	871	892	852	999	984	1060	839	930	244	291
Percentage of fresh cases of sickness during the year	—	31	41	58	67	70	62	74	59	72	64	72	58	67	78	78	65	58	68	71	70	78	77	65	38

The percentage over the Force of 16,796 is 66.

CLINTON T. DENT,
Chief Surgeon.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the AUTHORISED STRENGTH of METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS on 31st December 1906.

Division.	Area (Miles).	Strength.				Total.
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	
Commissioner's Office ...	—	6	53	136	183	378
A or Whitehall	1·88	1	31	67	622	721
B „ Chelsea	2·66	1	18	61	516	596
C „ St. James's	0·76	1	19	51	437	508
D „ Marylebone ...	1·41	1	23	55	463	542
E „ Holborn	0·99	1	19	70	492	582
F „ Paddington... ...	2·89	1	15	54	428	498
G „ Finsbury	1·84	1	21	53	489	564
H „ Whitechapel ...	2·08	1	25	58	512	596
J „ Hackney	39·24	1	19	103	660	783
K „ Bow...	37·28	1	27	141	921	1,090
L „ Lambeth	2·39	1	22	60	429	512
M „ Southwark	3·43	1	21	56	438	516
N „ Islington	60·04	1	25	120	802	948
P „ Camberwell ...	51·51	1	18	126	726	871
R „ Greenwich	60·62	1	24	131	736	892
S „ Hampstead	82·65	1	16	120	715	852
T „ Hammersmith ...	72·51	1	21	137	840	999
V „ Wandsworth ...	65·21	1	23	117	843	984
W „ Clapham	76·36	1	24	131	904	1,060
X „ Kilburn	81·45	1	21	115	702	839
Y „ Highgate	44·76	1	20	131	778	930
Thames...	7·46	1	12	56	175	244
Not apportioned to Divisions	—	—	4	31	127	162
Totals	699·42	28	521	2,180	13,938	16,667

And the AUTHORISED STRENGTH of the METROPOLITAN POLICE (DOCKYARD DIVISIONS included) on the 31st of December in each of the years named.

Year.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total of all Ranks.
1897	32	578	1,908	12,934	15,452
1898	31	578	1,930	13,155	15,694
1899	32	571	1,949	13,213	15,765
1900	32	570	1,977	13,268	15,847
1901	32	573	1,999	13,373	15,977
1902	31	574	2,044	13,725	16,374
1903	30	526	2,113	13,848	16,517
1904	30	539	2,148	14,129	16,846
1905	31	546	2,239	14,394	17,210
1906	32	552	2,316	14,843	17,743

The total area of 699·42 square miles is the terrestrial area of the District and does not include the area of the bridges over the Thames; consequently the working area of some of the Divisions is slightly in excess of that given in this statement.

The strength of each Dockyard Division on 31st December 1906 is shown in Table No. 12.

No. 2.

RETURN of the NUMBER of NEW HOUSES BUILT and NEW STREETS and SQUARES FORMED with their LENGTH in MILES and YARDS, during the under-mentioned PERIODS.

Period.	No. of New Houses built.	No. of New Streets and Squares formed.		Length of New Streets and Squares.		No. of New Houses being built Dec. 31, 1906.
		Streets.	Squares.	Miles.	Yards.	
Year 1880	24,945	445	2	69	1,483	
„ 1881	26,170	556	4	86	384	
„ 1882	23,301	508	1	75	862	
„ 1883	21,110	361	1	56	84	
„ 1884	18,428	324	2	46	1,027	
„ 1885	15,754	195	1	33	773	
„ 1886	12,252	168	—	29	58	
„ 1887	12,478	166	—	23	1,071	
„ 1888	12,426	138	1	19	1,201	
„ 1889	11,829	200	3	34	1,227	
„ 1890	10,935	167	—	25	1,649	
„ 1891	12,105	142	1	22	1,591	
„ 1892	11,200	173	—	31	1,223	
„ 1893	12,830	101	—	17	1,291	
„ 1894	12,874	157	—	33	1,164	
„ 1895	13,141	126	1	22	1,600	
„ 1896	16,894	211	—	55	1,458	
„ 1897	18,529	305	—	55	1,499	
„ 1898	24,838	412	3	77	1,341	
„ 1899	27,381	404	2	87	134	
„ 1900	25,161	311	—	65	1,017	
„ 1901	27,174	301	—	60	408	
„ 1902	25,480	301	1	64	764	
„ 1903	26,420	350	—	68	944	
„ 1904	23,269	374	—	74	139	
„ 1905	21,970	300	—	69	406	
„ 1906	21,415	295	—	68	917	5,296
Totals	510,309	7,491	23	1,376	1,075	5,296

No. 3.

RETURN of REMOVALS from the SERVICE from all CAUSES during the Years 1897 to 1906.

Year.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Resigned through Ill-health, and not entitled to Pension or Gratuity.	Resigned voluntarily.	Permitted to resign.	Dismissed for Misconduct.	Died.	Total Removals.	Total authorised Strength on 31st December.	Percentage of Removals to Strength.
1897	435	61	22	112	61	72	51	814	15,452	5·26
1898	490	92	24	180	64	78	49	977	15,694	6·22
1899	466	94	32	274	55	82	62	1,065	15,765	6·75
1900	399	86	34	353	47	70	88	1,077	15,847	6·79
1901	403	65	27	185	38	60	62	840	15,977	5·26
1902	419	57	26	162	43	76	58	841	16,374	5·14
1903	429	67	31	184	73	33	37	854	16,517	5·17
1904	479	53	37	138	76	32	33	848	16,846	5·03
1905	499	50	22	143	50	35	50	849	17,210	4·93
1906	454	54	19	163	85	28	52	855	17,743	4·82
Totals	4,473	679	274	1,894	592	566	542	9,020		

No. 4.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of POLICE who RESIGNED, and the assigned CAUSE of RESIGNATION, during the Years 1902 to 1906.

——	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
From ill-health	26	31	37	22	19
For other employment	161	184	137	143	163
No reason assigned	1	—	1	—	—
Totals	188	215	175	165	182

No. 5.

RETURN of the NUMBER of MEN actually serving at the end of the Year 1906 who joined in the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
1860	—	1	—	—	1
1865	4	—	—	—	4
1867	—	—	—	1	1
1868	1	1	—	—	2
1870	2	1	—	—	3
1871	3	—	—	1	4
1872	3	2	1	1	7
1873	2	3	1	1	7
1874	2	1	2	—	5
1875	—	3	1	1	5
1876	3	2	—	—	5
1877	—	7	1	1	9
1878	2	5	3	2	12
1879	2	6	4	2	14
1880	3	10	7	16	36
1881	2	36	35	50	123
1882	1	44	113	334	492
1883	1	37	128	458	624
1884	—	43	111	366	520
1885	—	43	110	374	527
1886	1	55	106	405	567
1887	—	67	94	332	493
1888	—	55	97	395	547
1889	—	43	115	384	542
1890	—	42	172	600	814
1891	—	13	108	387	508
1892	—	12	108	407	527
1893	—	9	145	526	680
1894	—	3	113	470	586
1895	—	—	117	377	494
1896	—	—	120	467	587
1897	—	—	116	452	568
1898	—	—	154	626	780
1899	—	—	101	681	782
1900	—	—	51	747	798
1901	—	—	15	871	886
1902	—	—	8	965	973
1903	—	—	—	773	773
1904	—	—	—	820	820
1905	—	—	1	1,275	1,276
1906	—	—	—	1,324	1,324
Totals ...	32	544	2,258	14,892	17,726

No. 6.

RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE of POLICE serving at the end of each of the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Authorised Strength.	Numbers serving.															
		Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2.	2 Years and under 3.	3 Years and under 4.	4 Years and under 5.	5 Years and under 6.	6 Years and under 7.	7 Years and under 8.	8 Years and under 9.	9 Years and under 10.	10 Years and under 11.	11 Years and under 12.	12 Years and under 13.	13 Years and under 14.	14 Years and under 15.	15 Years and over.
1887	14,081	874	1,014	899	894	1,080	810	637	600	552	504	466	500	473	404	423	3,821
1888	14,261	948	828	951	865	843	1,034	771	622	583	541	501	458	483	460	393	3,959
1889	14,725	852	871	769	906	809	812	1,026	759	590	572	518	497	454	463	452	4,019
1890	15,264	1,335	780	796	717	888	768	767	969	736	572	557	511	473	445	446	4,211
1891	15,038	798	1,214	745	764	681	847	738	748	939	722	549	550	503	466	433	4,153
1892	15,000	818	739	1,144	722	740	660	815	716	720	913	697	533	533	493	457	4,205
1893	15,126	992	753	691	1,107	688	711	647	789	695	707	896	691	523	522	483	4,128
1894	15,216	874	929	721	671	1,060	672	689	627	774	671	693	885	675	515	513	4,150
1895	15,271	728	823	884	689	657	1,024	658	676	625	763	654	683	876	655	507	4,236
1896	15,326	867	672	787	860	675	639	1,007	646	659	609	744	649	669	859	643	4,256
1897	15,452	813	816	655	756	821	655	627	985	629	643	594	726	639	655	834	4,431
1898	15,694	1,162	754	771	629	710	799	637	603	952	618	634	579	715	615	636	4,733
1899	15,765	1,074	1,022	702	733	598	677	770	624	582	924	611	609	564	686	602	4,860
1900	15,847	1,010	925	922	648	680	573	655	744	596	559	896	603	598	553	667	5,022
1901	15,977	1,116	921	875	878	640	660	544	634	724	576	550	884	595	590	549	5,238
1902	16,374	1,235	1,003	896	833	855	609	633	540	626	705	569	529	859	585	588	5,339
1903	16,517	919	1,086	980	850	821	834	595	611	531	618	699	550	524	862	576	5,458
1904	16,846	904	847	1,036	955	832	806	814	587	607	520	602	687	539	517	847	5,535
1905	17,210	1,361	857	789	998	916	816	792	803	576	594	514	592	687	532	514	5,850
1906	17,743	1,324	1,276	820	773	973	886	798	782	780	568	587	494	586	680	527	5,872

Wanting to complete the authorised strength, 17.

No. 7.

RETURN of the NUMBER of POLICE INJURED whilst in the EXECUTION of their DUTY during the Year 1906.

How caused.	Number of Cases.			Total.
	Not placed on Sick List.	On Sick List less than 7 days.	On Sick List 7 days or over.	
Assaulted by prisoners or injured when making arrests :—				
By drunken prisoners	1,188	91	196	1,475
By other prisoners	512	39	111	662
Assaulted by persons who were not apprehended	37	1	9	47
When dispersing disorderly crowds	9	2	4	15
By horses falling	10	—	21	31
Thrown from horses	5	1	6	12
By stopping runaway horses	29	3	32	64
Assisting with fallen or restive horses ...	3	1	3	7
By vehicles when regulating traffic, &c. ...	9	2	4	15
Bitten by dogs	64	10	10	84
When assisting at or extinguishing fires ...	17	5	11	33
Other causes	24	6	16	46
Totals	1,907	161	423	2,491

No. 8.

NUMBER of POLICE who were ACCIDENTALLY INJURED whilst on DUTY during the Year 1906.

How caused.	Number of Cases.			Total.
	Not placed on Sick List.	On Sick List less than 7 days.	On Sick List 7 days or over.	
By falling down or slipping in the streets or when examining premises	152	27	126	305
While ship searching	4	—	1	5
Kicked by horses	18	2	3	23
Trodden upon by horses	3	—	3	6
Knocked down by horses	—	1	2	3
While riding bicycles	47	13	32	92
By bicycles ridden by other persons	8	1	6	15
At fire engine drill	1	—	2	3
Other causes	55	11	30	96
Totals	288	55	205	548

No. 9.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of POLICE of all RANKS who were SPECIALLY COMMENDED by the COMMISSIONER, and by JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, &c., for their CONDUCT in connection with various MATTERS of DUTY, during the Year 1906.

Nature of Duty for which commended.	No. of Commendations of Bodies of Police employed on Public Occasions, &c.	Number of Police commended.				No. of Cases in which Personal Injury was sustained.
		By Societies of various kinds.	By Commissioner.	By Judges, Magistrates, &c.	Total.	
Promptitude in stopping or attempting to stop runaway horses	—	—	222	—	222	27
Promptitude in restraining restive horses...	—	—	6	—	6	—
For meritorious conduct in attempting to stop a pair of runaway horses, whereby he sustained personal injury. Awarded certificate by the Grand Priory of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem	—	1	—	—	1	1
Promptitude in assisting a rider who had been thrown from a horse	—	—	1	—	1	—
Effecting the apprehension of persons wanted for offences committed	—	—	1,898	391	2,289	9
Ability, zeal, and intelligence displayed in criminal cases	—	—	4	149	153	—
Ability and zeal displayed in procuring evidence and in successfully conducting prosecutions against keepers of disorderly houses and clubs	—	—	21	19	40	—
For their action in connection with proceedings for offences against the Licensing Acts	—	—	15	4	19	—
Courage and promptitude in rescuing or endeavouring to rescue persons from drowning	—	—	14	3	17	—
Rescuing or attempting to rescue persons from drowning. Medals or Certificates granted by the Royal Humane Society in these cases	—	4	—	—	4	—
Courageous conduct in the performance of duty. Rewards granted from the Bow Street Police Court Reward Fund ...	—	—	—	10	10	2
Saving life from fire. Certificates or rewards granted by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire	—	12	—	—	12	—
Vigilance and promptitude at fires and rescuing persons from burning houses...	—	—	20	3	23	2
Promptitude and skill in rendering "first aid" to the injured	—	—	105	37	142	—
Activity displayed in cases of begging in the streets	—	—	2	—	2	—
For action in cases of proceedings for offences against the Vagrancy Act ...	—	—	1	1	2	—
Conducting enquiries, collecting and giving evidence, preparing plans, &c.	—	—	2	48	50	—
For action in a case of cruelty to animals	—	—	1	1	2	—
For humane treatment of prisoners ...	—	—	—	7	7	—
For action in connection with proceedings for an offence against the London Hackney Carriage Act, 1843	—	—	1	—	1	—
Promptitude and determination in endeavouring to secure a dangerous lunatic ...	—	—	2	—	2	1
Prompt action on the occasion of a boating fatality	—	—	—	1	1	—
Discrimination in a prosecution under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act	—	—	—	1	1	—
Satisfactory performance of duty at a dockyard	1	—	—	—	—	—
Satisfactory performance of duty at a public function	1	—	—	—	—	—
Satisfactory performance of duty at a fire	1	—	—	—	—	—
By H.M. the King: Royal Victorian Order conferred on a Superintendent in appreciation of services	—	—	—	—	1	—
By the Secretary of State: Appreciation of long and excellent services of a Superintendent	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS...	3	17	2,315	675	3,009	42

3,009

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMENDATIONS 3,012

No. 10.

RETURN of the NUMBER of FIRES ATTENDED by the METROPOLITAN POLICE, and the NUMBER of POLICE on DUTY at such FIRES, during the Years 1897 to 1906.

Year.	No. of Fires.	No. of Police who attended.				
		Supts.	Insprs.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
1897	1,708	97	967	2,164	14,476	17,704
1898	1,906	111	1,149	2,522	16,643	20,425
1899	1,994	108	1,049	2,412	15,426	18,995
1900	1,892	116	1,042	2,313	14,688	18,159
1901	1,901	119	983	2,369	14,866	18,337
1902	1,836	91	924	2,296	14,147	17,458
1903	2,661	83	979	2,753	16,297	20,112
1904	3,103	95	1,119	2,987	17,531	21,732
1905	2,835	66	983	2,587	15,542	19,178
1906	3,156	81	1,125	3,125	18,696	23,027
TOTALS -	22,992	967	10,320	25,528	158,312	195,127

No. 11.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS taken to HOSPITAL by POLICE during the Years 1897 to 1906.

Year.	Suffering from Accidents.	Suffering from other Causes.	Total.
1897	7,305	3,930	11,235
1898	7,401	4,100	11,501
1899	7,870	4,184	12,054
1900	7,463	4,161	11,624
1901	7,457	4,347	11,804
1902	7,220	4,402	11,622
1903	7,676	4,355	12,031
1904	7,008	4,432	11,440
1905	7,625	4,478	12,103
1906	8,253	4,460	12,713
Totals ...	75,278	42,849	118,127

No. 12.

RETURN of the NUMBERS of POLICE SPECIALLY EMPLOYED whose SERVICES are paid for to the RECEIVER, and the PLACES where so EMPLOYED on the 31st December 1906.

Police Division.	Numbers.					Where employed.
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	
Commissioner's Office.	—	—	1	9	10	Ordnance Store, Weedon.
	—	—	1	7	8	Ordnance Store, Burscough.
	—	—	1	—	1	Admiralty and War Department.
	—	—	1	5	6	Magazines, Selby.
	—	—	1	7	8	Ordnance Stores and Gun Wharf, Dover.
	—	—	—	4	4	New Ranges, Shoeburyness.
A or Whitehall.	—	1	2	16	19	Houses of Parliament (by night).
	—	—	—	1	1	India Office.
	—	—	1	14	15	General Post Office.
	—	—	—	1	1	His Majesty's Stationery Office.
	—	—	—	1	1	Chapter House, Westminster Abbey.
	—	—	—	10	10	Admiralty.
	—	2	7	53	62	Royal Parks and Grounds.
	—	—	—	3	3	Windsor Castle.
	—	—	—	2	2	Messrs. Drummond's Bank.
	—	—	—	1	1	Dean's Yard.
	—	—	—	4	4	War Office.
	—	—	—	2	2	Horse Guards.
	—	—	—	3	3	Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.
	—	—	3	9	12	National Gallery of British Art.
	—	1	—	20	21	House of Lords.
	—	1	—	21	22	House of Commons
	—	—	—	4	4	Buckingham Palace.
B or Chelsea.	—	1	4	67	72	Victoria and Albert Museum.
	—	—	3	13	16	Natural History Museum.
	—	—	3	11	14	Army Clothing Stores.
	—	—	—	2	2	Prince's Gate.
	—	—	—	1	1	BromptonCemetery.
C or St. James's.	—	—	1	4	5	Geological Museum.
	—	—	—	2	2	Grosvenor House.
	—	—	—	2	2	Messrs. Garrard & Co.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Lambert & Co.
	—	2	1	20	23	National Gallery.
	—	—	—	1	1	Aldridge's Horse Repository.
	—	—	—	2	2	Cleveland House.
	—	—	—	2	2	Winchester House.
	—	—	—	2	2	27 and 28, Pall Mall.
C or St. James's —*cont.*	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell's.
	—	—	1	8	9	National Portrait Gallery.
	—	—	—	1	1	Camelford House.
	—	—	—	1	1	232 to 244, Regent Street, and 26, 27, 29 to 33, Argyll Street.
	—	—	—	1	1	Dudley House.
	—	—	—	1	1	33 Park Lane.
D or Marylebone.	—	1	2	14	17	Hertford House.
	—	1	2	28	31	British Museum.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Shoolbred and Co.
	—	—	—	1	1	216 to 226, Oxford St.
	—	—	—	1	1	Marylebone County Court.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Maple & Co.
E or Holborn.	—	—	2	10	12	Record Office.
	—	—	—	2	2	Patent Office.
	—	—	—	3	3	Probate Registry Office, Somerset House.
	—	—	1	7	8	Covent Garden Market.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Coutts's Bank.
	—	—	—	3	3	Somerset House.
F or Paddington.	—	—	—	1	1	Gloucester Gardens
	—	—	—	1	1	Holland House.
	—	—	—	3	3	Kensington Palace.
	—	—	—	1	1	Cleeve Lodge.
G or Finsbury.	—	—	—	2	2	Messrs. De-la-Rue's, St. Luke's.
	—	—	—	4	4	Parcels Post Office.
	—	—	—	1	1	80 to 88 Leonard St.
	—	—	—	1	1	91 to 95, City Road.
H or Whitechapel.	—	—	3	19	22	Tower of London.
	—	—	—	1	1	Mercantile Marine Offices.
	—	—	2	11	13	Royal Mint.
	—	—	—	3	3	Spitalfields Market.
	—	—	—	2	2	Refinery, Royal Mint Street.
J or Hackney.	—	—	3	7	10	Bethnal Green Museum.
K or Bow.	—	—	—	2	2	Mercantile Marine Offices.
	—	—	1	8	9	Chartered Gasworks, Beckton.

No. 12—*continued.*

RETURN of the NUMBERS of POLICE SPECIALLY EMPLOYED whose SERVICES are paid for to the RECEIVER, and the PLACES where so EMPLOYED on the 31st December 1906—*continued.*

Police Division	Numbers.					Where employed.
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	
K or Bow—*cont.*	—	—	—	1	1	Imperial Gas-works, Bromley.
	—	1	3	22	26	Magazine, Purfleet.
	—	—	—	1	1	Royal Albert Music Hall.
	—	—	—	1	1	Stratford Petty Sessional Court.
L or Lambeth.	—	—	—	1	1	India Stores Depôt.
M or Southwark.	—	—	1	—	1	London, Brighton and South Coast Railway.
	—	—	—	1	1	Mark Brown's Wharf.
	—	—	—	3	3	Borough Market.
	—	—	—	1	1	Davis's Wharf.
	—	—	—	1	1	Southwark County Court.
N or Islington.	—	—	3	9	12	Royal Small Arms Factory.
	—	1	4	20	25	Royal Gunpowder Factory.
P or Camberwell.	—	—	—	1	1	Hayes Place, Hayes.
	—	—	—	1	1	Lambeth County Court.
	—	—	—	1	1	Warren House, Hayes.
R or Greenwich.	—	—	—	3	3	Sewerage Road, Plumstead.
T or Hammersmith.	—	—	—	4	4	Hampton Court Palace.
	—	—	—	1	1	Osterley Park.
V or Wandsworth.	—	—	—	2	2	Kew Gardens.
	—	—	—	1	1	Dover House, Putney.
	—	—	—	1	1	Wandsworth County Court.
	—	—	—	1	1	Roehampton House.
	—	—	—	1	1	Clapham Common.
W or Clapham.	—	—	—	1	1	Nork Park House, Epsom.
Y or Highgate.	—	—	—	4	4	Metropolitan Cattle Market.
Woolwich	1	8	39	243	291	Dockyards and Military Stations.
Portsmouth	1	8	35	223	267	
Devonport	1	5	25	194	225	
Chatham	1	8	32	217	258	
Pembroke	—	2	5	28	35	
Total	4	43	194	1,467	1,708	
Employed at cost of Treasury.	1	7	37	159	204	
Totals	5	50	231	1,626	1,912	

No. 13.

RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Year 1906 by which PERSONS were KILLED.

Division	No. of Persons Killed in Streets.		Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Killed.																																				Ages of Persons Killed.				No. of Persons Killed in consequence of their improperly riding or attempting to ride behind vehicles (included in Nos. previously given).	
			Cabs.						Tramcars driven by				Omnibuses driven by				Uncovered Vehicles.										Covered Vehicles.										Broughams and other Private Carriages.		Cycles.				Traction Engines.		Horses.							
																	Carts.				Vans.				Motor Cars.																							
			Hansom.		Clarence.		Motor.		Motor power.		Horses.		Motor power.		Horses.		Light.		Heavy.		Light.		Heavy.		Light, not including cycles.		Heavy.		Light.		Heavy.		Light.		Heavy.				Motor.		Other than motor.				Ridden.		Led.							
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Under 7 years.	7 years and under 15 years.	15 years and under 60 years.	60 years and over.	Day.	Night.
A.	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
B.	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
C.	4	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
D	9	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	—
E.	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
G.	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	1	—
H.	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	5	—	—	—
J.	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
K.	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	4	1	1	—
L.	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	2	1	—
M.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	—
N.	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	1	—
P.	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	1	—	—
R.	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	—	—	—
S.	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	—	—
T.	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	5	3	—	—
V.	15	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	2	7	1	—	—
W.	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	—
X.	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—
Y.	14	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	9	1	—	—
Totals	185	27	10	6	4	1	—	—	10	2	1	—	19	6	14	—	8	—	10	—	17	2	21	2	16	4	5	—	5	—	1	—	10	1	13	1	6	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	64	46	83	19	5	—

NOTE.—Day is the period from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Night is the period from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Return of Accidents known to Police which occurred in the Streets during the Year 1906 by which Persons were Injured.

| Division. | No. of Persons Injured in Streets. | | Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Injured. | | |

No. 15.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Years 1891 to 1906 inclusive by which PERSONS were KILLED.

Year.	No. of Persons Killed in Streets.		Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Killed																																				Ages of Persons Killed.				No. of Persons Killed in consequence of their improperly riding or attempting to ride behind Vehicles (included in Nos. previously given).	
			Cabs.				Tram-cars driven by				Omni-buses driven by				Uncovered Vehicles.								Covered Vehicles.								Broughams and other Private Carriages.		Cycles.				Fire Engines.		Traction Engines.		Horses.				Train at level crossing.							
			Hansom.		Clarence.		Motor.		Motor power.		Horses.		Motor power.		Carts.				Vans.				Motor cars.										Motor.		Other than motor.						Ridden.		Led.				Under 7 years.		7 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 60 years.		60 years and over.		
															Carts.				Vans.				Motor cars.																											
															Light.		Heavy.		Light.		Heavy.		Light, not including cycles.		Heavy.		Light.		Heavy.		Light.		Heavy.																			
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.
1891	132	15	14	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	9	2	18	—	17	1	35	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	58	22	54	13	5	—
1892	128	15	14	6	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	14	3	14	—	14	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	58	21	46	18	7	—
1893	148	24	12	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	8	4	14	2	17	1	44	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	58	33	62	19	3	—
1894	150	19	10	3	3	3	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	15	2	17	2	24	1	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	67	22	2	18	4	—
1895	132	23	8	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	9	6	19	1	19	—	32	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	62	23	51	19	3	—
1896	113	17	11	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	18	1	13	1	17	1	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	36	24	60	10	5	—
1897	140	25	9	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	10	2	9	1	21	—	48	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	48	27	64	26	4	3
1898	128	17	16	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	7	3	15	—	26	1	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	54	23	55	13	4	—
1899	186	21	12	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	15	3	26	1	20	3	41	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	42	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	67	40	73	27	—	—
1900	158	21	5	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	17	2	8	1	29	—	43	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	32	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	72	27	65	15	1	—
1901	166	20	9	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	1	—	16	6	16	2	16	1	47	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	64	25	78	19	1	—
1902	158	17	9	3	2	—	—	—	4	1	5	1	—	—	22	5	12	—	16	—	37	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	48	31	76	20	3	—
1903	143	11	13	6	2	1	—	—	2	—	7	1	—	—	15	1	6	—	13	—	43	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	20	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	52	23	57	22	2	—
1904	134	21	9	2	4	1	—	—	2	2	2	1	1	1	11	3	4	—	13	2	34	1	—	—	11	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	28	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	21	67	17	4	—
1905	157	15	4	2	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	2	1	15	3	11	1	7	1	27	1	29*	*	11	—	3*	*	2	—	—	—	14	1	6*	1*	4	—	1*	*	2	—	*	*	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	50	29	76	17	3	—
1906	185	27	10	6	4	1	—	—	10	2	1	—	11	6	14	—	8	—	10	—	17	2	21	2	16	4	5	—	5	—	1	—	10	1	13	1	6	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	64	46	83	19	5	—

*NOTE.—Prior to 1905, accidents caused by light and heavy vans, by light and heavy motor cars, and by motor and other cycles, cannot be differentiated.

No. 15—*continued.*

COMPARATIVE RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Years 1891 to 1906 inclusive by which PERSONS were INJURED.

| Year. | No. of Persons Injured in Streets. | | Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Injured. | | |

No. 16.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and AMOUNT of PENSIONS or GRATUITIES granted to MEMBERS of the STAFF of the METROPOLITAN POLICE, and the METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS, during the year 1906.

To whom granted.	Branch in which employed.	Amount.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
Mr. R. Sparkes	Assistant Clerk, Marylebone Police Court.	117 15 5	Pension.
W. Blunden...	Coal Porter	32 12 6	Gratuity.

No. 17.

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1902 to 1906.

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.					Remarks.
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
Total No. of Persons apprehended.	112,205 (*a*)	124,554 (*b*)	126,530 (*c*)	127,317 (*d*)	119,897 (*e*)	(*a*) 60 absconded, 7 died, and 1 escaped from custody while under remand from Police Court.
No. of Persons discharged by Magistrates.	22,014	21,887	21,347	20,068	19,459	
No. of Persons summarily convicted.	86,415	98,583	101,428	103,362	96,335	(*b*) 72 absconded and 3 died while under remand from Police Court.
No. of Persons committed for trial.	3,708 (*f*)	4,009 (*g*)	3,692 (*h*)	3,821 (*i*)	4,052 (*j*)	(*c*) 61 absconded, 1 died, and 1 escaped from custody, while under remand from Police Court.
No. of Persons convicted and sentenced.	3,087	3,322	3,166	3,176	3,418	
No. of Persons acquitted by Juries.	516	591	453	523	527	(*d*) 60 absconded, 4 died, and 1 removed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum by order of the Secretary of State while under remand from Police Court, and 1 committed suicide at Police Court.
No. of Bills ignored by Grand Juries.	93	93	66	108	103	
No. of Criminal Offences reported to Police.	20,236	20,470	21,315	21,176	20,035	
No. of Persons apprehended for Criminal Offences.	14,844	15,321	15,419	15,474	15,048	
No. of Persons apprehended for divers other Offences.	97,361	109,233	111,111	111,843	104,849	(*e*) 48 absconded and 3 died while under remand from Police Court.
No. of Felonies relating to property committed.	17,759	17,896	18,806	18,515	17,197	(*f*) 12 absconded while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons apprehended for felony or larceny.	12,272 (*k*)	12,735 (*l*)	12,897 (*m*)	12,850 (*n*)	12,255 (*o*)	

No. 17—*continued.*

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1902 to 1906—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.					Remarks.
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
No. of Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny.	2,140	2,357	2,270	2,237	2,363	(*g*) 1 absconded and 1 died while awaiting trial and 1 absconded while awaiting sentence at Sessions.
No. of Persons acquitted by Juries of felony or larceny.	371	424	325	394	383	
No. of Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny.	6,974	7,232	7,429	7,628	7,018	(*h*) 6 absconded while awaiting trial, and 1 convicted, but Free Pardon granted.
No. of Persons discharged for felony or larceny.	2,770	2,712	2,855	2,568	2,481	
Value of Property stolen ... ... £	158,992	191,885	163,876	181,018	147,963	(*i*) 12 absconded, 1 died, and 1 escaped from custody while awaiting trial.
Value of Property recovered ... £	46,268	42,108	42,562	52,915	42,035	(*j*) 2 absconded while awaiting trial, 1 convicted, but Free Pardon granted and 1 convicted but died while awaiting sentence.
Nett Loss... ... £	112,724	149,777	121,314	128,103	105,928	
No. of Police commended by Judicial Authorities and Juries in Criminal Cases.	568	564	520	515	540	(*k*) 10 absconded, and 1 escaped from custody while under remand from Police Court, and 6 absconded while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons surrendered to Foreign States under Treaties of Extradition for Criminal Offences.	51	43	40	38	33	
No. of Persons similarly received over from Foreign States.	3	2	5	2	4	(*l*) 8 absconded and 1 died while under remand from Police Court, and 1 absconded while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons apprehended by Constabulary Forces for Metropolitan Police Offences.	318	322	353	324	283	
No. of Persons apprehended by Metropolitan Police for Provincial Offences, &c.	370	428	428	375	349	(*m*) 13 absconded and 1 escaped from custody while under remand from Police Court, and 4 absconded while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons apprehended by Police of Criminal Investigation Department.	8,714	9,222	9,888	10,488	10,042	
No. of identifications effected by means of "Finger Prints" in Metropolitan and Provincial cases.	1,722	3,642	5,155	6,186	6,776	(*n*) 14 absconded and 1 died while under remand from Police Court, 1 committed suicide at Police Court, and 6 absconded and 1 escaped from custody while awaiting trial.
No. of Miscellaneous Inquiries made by Police of Criminal Investigation Department for Government Departments, Continental, and Provincial Police, not involving the arrest of any person.	6,445	7,366	6,412	6,322	6,718	(*o*) 6 absconded and 2 died while under remand from Police Court, and 2 absconded, while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons committed for trial on Coroners' Warrants.	46	28	31	28	19	
No. of Persons reported missing.	33,413	35,262	31,593	28,963	28,263	

No. 17—*continued.*

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1902 to 1906—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.					Remarks.
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
No. of Persons found and restored to friends by Police.	17,326	18,862	15,823	13,814	12,695	
No. of Persons found by friends or returned home.	15,755	16,076	15,398	14,711	15,102	
No. of Suicides committed.	613	680	660	668	702	
No. of Suicides attempted, prevented by Police, &c.	652	715	647	635	642	
No. of Fires	1,836	2,661	3,103	2,835	3,156	
No. of Fires extinguished by Police.	51	223	225	221	229	
No. of Public-house and Beer-house Keepers summoned by Police and convicted.	378	448	400	275	220	
Do. and dismissed	259	321	357	240	142	
No. of Refreshment House Keepers summoned by Police and convicted.	37	37	34	35	50	
Do. and dismissed	5	3	2	2	4	
No. of Drivers, &c., of Hackney Carriages, Carts, &c., summoned by Police and convicted.	8,935	9,922	10,045	10,588	9,388	
Do. and dismissed	394	458	402	402	428	
No. of Persons summoned by Police for Miscellaneous offences and convicted.	16,065	17,552	20,343	19,311	18,458	
Do. and dismissed	978	1,266	1,555	1,616	1,533	
No. of Summonses applied for by private individuals and served by Metropolitan Police (convicted).	72,484	72,171	68,008	67,266	71,640	
Do. (dismissed) ...	12,259	12,847	11,577	11,338	10,038	
No. of Persons recognised at Stations as having been in custody more than once for felony during the Year.	156	147	147	178	133	
No. of Doors or Windows found open or insecurely fastened.	24,786	25,853	25,930	26,618	26,277	
No. of unknown Bodies photographed and not identified.	56	67	49	49	56	
No. of Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves.	1,589	1,681	1,694	1,684	1,775	
No. of Prisoners conveyed by Prison Vans.	128,337	158,838	160,558	164,795	153,617	

No. 17—*continued.*

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1902 to 1906—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.					Remarks.
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
No. of Police who attended the Central Criminal Court and County of London Sessions, &c.	4,816	5,327	4,771	5,171	5,506	
No. of Soldiers billeted	494	839	820	450	3,410	
No. of Runaway Horses stopped by Police.	242	278	216	193	275	
No. of Police who received rewards from Judicial Authorities.	—	—	—	—	—	
No. of Stray Dogs seized under the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867.	3,184	3,070	3,479	3,280	3,406	
No. of Stray Dogs seized under the Rabies Order, 1897.	7,139	7,923	9,340	9,559	10,034	
No. of Unmuzzled Dogs seized under Regulations made under the Rabies Order, 1895.	24,284	24,025	25,681	25,352	26,199	
Total No. of Dogs seized by Police.	34,607	35,018	38,500	38,191	39,639	
No. of Dogs sent to the Dogs' Home.	21,861	21,636	23,261	23,237	23,912	
No. of Dogs handed over to Local Veterinary Inspectors.	6,417	7,175	8,566	8,731	9,230	
No. of Dogs restored to owners.	5,646	5,497	5,901	5,431	5,588	
No. of Dogs escaped or died.	617	643	723	751	870	
No. of Dogs killed which were afterwards certified to be suffering from Rabies.	—	—	—	—	—	
No. of Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from Rabies.	66	67	49	41	39	
No. of cases reported to Police in which persons have been bitten by Dogs certified to be suffering from Rabies.	—	—	—	—	—	
No. of cases reported to Police in which persons have been bitten by Dogs not suspected to be suffering from Rabies.	1,879	1,873	1,994	2,045	2,286	
No. of Pedlars' Certificates granted.	3,102	3,618	4,806	4,777	4,932	
Do. refused ...	193	245	239	189	129	

No. 17—*continued.*

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1902 to 1906—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.					Remarks.
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	
No. of Chimney-sweepers' Certificates granted.	105	100	155	152	142	
Do. refused ...	—	—	—	—	—	
No. of Messengers' Licences granted.	234	223	227	261	259	
Do. refused ...	7	14	13	—	4	
Do. in force at end of year.	219	183	190	243	246	
No. of Shoeblacks' Licences granted.	636	633	638	635	605	
Do. refused ...	4	5	6	9	2	
Do. in force at end of year.	603	532	544	602	570	

No. 18.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Years 1897 to 1906, with RESULTS.

Year.	Public, Beer, and Refreshment Houses.	Carts and Waggons.	Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Results.	
						Convicted.	Dismissed.
1897	460	4,881	2,984	10,967	19,292	18,262	1,030
1898	388	7,011	3,337	23,625	34,361	32,698	1,663
1899	324	9,282	2,628	21,455	33,689	32,196	1,493
1900	490	7,778	2,354	13,037	23,659	22,407	1,252
1901	509	6,968	2,685	14,635	24,797	23,429	1,368
1902	679	6,816	2,513	17,043	27,051	25,415	1,636
1903	809	7,195	3,185	18,818	30,007	27,959	2,048
1904	793	7,551	2,896	21,898	33,138	30,822	2,316
1905	552	8,088	2,902	20,927	32,469	30,209	2,260
1906	416	6,878	2,938	19,991	30,223	28,116	2,107
Totals	5,420	72,448	28,422	182,396	288,686	271,513	17,173

No. 19.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1906, with RESULTS.

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Intoxicating Liquor Laws :—			
Offences by keepers of licensed premises :—			
Permitting betting and gaming.	88	16	104
Permitting drunkenness, quarrelsome or riotous conduct.	40	59	99
Selling to drunken persons	49	35	84
Selling, opening or keeping open premises, or allowing to be consumed thereon during prohibited hours.	16	19	35
Selling to child under 14 years in vessel not corked and sealed, or in quantity of less than one pint.	8	4	12
Permitting to be consumed on or near off-licensed premises.	8	4	12
Selling without licence ...	4	1	5
Permitting premises to be the habitual resort of prostitutes or a brothel.	3	—	3
Supplying to police on duty.	2	—	2
Drunk on their own premises.	2	—	2
Refusing to admit police ...	—	2	2
Harbouring police on duty	—	1	1
Permitting wines and spirits to be brought into beer house and consumed on premises.	—	1	1
Refreshment Houses :—			
Offences by keepers of licensed premises :—			
Selling, opening, or keeping open during prohibited hours.	42	3	45
Permitting gaming ...	4	—	4
Selling intoxicating liquor without licence.	3	—	3
Refusing to admit police ...	—	1	1
Keeping public billiard table without licence.	1	—	1
Total	270	146	416
Carts, Waggons, and other Vehicles :—			
Offences by owners and drivers of :—			
Driving without lighted lamp or owner not causing lamp to be affixed thereto.	2,257	72	2,329
Being at such distance from or in such a situation as not to have control over horse, or holding reins.	1,832	37	1,869
Allowing to stand longer than necessary for loading or unloading.	969	22	991
Not having name and address thereon.	740	34	774
Driving furiously or to common danger, or on footway.	343	24	367
Causing obstruction ...	236	11	247
Locking wheel of vehicle when descending hill without using skidpan.	138	—	138
Carts, Waggons, and other Vehicles—*cont.*			
Offences by owners and drivers of—*cont.*			
Conducting same laden with ladders, poles, &c., during prohibited hours.	112	1	113
Drunk while in charge of...	26	1	27
Driving other than on left side, or interrupting free passage, of roadway.	18	—	18
Cleaning in thoroughfare	3	—	3
Suffering name and address to become illegible.	1	—	1
Refusing to discover name and address of owner.	1	—	1
Total	6,676	202	6,878
Hackney Carriages :—			
Offences by Proprietors and Drivers of :—			
Causing obstruction by loitering or by misbehaviour	465	17	482
Allowing to stand longer than necessary for taking up or setting down passengers.	392	10	402
Plying for hire off standing	133	4	137
Driving furiously or wantonly.	112	15	127
Disregarding Commissioner's regulations.	67	3	70
Not wearing badge conspicuously, &c.	67	2	69
Leaving unattended ...	59	3	62
Misbehaviour, or using insulting, abusive, or obscene language.	45	3	48
Having no lighted lamp ...	44	3	47
Drunk during employment	40	5	45
Cruelty to horses	5	6	11
Allowing unauthorised persons to ride thereon.	8	—	8
Acting or suffering another to act as driver without licence or consent of proprietor.	6	—	6
Making false representations with respect to applications for licences.	6	—	6
Plying or causing unlicensed carriage to ply for hire.	4	1	5
Neglecting to deliver up licence within three days.	4	—	4
Conveying more than authorised number of passengers.	4	—	4
Standing alongside another	3	—	3
Lending badge or licence...	2	1	3
Neglecting to deposit lost property.	2	—	2
Refusing to convey persons.	2	—	2
Proprietor failing to retain driver's licence.	1	—	1
Assaulting police	1	—	1
Not searching cab after hire for property left therein.	1	—	1

No. 19—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1906, with RESULTS—*continued.*

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Hackney Carriages—*cont.*			
Proceedings under Motor Car Act and Regulations :—			
Driving without, or failing to produce licence.	2	—	2
Driving recklessly ...	—	1	1
Driving in dangerous manner.	—	1	1
Not having identification plate illuminated.	1	—	1
Stage Carriages :—			
Offences by Proprietors, Drivers, and Conductors of :—			
Delaying on journey ...	191	8	199
Disregarding Commissioner's regulations.	124	9	133
Driving furiously or wantonly, or to common danger.	81	36	117
Not wearing badge conspicuously, &c.	82	3	85
Causing obstruction by loitering or by misbehaviour.	47	7	54
Conveying more than authorised number of passengers.	48	2	50
Having no lighted lamp therein.	27	1	28
Aiding and abetting conductor in conveying more than authorised number of passengers.	17	5	22
Allowing to stand longer than necessary for taking up or setting down passengers.	17	5	22
Having no lighted lamp outside.	17	1	18
Acting or suffering another to act as driver or conductor without licence or consent of proprietor.	11	6	17
Plying or permitting unlicensed carriage to ply for hire.	12	3	15
Stopping other than on left side of roadway.	13	1	14
Stopping on foot crossing	11	1	12
Cruelty to horses	6	5	11
Misbehaviour or using insulting, abusive, or obscene language.	6	4	10
Neglecting to deposit lost property.	6	—	6
Wilfully causing obstruction.	5	1	6
Causing hurt by careless driving.	1	5	6
Neglecting to deliver up licence or badge within three days.	3	1	4
Making false representations with respect to applications for licences.	4	—	4
Being at such distance from as not to have complete control over horse.	2	1	3
Not having table of fares painted inside.	2	—	2
Drunk during employment	1	1	2
Not delivering property found therein to conductor.	1	1	2
Failing to notify change of abode.	2	—	2
Refusing to carry persons	1	—	1
Deceiving passengers as to route.	—	1	1

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Stage Carriages—*cont.*			
Proceedings under Motor Car Act and Regulations :—			
Driving at excessive speed	207	2	209
Driving in dangerous manner.	68	14	82
Driving recklessly... ...	27	1	28
Driving at dangerous speed	6	1	7
Driving negligently ...	—	2	2
Failing to stop action of machinery when stationary.	26	2	28
No lighted lamp on front	19	1	20
Not having identification plate illuminated.	18	1	19
Not having red light visible in reverse direction to which proceeding.	11	1	12
Failing to produce licence	10	2	12
Quitting same without taking due precautions against its being started in absence.	3	5	8
Driving without licence ...	6	—	6
Causing unnecessary obstruction.	4	—	4
Not giving audible warning of approach.	—	2	2
Not having proper brakes	1	—	1
Electric tramcars : -			
Driving at excessive speed	92	2	94
Neglecting to bring car to standstill on impending danger.	—	5	5
Failing to sound bell as warning.	—	2	2
Total	2,712	226	2,938
Miscellaneous Offences.			
Animals, Cattle, Horses, &c. :—			
Cruelty to	787	147	934
Permitting cattle to stray ...	312	2	314
Riding furiously or to common danger.	29	1	30
Turning horses loose in thoroughfare.	12	—	12
Causing unnecessary suffering to wild animals in captivity.	7	3	10
Wilfully causing obstruction	7	—	7
Drover not wearing badge conspicuously.	3	—	3
Drover not having licence on person.	3	—	3
Tethering on highway ...	3	—	3
Driving more than 40 sheep unaccompanied by another licensed drover.	2	—	2
Riding horses on footway ...	2	—	2
Exposing horses for show in thoroughfare.	—	2	2
Driving cattle without licence..	2	—	2
Urging dog to worry cat ...	1	—	1

No. 19—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1906, with RESULTS—*continued.*

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
Bicycles and Tricycles :—			
Riding without having lighted lamp affixed thereto.	819	16	835
Riding or wheeling on footway.	334	11	345
Riding furiously or to common danger.	316	5	321
Wilfully obstructing thoroughfare.	23	1	24
Riding motor bicycle without having lighted lamp affixed thereto.	12	1	13
Not giving audible notice of approach.	4	—	4
Children—Cruelty to :—			
Causing children to be in thoroughfare or on licensed premises for purpose of receiving alms or selling goods.	73	30	103
County Council and Municipal and Metropolitan Borough Byelaws—			
Offences against :—			
Frequenting public place for purpose of betting.	2,307	92	2,399
Committing acts of indecency.	596	29	625
Shouting for purpose of hawking or selling articles or newspapers.	262	36	298
Behaving disorderly or using obscene language to annoyance of persons.	125	9	134
Standing or permitting persons to stand on window sill.	97	14	111
Indecent bathing	32	1	33
Playing steam organ to annoyance of residents.	12	—	12
Depositing broken glass on highway.	12	—	12
Sweeping waste paper into street.	10	—	10
Excursionists causing annoyance by loud singing or playing noisy instruments.	7	—	7
Keeping noisy animals ...	4	2	6
Throwing down bills in street for purpose of advertising.	6	—	6
Depositing rind of fruit on footway.	3	—	3
Costermonger throwing down and leaving refuse in street.	3	—	3
Conducting cattle during prohibited hours.	2	—	2
Permitting bull not under control to be in public place.	1	—	1
Dogs :—			
Allowing unmuzzled dogs not under control to be at large.	1,745	38	1,783
Keeping dogs without licence	643	36	679
Allowing unmuzzled ferocious dogs to be at large.	59	15	74
Keeping dangerous dog not under proper control.	30	7	37
Keeping greater number of dogs than authorised by licence.	11	—	11
Failing to produce licence for inspection.	2	—	2

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
Fire-arms, Fireworks, &c. :—			
Discharging fire-arms or fireworks in thoroughfare.	238	29	267
Selling fireworks or gunpowder to children under 13 years.	10	2	12
Discharging fire-arms or fireworks within 50 feet of centre of carriageway.	12	—	12
Person under 18 years buying or carrying pistol.	3	—	3
Failing to produce gun licence and declare name and address.	2	1	3
Selling pistol to person who failed to produce licence.	2	—	2
Game Laws—Offences against:—			
Trespassing in pursuit of game.	4	—	4
Dealer in game not having board affixed to signify same.	1	—	1
Using dog for taking game...	1	—	1
Hawkers and Pedlars :—			
Acting as pedlar without certificate.	3	3	6
Using vehicle without having name and words "Licensed Hawker" thereon.	4	—	4
Lending pedlar's certificate...	1	—	1
Failing to produce hawker's licence on demand.	1	—	1
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, &c.—			
Offences against :—			
Drunkenness or drunken and disorderly conduct in thoroughfare.	943	100	1,043
Found on licensed premises during prohibited hours.	134	20	154
Drunkenness on licensed premises.	29	7	36
Giving false name and address when found on licensed premises during prohibited hours.	31	2	33
Sending or aiding and abetting in sending child under 14 years to purchase liquor in vessel not corked and sealed and in quantity of less than one pint.	27	4	31
Drunk while in charge of child under seven years.	25	2	27
Procuring or attempting to procure liquor for consumption by drunken persons.	14	1	15
Selling exciseable liquor without licence.	7	3	10
Obtaining intoxicating liquor by falsely representing to be a traveller.	3	—	3
Aiding and abetting licensed person in permitting liquor to be consumed on or near off licensed premises.	—	2	2
Habitual drunkard purchasing liquor.	1	—	1
Aiding and abetting licensed person in suffering gaming.	1	—	1

No. 19—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1906, with RESULTS—*continued.*

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
Locomotives (other than motor cars) :—			
Using on prohibited roads or bridges or during prohibited hours.	17	2	19
Using in county in which not licensed without having paid fee.	4	2	6
Failing to have weights affixed to locomotive or waggons.	5	1	6
Driving at excessive speed ...	4	—	4
Using not constructed to consume its own smoke.	3	—	3
Using without licence ...	2	1	3
Not having lighted lamps ...	3	—	3
Drawing more than three loaded waggons.	2	—	2
Not having name and residence affixed.	2	—	2
No person in attendance while fires alight.	2	—	2
No shutters on lamps to screen light.	2	—	2
Drawing more than three loaded waggons without extra man to assist.	1	—	1
Failing to stop on signal ...	—	1	1
Lotteries, Gambling, &c. :—			
Gambling in thoroughfare ...	368	34	402
Permitting gaming or assisting in management of premises used for gaming.	78	17	95
Conducting lotteries, &c. ...	26	9	35
Frequenting gaming house after having been bound over not to so frequent.	2	2	4
Street betting—East Ham Improvement Act, 1903.	24	—	24
Merchant Shipping Act :—			
Marine store dealer not making proper entries of purchases, or keeping proper books.	13	1	14
Marine store dealer not having words "Dealer in Marine Stores" on shop.	3	1	4
To show cause why police should not visit and inspect premises.	2	—	2
Motor Cars :—			
Driving at greater speed than 20 miles an hour.	554	32	586
Driving in dangerous manner	126	35	161
Driving at dangerous speed ...	64	36	100
Driving recklessly	13	5	18
Driving negligently	2	3	5
Not having identification mark affixed, or allowing same to become obscured, &c.	146	3	149
Not having identification mark illuminated.	137	6	143
Driving at greater speed than 10 miles an hour in Royal Parks or restricted thoroughfares.	112	1	113
Failing to produce licence on demand.	96	7	103
Driving without licence ...	90	5	95
Driving unregistered car ...	54	15	69

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
Motor Cars—*cont.*			
Not having lighted lamp affixed.	47	4	51
Causing unnecessary obstruction.	39	3	42
Manufacturer or dealer failing to keep record.	33	5	38
Aiding and abetting in driving unregistered car.	26	6	32
Failing to give audible notice of approach.	16	6	22
Not having efficient brakes ...	20	—	20
Not having competent person to apply efficiently the brake.	17	1	18
Fraudulently using, or lending or allowing to be used, mark or licence.	10	8	18
Employing unlicensed driver	11	2	13
Not having weight affixed to vehicle drawn.	10	2	12
Driver failing to stop or give name on accident occurring.	7	5	12
Failing to stop and remain stationary on request.	6	6	12
Owner failing to inform Council of alterations to car affecting accuracy of particulars in register of motor cars, or to notify change of address.	7	4	11
Failing to stop action of machinery when stationary.	6	—	6
Identification mark not in conformity as to colouring, &c.	5	—	5
Obstructing highway ...	3	—	3
Manufacturer or dealer not having distinguishing number annexed to mark.	3	—	3
Not having red light visible in reverse direction to which proceeding.	3	—	3
Giving false address, or refusing to give name, &c., after committing certain offences.	3	—	3
Driving on footpath	1	1	2
Owner failing to give information leading to identification of driver.	2	—	2
Not having name and address on vehicle used for trade purposes.	2	—	2
Failing to produce licence for endorsement within reasonable time.	2	—	2
Standing longer than necessary for loading or unloading.	1	—	1
Driving on wrong side of vehicles when passing same.	—	1	1
Heavy Motor Cars :—			
Driving at excessive speed ...	46	1	47
Not having weight or rate of speed thereon.	3	1	4
Pawnbrokers :—			
Neglecting to enter legibly on pawnticket particulars of goods taken in pledge.	1	1	2
Purchasing pledge otherwise than at public auction.	—	1	1

No. 19—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1906, with Results—*continued.*

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
Police Officers — Offences against :—			
Obstructing or resisting police	29	4	33
Assaulting police	17	4	21
Attempting to bribe police ...	1	—	1
Royal Parks :—			
Bathing or fishing in Serpentine.	4	—	4
Riding horses furiously ...	3	—	3
Allowing dogs to run over flower bed.	3	—	3
Playing games	1	1	2
Allowing dog to disturb animals.	1	1	2
Driving horses or carriages on prohibited roads.	2	—	2
Furiously riding bicycles ...	1	—	1
Riding bicycles on footpaths	1	—	1
Exercising horses	1	—	1
Driving vehicles containing merchandise on prohibited roads.	1	—	1
Indecent bathing	1	—	1
Using motor car for purpose of instructing persons to drive.	1	—	1
Allowing motor car to emit visible vapour.	1	—	1
Exhibiting advertisement on carriage.	1	—	1
Carriage leaving by wrong gate.	1	—	1
Annoying person using park	1	—	1
Injuring trees...	1	—	1
Special limits, &c. :—			
Driving cattle during prohibited hours.	71	—	71
Making street collection without permit, &c.	67	—	67
Unloading coal, casks, &c., across footway during prohibited hours.	20	—	20
Removing dust, &c., during prohibited hours.	7	—	7
Thoroughfares—Offences in :—			
Playing football, &c.... ...	1,512	117	1,629
Throwing missiles	713	78	791
Wilfully obstructing footway or carriage-way by exposing goods for sale, &c.	673	42	715
Wilfully causing obstruction by barrows, &c.	469	30	499
Allowing barrows, &c., to stand longer than necessary for loading or unloading.	195	3	198
Causing obstruction by betting with others.	103	10	113
Wheeling barrow or truck on footway.	102	8	110
Depositing rubbish	51	6	57
Beating door mats, &c. ...	11	2	13
Removing offensive matter during prohibited hours.	5	—	5
Wilfully extinguishing lights of public street lamps.	4	—	4
Making fires	4	—	4
Suffering offensive matter to run from premises into thoroughfare.	1	3	4
Setting up awning from shop so as to cause annoyance or obstruction.	2	1	3
Cutting wood...	2	—	2

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
Thoroughfares—Offences in—*cont.*			
Using noisy instrument for purpose of hawking goods	2	—	2
Spilling night soil when removing same.	1	—	1
Rolling casks on footway ...	1	—	1
Watermen and Lightermen :—			
Carrying greater number of passengers than licensed to carry.	13	2	15
Causing obstruction by laying barges before public stairs.	12	—	12
Navigating or causing to be navigated passenger boat for hire without licence.	7	—	7
Not having name on boat ...	6	—	6
Using scurrilous and abusive language.	1	—	1
Wild Birds :—			
Shooting or using instruments for taking.	33	2	35
Having birds recently taken in his possession	5	—	5
Giving false name, &c. when found offending.	1	—	1
Other offences not included under the above heads :—			
Disorderly conduct or using obscene language or insulting behaviour.	1,074	119	1,193
To show cause why recognizance should not be estreated.	476	110	586
Offences against Byelaws made under :—			
Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act, 1887.	34	—	34
Thames Tunnel (Greenwich to Millwall) Act, 1897.	4	3	7
Purchasing or bargaining to purchase less quantity of metal than authorised by law.	60	8	68
Exhibiting, publishing, or selling obscene printed matter, &c.	45	—	45
Applications for orders to destroy obscene prints, &c.	38	—	38
Soliciting prostitution ...	9	9	18
Applications for orders to strike clubs off register.	15	2	17
Begging	9	5	14
Possessing Government Stores	4	2	6
Parents or guardians conducing to commission of offences by children or young persons.	2	3	5
Non-payment of fee incurred by police in removing carcase of slaughtered horse.	4	—	4
Intimidation	2	2	4
Unlawful possession... ...	1	2	3
Applications for expulsion orders.	3	—	3
Permitting prostitutes to meet and remain at coffee stall.	2	—	2
Other offences...	6	3	9
Total	18,458	1,533	19,991
Grand Total ...	28,116	2,107	30,223

No.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN showing the NUMBER, NATURE, and RESULT of SUMMONSES issued on the the Metropolitan Police District against Byelaws made for their good rule and government under also against Byelaws and Regulations made by the same Authorities under certain other specified

Offences.	Counties.												County and Municipal Boroughs.															
	Essex.		Herts.		Kent.		London.		Middlesex.		Surrey.		Bromley.		Croydon.		Ealing.		Hornsey.		Kingston.		Richmond.		West Ham.	
	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.
Against Byelaws for good rule and government, viz. :—																												
Frequenting public place for purpose of betting.	276	1	—	—	63	1	528	61	504	5	99	5	19	1	50	—	24	2	66	3	6	—	22	1	650	9
Driving vehicle without lighted lamp, or owner not causing lamp to be affixed thereto.	245	11	11	—	45	4	1536	46	250	8	59	2	10	—	8	1	8	—	20	—	4	—	3	—	110	4
Committing acts of indecency ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	590	29	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shouting for purpose of hawking or selling articles or newspapers.	14	2	—	—	4	1	54	9	61	2	11	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	1
Behaving disorderly or using obscene language to annoyance of persons.	47	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	69	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Standing or permitting person to stand on window sill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent bathing	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Playing steam organ to annoyance of residents.	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depositing broken glass on highway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeping waste paper, &c., into street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excursionists causing annoyance by loud singing or playing noisy instruments.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping noisy animals	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Throwing down bills in street for purpose of advertising.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costermonger throwing down and leaving refuse in street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depositing rind of fruit on footway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conducting cattle during prohibited hours.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Permitting bull not under control to be in public place	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Byelaws made under :— Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878 :— Locking wheel of vehicle when descending hill without using skid pan.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	99	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locomotives Act, 1898 :— Using on prohibited road or bridge, or during prohibited hours.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act, 1887 :—																										
Conducting vehicle emitting visible vapour, or conveying offensive matter.	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conducting vehicle with timber, &c., exceeding 25 ft. in length, or protruding more than 8 ft. behind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing obstruction by driving van without sufficient power to ascend gradient.	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking explosives into tunnel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committing a nuisance ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thames Tunnel (Greenwich to Millwall) Act, 1897 :—																										
Shouting in tunnel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riding bicycle in tunnel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not leading dog by chain ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against regulations made under:—																										
Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and Rabies Order, 1895, as to unmuzzled dogs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1618	31	—	—	127	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	587	20	18	—	121	7	4501	196	1022	19	339	18	39	3	60	1	33	2	90	4	10	—	31	1	779	14

19A.

application of Police for offences committed in each Borough or County, or portion of County within the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, Local Government Act. 1888, and London Government Act, 1899, Acts, during the Year 1906.

Metropolitan Boroughs.																										Total.		Remarks.
Camberwell.		Chelsea.		Fulham.		Greenwich.		Hammersmith.		Hampstead.		Islington.		Kensington.		Paddington.		Stepney.		Stoke Newington.		Wandsworth.		Westminster.				
Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	
																												Included in general Return No. 19.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2307	92	(a) Does not include 9 cases in which proceedings were taken under the Secretary of State's Order, dated 26th December, 1905, against drivers of hackney carriages.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 2309	76	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	596	29	
4	—	19	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	6	3	3	—	16	3	4	—	1	—	—	1	7	3	35	7	262	36	
—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	14	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1745	38	
4	—	19	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	6	3	3	—	16	3	4	—	1	—	—	1	7	3	35	7	7726	302	

No. 20.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of SUMMONSES against "DRINK HOUSES" in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT from the Year 1844 to 1906 inclusive.

Year.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Year.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
1844	699	128	827	1876	186	86	272
1845	734	155	889	1877	210	109	319
1846	781	223	1,004	1878	187	89	276
1847	756	177	933	1879	182	114	296
1848	762	158	920	1880	158	81	239
1849	1,125	247	1,372	1881	122	74	196
1850	1,085	269	1,354	1882	126	56	182
1851	960	226	1,186	1883	116	70	186
1852	1,293	321	1,614	1884	96	73	169
1853	1,138	263	1,401	1885	86	46	132
1854	1,067	290	1,357	1886	81	43	124
1855	718	256	974	1887	52	35	87
1856	881	229	1,110	1888	115	71	186
1857	917	235	1,152	1889	104	62	166
1858	879	235	1,114	1890	149	77	226
1859	683	210	893	1891	93	82	175
1860	646	237	883	1892	121	68	189
1861	961	227	1,188	1893	175	75	250
1862	995	184	1,179	1894	198	142	340
1863	1,053	206	1,259	1895	213	75	288
1864	892	276	1,168	1896	204	119	323
1865	824	235	1,059	1897	315	145	460
1866	671	375	1,046	1898	222	166	388
1867	816	194	1,010	1899	196	128	324
1868	1,034	288	1,322	1900	306	184	490
1869	986	381	1,367	1901	307	202	509
1870	770	266	1,036	1902	415	264	679
1871	362	176	538	1903	485	324	809
1872	279	220	499	1904	434	359	793
1873	171	123	294	1905	310	242	552
1874	249	149	398	1906	270	146	416
1875	263	113	376				

No. 21.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE against PUBLICANS and BEER HOUSE KEEPERS during the Year 1906, and the RESULT of APPEALS against CONVICTIONS.

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Number of cases in which there were Appeals against Convictions.	Result of Appeal.		
					Dismissed.	Conviction Quashed.	Conviction Varied.
Permitting betting and gaming	88	16	104	1	1	—	—
Permitting drunkenness, quarrelsome or riotous conduct	40	59	99	3	1	2	—
Selling intoxicating liquor to drunken persons	49	35	84	1	1	—	—
Selling intoxicating liquor, opening or keeping open premises, or allowing intoxicating liquor to be consumed thereon, during prohibited hours.	16	19	35	—	—	—	—
Selling intoxicating liquor to child under 14 years in vessel not corked and sealed, or in quantity of less than one pint.	8	4	12	—	—	—	—
Permitting intoxicating liquor to be consumed on or near off-licensed premises	8	4	12	—	—	—	—
Selling intoxicating liquor by retail without licence	4	1	5	—	—	—	—
Permitting premises to be the habitual resort of prostitutes or a brothel	3	—	3	1	1	—	—
Supplying intoxicating liquor to police on duty	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Drunk on their own premises	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Refusing to admit police	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Harbouring police on duty	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Permitting wines and spirits to be brought into beerhouse and consumed thereon	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	220	142	362	6	4	2	—

No. 22.

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected during the Year 1906.

Indictable Offences.

	Offences.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily Convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder (of persons aged above one year).	7	2	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	1	8	7	—	7	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Murder (of infants aged one year and under).	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Attempt to murder	10	2	12	4	—	4	—	—	—	6	2	8	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Threats, conspiracy, or incitement to murder.	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Manslaughter...	13	7	20	1	2	3	—	—	—	12	5	17	8	2	10	3	2	5	1	1	2
	Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	74	7	81	1	2	3	—	—	—	73	5	78	63	4	67	9	—	9	1	1	2
	Endangering railway passengers ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	a308	50	358	95	22	117	2	1	3	209	27	236	162	15	177	33	9	42	14	3	17
	Assault	30	2	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	2	32	29	2	31	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Cruelty to or neglect of children ...	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abandoning children under two years.	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Child stealing...	2	2	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Procuring abortion	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Concealment of birth	—	17	17	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	12	12	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Unnatural offences	8	—	8	5	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	15	—	15	1	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Indecency with males	44	—	44	10	—	10	—	—	—	34	—	34	20	—	20	11	—	11	3	—	3
	Rape.—Assaults to commit rape, &c.	20	—	20	6	—	6	—	—	—	14	—	14	2	—	2	11	—	11	1	—	1
	Indecent assaults on females ...	109	1	110	43	1	44	4	—	4	62	—	62	47	—	47	10	—	10	5	—	5
	Defilement of girls under 13 ...	23	—	23	3	—	3	—	—	—	20	—	20	15	—	15	4	—	4	1	—	1

No. 1. Offences against the Person —*cont.*	Defilement of girls under 16 ...	24	—	24	10	—	10	—	—	—	14	—	14	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
	Householder permitting defilement of girls.	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Procuration	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abduction	4	1	5	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Bigamy	31	12	43	4	2	6	—	—	—	27	10	37	24	8	32	3	1	4	—	1	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, with Violence.	Sacrilege (robbing places of worship)	21	—	21	3	—	3	—	—	—	18	—	18	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burglary	202	9	211	22	2	24	2	—	2	178	7	185	173	4	177	5	3	8	—	—	—
	Housebreaking and stealing ...	*b* 210	9	219	25	4	29	4	1	5	180	4	184	168	2	170	12	—	12	—	2	2
	Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c. and stealing.	312	3	315	14	1	15	15	—	15	*c* 283	2	285	263	1	264	17	1	18	2	—	2
	Attempts to break into houses, shops, warehouses, &c.	71	—	71	7	—	7	2	—	2	62	—	62	59	—	59	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Entering dwelling houses, shops, &c. with intent to commit felony.	66	1	67	2	—	2	2	—	2	62	1	63	60	1	61	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	69	—	69	1	—	1	—	—	—	68	—	68	64	—	64	3	—	3	1	—	1
	Robbery and assaults with intent to rob.	100	3	103	33	1	34	—	—	—	67	2	69	52	—	52	14	2	16	1	—	1
	Extortion by threats to accuse of crime.	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Extortion by other threats	12	1	13	7	1	8	—	—	—	5	—	5	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
No. 3. Offences against Property, without Violence.	Larceny of horses, cattle, or sheep...	108	1	109	31	1	32	2	—	2	75	—	75	64	—	64	11	—	11	—	—	—
	Larceny and attempted larceny from the person.	600	234	834	157	137	294	241	57	298	202	40	242	179	29	208	17	9	26	6	2	8
	Larceny in house to the value of 5*l.* or with menaces.	60	15	75	8	6	14	—	—	—	52	9	61	47	9	56	5	—	5	—	—	—
	Larceny by a servant, and attempted larceny, servant.	1,113	367	1,480	169	51	220	823	286	1,109	*d* 121	30	151	98	25	123	18	3	21	4	2	6
	Embezzlement	512	14	526	66	3	69	114	10	424	32	1	33	23	—	23	6	1	7	3	—	3
	Larceny of post letters, &c. ...	*16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other aggravated larcenies punishable by penal servitude for life or 14 years.	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	8	—	8	5	—	5	—	—	—
	Simple larceny, attempted simple larceny, and other minor larcenies.	*e* 6,271	1,030	7,301	1,323	269	1,592	3,947	644	4,591	997	117	1,114	850	85	935	119	26	145	28	6	34
	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	*f* 349	76	425	64	10	74	148	45	193	135	21	156	117	17	134	18	4	22	—	—	—
	Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	*g* 36	3	39	8	—	8	—	—	—	27	3	30	17	2	19	10	1	11	—	—	—

a 2 absconded while under remand. *b* 1 died while under remand. *c* 1 absconded while awaiting trial. *d* 1 absconded while awaiting trial.
e 3 absconded and 1 died while under remand. *f* 2 absconded while under remand. *g* 1 absconded while under remand.

No. 22—*continued.*

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—*continued.*

Indictable Offences—*continued.*

	Offences.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 3. Offences against Property, without Violence—*cont.*	Falsifying accounts	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Other frauds	69	10	79	38	4	42	—	—	—	31	6	37	26	3	29	4	3	7	1	—	1
	Receiving stolen goods	*a* 356	80	436	74	31	105	94	18	112	187	31	218	149	20	169	38	10	48	—	1	1
	Offences in connection with bankruptcy.	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	7	—	7	1	—	1	1	—	1
No. 4. Malicious injuries to Property.	Arson	22	—	22	8	—	8	4	—	4	10	—	10	6	—	6	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Other malicious injuries	56	1	57	1	—	1	—	—	—	55	1	56	50	1	51	5	—	5	—	—	—
No. 5. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.	Forgery and uttering (felony) ...	63	4	67	1	1	2	—	—	—	62	3	65	49	3	52	12	—	12	1	—	1
	Forgery (misdemeanour)	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	5	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Coining	31	10	41	—	1	1	—	—	—	31	9	40	30	6	36	1	3	4	—	—	—
	Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	*b* 53	8	61	13	2	15	—	—	—	39	6	45	34	4	38	5	2	7	—	—	—
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above classes.	Perjury...	4	1	5	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other offences against public justice	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Libel	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Poaching	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Indecent exposure (public indecency)	10	—	10	2	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	8	7	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Keeping disorderly houses	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Habitual drunkenness	56	177	233	—	—	—	51	160	211	5	17	22	3	14	17	2	—	2	—	3	3
	Suicide (attempting to commit) ...	356	286	642	269	228	497	56	34	90	31	24	55	27	16	43	3	3	6	1	5	6

No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above classes—*cont.*	Other misdemeanours, viz. :—																					
	Betting and gaming	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Conspiracy to induce a person to employ another.	*c* 4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Obscene publications	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Offences under Prevention of Crimes Act, viz. :—																					
	Special offences by twice convicted persons.	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	7	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	1
	TOTAL	12,001	2,460	14,461	2,535	794	3,329	5,811	1,256	7,067	3,642	410	4,052	3,123	297	3,420	441	86	527	176	27	103

Non-indictable Offences.

Adulteration of food and drugs	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults :																						
Aggravated...	128	5	133	—	—	—	128	5	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On constable	1,775	227	2,002	106	29	135	1,669	198	1,867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common	3 648	609	4,257	1,579	246	1,825	2,069	363	2,432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Betting and gaming	*d* 164	1	165	42	—	42	121	1	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brothel keeping	*e* 264	403	667	24	40	64	239	363	602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to animals	*f* 2,371	7	2,378	904	2	906	1,465	5	1,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to children	38	44	82	12	16	28	26	27	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dogs, offences in relation to...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary Education Acts, offences against ...	17	—	17	2	—	2	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Game laws, offences against :																						
Night poaching	6	—	6	1	—	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Day poaching	9	—	9	1	—	1	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful possession of game &c.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highway Acts, offences against :																						
Offences by owners and drivers of carts ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstructions and nuisances	363	24	387	86	13	99	277	11	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Cars...	12	—	12	1	—	1	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent advertisements	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure	150	—	150	40	—	40	110	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

a 1 absconded while under remand. *b* 1 absconded while under remand. *c* 1 died while under remand. *d* 1 absconded while under remand.
e 1 absconded while under remand. *f* 2 absconded while under remand. *g* 1 absconded while under remand.

No. 22—*continued.*

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—*continued.*

Non-indictable Offences—*continued.*

Offences.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intoxicating liquor laws, offences against:																					
Drunkenness simple	11,812	6,531	18,343	1,147	1,270	2,717	10,365	5,261	15,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness with aggravations	[a] 26,182	10,990	37,172	1,471	908	2,379	24,710	10,082	34,792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed sale of drink	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	152	8	160	8	1	9	144	7	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labour laws, offences against:																					
Intimidation	5	—	5	3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious damage:																					
To animals	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To fences, &c.	28	—	28	8	—	8	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To trees, shrubs, &c.	34	2	36	5	—	5	29	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To fruit, &c.	38	2	40	11	1	12	27	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	[b] 847	[c] 150	997	119	20	139	727	129	856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Shipping Act, offences against... ...	46	—	46	7	—	7	39	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military and naval law, offences against:	[d]																				
Army	1,169	—	1,169	94	—	94	1,072	—	1,072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navy	329	—	329	69	—	69	260	—	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to.	110	[e] 133	243	12	5	17	98	127	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawnbrokers Acts, offences against:																					
Unlawful pledging	31	38	69	—	3	3	31	35	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police regulations, offences against:																					
Unlawful possession	[f] 816	53	869	341	31	372	473	22	495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Police Acts	[g] 12,619	3,069	15,688	2,229	1,023	3,252	10,388	2,046	12,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borough Byelaws	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County Byelaws	215	250	465	2	1	3	213	249	462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Acts and Byelaws	46	—	46	9	—	9	37	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Poor Law, offences against:																							
Neglecting to maintain family, &c.	*h* 704	62	766	141	25	166	550	37	587	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misbehaviour by paupers	*i* 1,299	84	1,383	93	20	113	1,204	64	1,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing or destroying workhouse clothes ...	322	15	337	11	2	13	311	13	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	60	14	74	4	1	5	56	13	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Crimes Acts:																							
Offences by licence holders	37	2	39	6	—	6	31	2	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences by supervisees	12	—	12	2	—	2	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special offences by twice-convicted persons...	213	4	217	8	—	8	205	4	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution	—	3,903	3,903	—	235	235	—	3,668	3,668	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railways, offences in relation to	227	13	240	43	2	45	184	11	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue laws, offences against	41	—	41	8	—	8	33	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Law, offences against:																							
Public Health (London) Act, 1891	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage and hackney carriage regulations, offences against.	14	—	14	1	—	1	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing and attempting to steal:																							
Animals	9	1	10	4	1	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fences, stiles, gates, &c....	6	—	6	2	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trees, shrubs, &c....	14	—	14	3	—	3	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Growing fruit, plants, vegetables, &c. ...	468	15	483	68	3	71	400	12	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving or possessing stolen animals, trees, fruit, &c.	9	—	9	2	—	2	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tramway Act, offences against	8	—	8	2	—	2	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy Acts, offences against:																							
Begging	*j* 5,385	*k* 756	6,141	1,306	306	1,612	4,076	447	4,523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleeping out	*l* 1 6	115	575	239	76	315	220	39	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming, &c.	2,105	—	2,105	210	—	210	1,895	—	1,895	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Found in enclosed premises, possessing pick-locks, &c.	611	14	625	272	8	280	339	6	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frequenting	725	17	742	302	8	310	423	9	432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Living on prostitutes' earnings...	150	—	150	24	—	24	126	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	50	10	60	5	1	6	45	9	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

a 1 absconded while under remand.
b 1 absconded while under remand.
c 1 absconded while under remand.
d 3 absconded while under remand.
e 1 absconded while under remand.
f 2 absconded while under remand.
g 2 absconded while under remand.
h 13 absconded while under remand.
i 2 absconded while under remand
j 3 absconded while under remand.
k 3 absconded while under remand.
l 1 absconded while under remand.

No. 22—*continued.*

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—*continued.*

Non-indictable Offences—*continued.*

Offences.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily Convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Birds' Protection Act, offences against ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences, viz. : Aiding and abetting prostitution	125	—	125	5	—	5	120	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874.	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Act, 1860.	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Friendly Societies Act, 1896 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Gas Works Clauses Act, 1847...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Industrial Schools Act, 1866...	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Merchandise Marks Act, 1887	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Musical Copyright Act, 1906...	49	1	50	3	—	3	46	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Pedlars Act, 1871	1,107	160	1,267	354	75	429	753	85	838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Post Office Acts, 1837 and 1884	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Servants' Characters Act, 1792	21	6	27	1	1	2	20	5	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Trades Union Act, 1871 ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Uniforms Act, 1894	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Watermen's and Lightermen's Act, 1859.	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	77,691	27,745	105,436	11,757	4,373	16,130	65,902	23,366	89,268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL for all offences ...	89,692	30,205	119,897	14,292	5,167	19,459	71,713	24,622	96,335	3,642	410	4,152	3,123	297	3,420	441	86	527	76	27	103

NOTES.—In addition to the above numbers 1000 males and 749 females were apprehended for drunkenness simple, drunkenness with aggravations, common assault, &c., &c., and liberated on bail to appear at Police Court, but failed to attend at the hearing of the case.

In this Table all attempts to commit crime are included under the heading of the crime itself.

No. 23.

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED by METROPOLITAN POLICE during each of the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Total Number of Persons Apprehended.	Committed for Trial			Summarily dealt with by Magistrates.		Number of Persons whose Cases were pending before Magistrates on 31st December 1906.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Bills not found, not Prosecuted, &c.	Convicted, held to Bail, Committed to Industrial Schools, &c.	Discharged.	
1887	(*a*) 66,115	2,743	674	89	43,409	19,199	—
1888	(*a*) 75,807	2,701	688	100	49,606	22,711	—
1889	78,795	2,585	637	87	53,281	22,205	—
1890	(*a*) 83,414	2,489	542	80	57,557	22,745	—
1891	83,369	2,698	560	102	57,023	22,986	—
1892	84,922	2,749	515	103	58,949	22,606	—
1893	84,761	2,758	402	84	57,770	23,747	—
1894	(*b*) 88,107	2,654	431	88	59,718	25,196	—
1895	(*c*) 85,763	2,636	465	73	58,222	24,329	—
1896	(*d*) 90,423	2,396	449	69	60,965	26,459	—
1897	(*e*) 102,525	2,454	490	88	71,727	27,696	—
1898	(*f*) 116,778	2,659	489	80	83,854	29,617	—
1899	(*g*) 115,550	2,522	461	80	85,054	27,349	—
1900	(*h*) 108,267	2,519	527	91	81,438	23,619	—
1901	(*i*) 109,534	2,928	514	94	82,960	22,952	—
1902	(*j*) 112,205	3,087	516	93	86,415	22,014	—
1903	(*k*) 124,554	3,322	591	93	98,583	21,887	—
1904	(*l*) 126,530	3,167	453	66	101,428	21,347	—
1905	(*m*) 127,317	3,176	523	108	103,362	20,068	—
1906	(*n*) 119,897	3,420	527	103	96,335	19,459	556

(*a*) One died while awaiting trial.

(*b*) Six absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and nine absconded, two died, one was committed to a lunatic asylum, and one committed suicide in prison while under remand from police court.

(*c*) Six absconded and three died while awaiting trial, and twenty-six absconded and three died while under remand from police court.

(*d*) Four absconded and two died while awaiting trial, and seventy-two absconded, six died, and one was removed to an asylum while under remand from police court.

(*e*) One removed to an asylum while awaiting trial, one absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and sixty-two absconded, four died, and one was removed to an asylum while under remand from police court.

(*f*) Five absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and sixty-four absconded, eight died, and one was removed to an asylum while under remand from police court.

(*g*) Six absconded, two died, and one removed to an asylum while awaiting trial; and sixty-four absconded, ten died, and one removed to an asylum while under remand from police court.

(*h*) Five absconded while awaiting trial, and sixty-four absconded, and four died while under remand from police court.

(*i*) Nine absconded, one committed suicide, and one escaped from prison while awaiting trial, and sixty-eight absconded, six died, and one escaped from custody while under remand from police court.

(*j*) Twelve absconded while awaiting trial and sixty absconded, seven died, and one escaped from custody while under remand from police court.

(*k*) One absconded and one died while awaiting trial, one absconded while awaiting sentence at sessions, and seventy-two absconded and three died while under remand from police court.

(*l*) Six absconded while awaiting trial, and sixty-one absconded, one died, and one escaped from custody while under remand from police court.

(*m*) Twelve absconded, one died and one escaped from custody while awaiting trial; sixty absconded, four died, and one was removed to an asylum while under remand from police court, and one committed suicide at police court.

(*n*) Two absconded while awaiting trial, and forty-eight absconded, and three died while under remand from police court.

No. 24.

RETURN of the "PRINCIPAL" OFFENCES COMMITTED, APPREHENSIONS EFFECTED, and CONVICTIONS RECORDED, in the Years 1905 and 1906.

Offences.	1905.			1906.			Remarks.
	Cases.	Apprehensions.	Convictions.	Cases.	Apprehensions.	Convictions.	
(*a*) Murder	21	17	14	17	9	7	
Attempts to commit Murder, Wounding, &c.	267	278	150	331	349	186	
Manslaughter	24	24	10	20	20	10	
Procuring or attempting to procure Abortion ...	2	2	—	3	2	2	
Concealing Births	8	8	6	15	17	12	
Unnatural Offences... ...	6	5	3	7	8	3	
Attempts to commit unnatural offences	7	5	4	20	15	14	
Rape, Defilement of Girls, Attempts to commit Rape, &c.	62	68	22	71	67	24	
Abduction	6	6	—	6	5	—	
Bigamy	39	39	33	43	43	32	
Child Stealing	2	2	1	4	4	1	
Abandoning Children under 2 years of age	38	1	—	21	3	1	
Attempting to commit Suicide	638	635	168	645	642	133	
Libel	4	3	1	5	4	2	
Sacrilege and breaking into Churches, &c., with intent to Steal	46	13	11	52	26	23	
Burglary	512	224	196	445	211	179	
Housebreaking and Stealing, and with intent to Steal...	1,522	180	146	1,459	240	195	
Breaking into Shops, &c., and Stealing, and with intent to Steal	1,021	331	273	1,041	355	316	
Robbery	66	79	43	71	87	39	
Assaults with intent to commit robbery, and demanding money with menaces	24	32	24	23	29	17	
Horse stealing	174	152	80	133	109	66	
Cattle stealing	2	1	1	2	—	—	
Sheep stealing	10	—	—	6	—	—	
Larceny from the Person ...	1,248	837	505	1,128	755	453	
„ by Servants ...	1,742	1,549	1,293	1,767	1,494	1,248	
Other Larcenies, including 5*l.* Dwelling	10,468	8,420	6,485	9,209	7,880	6,017	
Embezzlement	632	501	433	699	526	447	
Receiving stolen goods ...	340	393	260	377	436	281	
Frauds, obtaining Goods by False Pretences, &c. ...	925	483	336	1,038	506	346	
Arson, &c.	13	15	11	21	21	9	
Forgery and Uttering, and other Forgeries	148	80	63	153	72	57	
Coining, Possessing Instruments for Coining, &c. ...	18	27	22	20	41	36	
Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin... ...	77	87	50	55	61	38	
Total	20,112	14,497	10,644	18,907	14,037	10,194	

(*a*) These figures do not include cases of infants found dead, and in respect of which coroners' inquests were held.

In 1905 arrests were made in sixteen cases; in four the murderers committed suicide, and in the remaining case no person has been arrested.

In 1906 arrests were made in nine cases; in six the murderers committed suicide; and in the remaining two cases no person has been arrested.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of certain SPECIFIED OFFENCES committed against the PERSON, the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED, and the PROPORTION OF OFFENCES to each 100,000 of the ESTIMATED POPULATION for the Years 1880 to 1906 inclusive.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Murder.			Attempts to commit Murder, Wounding, &c.			Manslaughter.			Unnatural Offences.			Attempts to commit Unnatural Offences.			Rape, Defilement of Girls, Attempts to commit Rape, &c.			Child Stealing.			Abduction.			Procuring or attempting to procure Abortion.			Assaults to Rob, and Demanding Money with Menaces.			Total for all Offences.			Remarks
		Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	
1880	4,706,880	17	20	·361	131	142	2·783	97	90	2·061	5	6	·106	3	3	·064	95	61	2·018	—	—	—	3	3	·064	3	3	·064	28	26	·595	382	354	8·116	
1881	4,788,057	11	11	·230	149	157	3·112	84	90	1·754	3	3	·063	7	6	·146	67	48	1·399	5	5	·104	3	3	·063	2	2	·042	21	17	·439	352	342	7·351	
1882	4,890,952	10	11	·200	150	148	3·005	85	88	1·703	5	5	·100	6	8	·120	57	39	1·142	1	1	·020	6	6	·120	—	—	—	25	27	·501	345	332	6·913	
1883	5,042,556	16	14	·317	112	107	2·221	83	88	1·646	4	4	·079	7	10	·139	64	52	1·269	6	6	·119	5	5	·099	3	4	·059	17	24	·337	317	314	6·286	
1884	5,147,727	16	16	·311	143	151	2·778	74	77	1·438	3	2	·058	6	7	·117	74	64	1·438	6	5	·117	1	3	·109	6	4	·117	24	20	·466	353	349	6·857	
1885	5,255,069	9	11	·171	93	96	1·770	97	96	1·846	4	5	·076	4	5	·076	93	69	1·770	4	4	·076	10	7	·190	—	1	—	11	15	·209	325	309	6·185	
1886	5,364,027	8	10	·149	135	130	2·516	98	95	1·827	4	5	·075	2	2	·037	102	105	1·901	6	6	·112	6	6	·112	—	—	—	21	23	·391	382	382	7·121	
1887	5,476,447	13	13	·237	130	134	2·374	96	88	1·753	3	3	·055	5	3	·091	73	78	1·333	2	2	·037	8	8	·146	2	4	·037	20	26	·365	352	359	6·428	
1888	5,580,576	28	24	·501	192	192	3·434	94	88	1·681	3	3	·054	2	2	·036	89	82	1·592	2	3	·036	7	7	·125	—	—	—	26	29	·465	443	430	7·924	
1889	5,707,061	17	8	·298	153	155	2·681	34	29	·569	3	3	·053	5	5	·088	66	68	1·156	3	3	·053	6	6	·105	9	7	·158	22	26	·385	318	310	5·572	
1890	5,825,951	16	13	·275	145	145	2·489	41	42	·704	8	9	·137	10	13	·172	95	88	1·631	4	4	·069	9	9	·154	4	3	·069	18	20	·309	350	350	6·008	
1891	5,713,859	12	8	·210	188	203	3·290	32	34	·560	12	15	·210	9	9	·158	75	74	1·313	5	5	·088	11	10	·193	2	3	·035	23	28	·403	369	389	6·458	
1892	5,819,759	16	10	·275	166	156	2·857	25	33	·430	3	5	·052	3	4	·052	97	100	1·669	5	6	·086	8	7	·138	—	—	—	29	33	·499	352	354	6·058	
1893	5,900,080	20	12	·338	184	173	3·113	27	28	·457	7	8	·118	10	7	·169	88	90	1·489	14	9	·237	15	15	·254	—	—	—	14	12	·237	379	354	6·413	
1894	6,010,235	13	8	·216	243	238	4·043	32	36	·532	2	2	·033	3	3	·050	72	77	1·198	4	4	·067	4	4	·067	13	9	·216	16	22	·266	402	403	6·689	
1895	6,112,180	18	14	·294	266	258	4·352	37	41	·605	2	3	·033	6	6	·098	75	73	1·227	1	—	·016	2	3	·033	7	13	·115	23	24	·376	437	435	7·150	
1896	6,259,966	21	10	·335	255	249	4·074	24	20	·383	6	6	·096	9	9	·144	63	66	1·006	7	6	·112	6	5	·096	4	4	·064	26	30	·415	421	405	6·725	
1897	6,376,010	19	14	·298	331	315	5·191	30	37	·470	2	2	·031	14	14	·220	80	80	1·255	1	1	·016	8	7	·125	8	10	·125	20	25	·314	513	505	8·045	
1898	6,496,723	18	11	·277	372	343	5·418	39	49	·600	9	6	·139	5	5	·077	64	58	·985	3	2	·046	5	6	·077	4	2	·062	31	38	·477	530	520	8·158	
1899	6,620,434	21	13	·317	318	307	4·803	31	36	·468	9	9	·136	9	10	·136	76	69	1·148	4	4	·060	7	5	·106	1	5	·015	29	41	·438	505	499	7·628	
1900	6,576,648	16	9	·243	297	294	4·516	38	49	·578	4	7	·061	14	15	·213	78	76	1·186	1	1	·015	13	13	·198	3	3	·045	12	15	·182	476	482	7·237	
1901	6,678,808	24	16	·359	316	322	4·731	29	38	·434	10	9	·150	12	12	·180	69	67	1·033	3	2	·045	5	4	·075	—	1	—	25	36	·374	493	507	7·381	
1902	6,779,336	20	13	·295	328	360	4·838	47	58	·693	5	4	·074	13	12	·192	79	87	1·165	4	3	·059	4	3	·059	—	—	—	26	39	·384	526	579	7·759	
1903	6,880,696	17	11	·247	302	309	4·389	22	28	·320	4	3	·058	7	8	·102	74	84	1·075	3	3	·044	6	8	·087	2	4	·029	15	24	·218	452	482	6·569	
1904	6,983,249	20	12	·286	253	245	3·623	30	31	·430	8	9	·115	7	7	·100	63	71	·902	15	14	·215	3	1	·043	6	7	·086	20	25	·288	425	423	6·086	
1905	7,086,638	21	17	·296	267	278	3·767	24	24	·339	6	5	·085	7	5	·099	62	68	·875	2	2	·028	6	6	·085	2	2	·028	24	32	·339	421	439	5·941	
1906	7,191,918	17	9	·236	331	349	4·603	20	20	·278	7	8	·097	20	15	·278	71	67	·987	4	4	·056	6	5	·083	3	2	·042	23	29	·320	502	508	6·980	

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890, and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar-General's Returns; the census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over-estimated.

No. 26.—Result of Committals for

	Offences.	Total in the year 1906.			Death.		Penal														
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.			Life.	20 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.		8 Years.	7 Years.		6 Years.		5 Years.		Over 4 Years and under 5 Years.
					M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
No. 1. Offences against the person.	Murder (of persons aged above one year).	8	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Murder (of infants aged one year and under).	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempt to murder	8	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Threats, conspiracy, or incitement to murder.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Manslaughter	17	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	78	73	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	5	—	—
	Endangering railway passengers.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	236	209	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Assault	32	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cruelty to or neglect of children.	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abandoning children under 2 years.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Child stealing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Procuring abortion	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Concealment of birth ..	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unnatural offences	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Indecency with Males ..	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rape	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Indecent assault on Females	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Defilement of girls under 13	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Defilement of girls under 16	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Householder permitting defilement of girls.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Procuration	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abduction	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bigamy	37	27	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence.	Sacrilege (robbing places of worship).	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burglary..	185	178	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	3	—	—
	Housebreaking and stealing	184	180 (a)	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	11	—	—
	Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c., and stealing.	285	283	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	—
	Attempts to break into shops, warehouses, &c.	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Entering dwelling-houses, shops, &c., with intent to commit felony.	63	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—
	Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	68	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
	Robbery and assaults with intent to rob.	69	67	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	11	—	—
	Extortion by threats to accuse of crime.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Extortion by other threats	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3. Offences against property without violence.	Larceny of horses, cattle, or sheep.	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Larceny from the person ..	242	202	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	—
	Larceny in house to the value of 5*l.* or with menaces.	61	52	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Larceny by a servant ..	151	121 (b)	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Embezzlement	23	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) 1 absconded while awaiting trial.

(b) 1 absconded while awaiting trial.

TRIAL during the Year 1906.

Servitude.						Imprisonment.										Sent to Reformatory or Industrial School.		Fined and Discharged.		Committed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.		Held to Bail.		Whipped only.	Sent to Reformatory for Inebriates.		Acquitted.		Bills not found or not Prosecuted.		Persons whose cases were pending on 31 Dec. 1906.
4 Years.		Over 3 Years and under 4 Years.		3 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		12 Months and under 2 Years.		6 Months and under 12 Months.		1 Month and under 6 Months.		Under 1 Month.																		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—
3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	15	1	14	1	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	9	—	1	1	3
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	36	—	57	4	33	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	23	6	—	—	—	33	9	14	3	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	3	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	21	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	—
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	6	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	8	—	10	—	5	—	62	1	46	—	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	3
4	—	2	—	14	—	7	—	62	—	43	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	12	—	—	2	—
5	—	8	—	19	—	5	—	84	—	70	—	25	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	17	1	2	—	4
1	—	1	—	4	—	11	—	14	—	19	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
2	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	21	—	15	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	23	—	21	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
4	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	16	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	23	—	19	—	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	1
5	—	2	1	15	1	14	1	92	8	32	11	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	17	9	6	2	—
2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	16	3	9	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	16	—	35	8	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	7	—	—	—	18	3	4	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	1	3	—	3

No. 26.—Result of Committals for

Offences.		Total in the year 1906.			Death.		Penal															
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.			Life.	20 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.		8 Years.	7 Years.		6 Years.		5 Years.		Over 4 Years and under 5 Years.
					M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
No. 3– *cont.* Offences against property without violence.	Larceny of post letters, &c.	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other aggravated larcenies punishable by penal servitude for life or 14 years.	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Simple larceny and minor larcenies.	1,114	*a*997	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	16	—	—
	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	156	135	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
	Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	30	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Falsifying accounts	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other frauds	37	31	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Receiving stolen goods ..	218	187	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Offences in connection with bankruptcy.	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4. Malicious injuries to property.	Arson	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Other malicious injuries ..	56	55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	Forgery and uttering (felony).	65	62	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Forgery (misdemeanour) ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Coining	40	31	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	11	1	1
	Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	45	39	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes.	Bribery, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Perjury	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other offences against public justice.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Libel	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Poaching..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Indecent exposure (public indecency).	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Keeping disorderly houses	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Habitual drunkenness ..	22	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Suicide, attempting to commit.	55	*b*31	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other misdemeanours, viz.:—																				
	Betting and Gaming ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Conspiracy to induce a person to employ another.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Obscene publications ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Offences under Prevention of Crimes Acts, viz. :—																				
	Special offences by twice-convicted persons.	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	4,052	3,642	410	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	3	35	—	6	—	107	1	2

a 1 granted a free pardon.

b 1 convicted, but died while awaiting sentence.

TRIAL during the Year 1906—*continued.*

Servitude.						Imprisonment.										Sent to Reformatory or Industrial School.		Fined and Discharged.		Committed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.		Held to Bail.		Whipped only.	Sent to Reformatory for Inebriates.		Acquitted.		Bills not found or not Prosecuted.		Persons whose cases were pending on 31 Dec. 1906.
4 Years.		Over 3 Years and under 4 Years.		3 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		12 Months and under 2 Years.		6 Months and under 12 Months.		1 Month and under 6 Months.		Under 1 Month.																			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
14	2	4	2	40	3	10	—	314	22	242	30	134	11	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	66	13	—	—	—	119	26	28	6	17
4	—	2	—	12	—	5	—	39	4	31	6	12	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	18	4	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	9	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	4
1	—	1	—	6	—	5	—	57	3	49	6	16	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	38	10	—	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	14	—	22	—	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	1	13	—	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1
2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	9	1	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	2	—	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	12	—	—	—	3	3	1	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
61	3	32	3	165	6	74	1	1012	49	856	78	431	58	24	13	7	—	3	2	20	4	271	65	—	3	14	441	86	76	27	7

Prevention of Crimes Act.—175 persons have been sentenced to periods of police supervision in addition to penal servitude or imprisonment.

No. 27.

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of the PERSONS TRIED and CONVICTED at SESSIONS, &c.

	Offences.	Total in the Year 1906.			Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 16.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and under 50.		50 Years and under 60.		Above 60 Years.	
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
No. 1. Offences against the person.	Murder (of persons aged above one year).	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Murder (of infants aged one year and under).	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempt to murder...	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
	Threats, conspiracy or incitement to murder.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Manslaughter ...	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
	Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	67	63	4	—	—	—	—	6	—	27	3	17	—	10	1	3	—	—	—
	Endangering railway passengers.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	177	162	15	—	—	1	—	18	2	73	4	40	5	19	3	9	—	2	1
	Assault	31	29	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	9	—	7	2	6	—	2	—	1	—
	Cruelty to or neglect of children.	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Abandoning children under 2 years.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Child stealing ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Procuring abortion	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Concealment of birth	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unnatural offences	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	14	14	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	1	—
	Indecency with males	20	20	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	6	—	4	—	1	—
	Rape, assaults to commit rape, &c.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Indecent assaults on females.	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	—	16	—	3	—	5	—	7	—
	Defilement of girls under 13.	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Defilement of girls under 16.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Procuration... ...	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
	Bigamy	32	24	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9	1	6	3	3	—	1	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence.	Sacrilege (robbing places of worship).	18	18	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burglary	177	173	4	—	—	—	—	34	2	83	—	33	2	15	—	6	—	2	—
	Housebreaking and stealing.	170	168	2	—	—	—	—	46	2	63	—	37	—	13	—	6	—	3	—
	Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c., and stealing.	264	263	1	—	—	4	—	85	—	106	1	51	—	12	—	5	—	—	—
	Attempts to break into houses, shops, warehouses, &c.	59	59	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	29	—	14	—	2	—	1	—	4	—
	Entering dwelling-houses, shops, &c., with intent to commit felony.	61	60	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	23	1	16	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
	Possession of house-breaking tools, &c.	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	27	—	16	—	5	—	5	—	4	—
	Robbery and assaults with intent to rob.	52	52	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	19	—	14	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
	Extortion by threats to accuse of crime.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Extortion by other threats.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3. Offences against property without violence.	Larceny of horses, cattle or sheep.	64	64	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	28	—	15	—	7	—	2	—	3	—
	Larceny and attempted larceny from the person.	208	179	29	—	—	—	—	29	—	82	17	39	9	16	2	5	1	8	—
	Larceny in house to the value of 5*l.* or with menaces.	56	47	9	—	—	—	—	9	3	16	4	15	1	3	1	1	—	3	—

No. 27—*continued.*

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of the PERSONS TRIED and CONVICTED at SESSIONS, &c.—*cont.*

Offences.		Total in the Year 1906.			Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 16.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and under 50.		50 Years and under 60.		Above 60 Years.	
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 3. Offences against property without violence—*cont.*	Larceny and attempted larceny by a servant.	123	98	25	—	—	1	—	21	4	31	11	30	3	14	4	1	3	—	—
	Embezzlement ...	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Larceny of post letters, &c.	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Other aggravated larcenies punishable by penal servitude for life or 14 years.	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Simple larceny, attempted simple larceny, and minor larcenies.	935	850	85	—	—	3	—	150	4	334	23	203	17	76	24	49	13	35	4
	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	134	117	17	—	—	—	—	5	1	33	4	36	4	18	5	18	1	7	2
	Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	19	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	1	1	—	3	—	3	—
	Falsifying accounts	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Other frauds ...	29	26	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	10	—	5	—	2	1	2	—
	Receiving stolen goods.	169	149	20	—	—	1	—	17	—	48	8	45	5	22	6	10	1	6	—
	Offences in connection with bankruptcy.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
No. 4. Malicious injuries to property.	Arson	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Other malicious injuries.	51	50	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	17	—	14	1	7	—	7	—	2	—
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	Forgery and uttering (felony).	52	49	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	14	2	14	—	11	—	1	—	4	—
	Forgery (misdemeanour).	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
	Coining	36	30	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	4	6	1	5	1	2	—	1	—
	Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	38	34	4	—	—	—	—	3	3	18	1	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above classes.	Perjury	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Other offences against public justice.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Libel	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Poaching	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Indecent exposure ...	7	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Keeping disorderly houses.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Habitual drunkenness.	17	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	5	—	4	—	1	—	—
	Suicide (attempting to commit).	43	27	16	—	—	—	1	1	3	9	3	8	3	6	4	2	1	1	1
	Other misdemeanours, viz.:—																			
	Betting and gaming	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Conspiracy to induce a person to employ another.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Obscene publications	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
	Prevention of Crimes Act:—																			
	Special offences by twice convicted persons.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Total ...	3,420	3,123	297	—	—	19	1	528	31	1,178	105	782	66	333	62	170	24	113	8

No. 28.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1906, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c., during the Year 1906.			Disposal.												Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1906.		
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.	Otherwise disposed of.			
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.							Male and Female.	Male.	Female.
INDICTABLE OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.																		
Simple larceny and offences punishable as simple larceny.	4,591	3,947	644	—	158	740	586	750	460	141	90	195	524	947	—	786	655	131
Larceny from the person ..	298	241	57	—	23	94	39	55	15	9	6	10	16	31	—	52	37	15
Larceny as a clerk or servant..	1,109	823	286	—	59	117	179	176	53	12	—	2	160	351	—	116	85	31
Embezzlement	424	414	10	—	24	77	94	62	20	6	—	3	29	109	—	33	32	1
Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	193	148	45	—	19	60	31	23	9	1	—	3	4	43	—	25	20	5
Receiving stolen goods	112	94	18	—	12	18	13	19	8	1	—	—	20	21	—	31	20	11
Habitual drunkenness	211	51	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	—	—	—
Other indictable offences committed by children or young persons, viz.:—																		
Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Indecent assault on females ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sacrilege (robbing places of worship).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Burglary	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housebreaking and stealing ..	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—
Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c., and stealing.	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	6	—	2	2	—
Attempts to break into shops, warehouses, &c.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entering with intent to commit felony.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny of horses, cattle, or sheep.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6,977	5,755	1,222	—	295	1,106	942	1,085	567	182	100	221	753	1,515	211	1,052	858	194
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.																		
Adulteration of food and drugs	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults:																		
Aggravated	133	128	5	—	62	44	12	1	2	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—
On constable	1,867	1,669	198	8	81	104	211	280	158	—	—	—	991	34	—	135	106	29
Common	2,432	2,069	363	—	—	—	283	309	120	—	—	—	1,439	281	—	1,825	1,579	246
Betting and gaming	122	121	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	46	73	—	42	42	—
Brothel keeping....	602	239	363	—	36	94	38	30	1	—	—	—	361	42	—	64	24	40
Cruelty to animals	1,470	1,465	5	—	—	1	10	15	17	—	1	—	1,403	23	—	906	904	2
Cruelty to children	53	26	27	—	4	9	9	13	4	—	—	—	2	7	—	28	12	16
Dogs, offences in relation to ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary Education Acts, offences against.	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	2	2	—
Game laws, offences against:																		
Night poaching	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—
Day poaching	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	1	—
Unlawful possession of game.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Highway Acts, offences against:																		
Offences by owners and drivers of carts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Obstructions and nuisances	288	277	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	9	—	99	86	13
Motor cars	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	1	1	—

No. 28—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1906, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c., during the Year 1906.			Disposal.												Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1906.		
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.	Otherwise disposed of.			
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.							Male and Female.	Male.	Female.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—*cont.*																		
Indecent advertisements ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure	110	110	—	—	—	45	25	11	1	2	—	—	19	4	3	40	40	—
Intoxicating Liquor laws, offences against :																		
Drunkenness simple ..	15,628	10,365	5,261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,518	107	1	2,717	1,447	1,270
Drunkenness with aggravations.	34,792	24,710	10,082	—	—	—	—	762	606	—	—	—	32,896	527	1	2,379	1,471	908
Unlicensed sale of drink ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	151	144	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	9	8	
Labour laws, offences against :																		
Intimidation	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	—
Malicious damage :																		
To animals	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
To fences, &c.	20	20	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	8	8	—
To trees, shrubs, &c. ..	31	29	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	23	5	—	5	5	—
To fruit, &c.	28	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25	2	—	12	11	1
Other offences	856	727	129	—	—	—	105	125	64	3	—	—	536	23	—	139	119	20
Merchant Shipping Act, offences against.	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	—	—	—	10	—	5	7	7	—
Military and naval law, offences against :																		
Army	1,072	1,072	—	—	—	5	25	62	33	—	—	—	16	—	931	94	94	—
Navy	260	260	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	259	69	69	—
Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to.	225	98	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	3	—	17	12	5
Pawnbrokers Acts, offences against :																		
Unlawful pledging	66	31	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	3	—	3	—	3
Other offences	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Police regulations, offences against :																		
Unlawful possession ..	495	473	22	—	—	—	88	70	80	6	2	—	211	38	—	372	341	31
Metropolitan Police Acts ..	12,434	10,388	2,046	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	11,701	719	—	3,252	2,229	1,023
Borough Byelaws	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
County Byelaws	462	213	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	459	3	—	3	2	1
Local Acts and Byelaws ..	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	9	9	—
Poor law, offences against :																		
Neglecting to maintain family, &c.	537	550	37	—	—	184	99	209	33	—	—	—	1	20	41	166	141	25
Misbehaviour by paupers..	1,268	1,204	64	—	—	41	48	437	683	—	—	—	3	25	31	113	93	20
Stealing or destroying workhouse clothes.	324	311	13	—	—	32	33	120	134	—	—	—	2	2	1	13	11	2
Other offences	69	56	13	—	—	—	21	21	22	—	—	—	4	1	—	5	4	1
Prevention of Crimes Acts :																		
Offences by licence holders	33	31	2	10	5	8	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
Offences by supervisees ..	10	10	—	2	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
Special offences by twice convicted persons.	209	205	4	141	56	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	8	—
Prostitution	3,668	—	3,668	—	—	68	41	534	98	—	—	—	2,840	64	23	235	—	235
Railways, offences in relation to	195	184	11	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	180	12	—	45	43	2
Revenue laws, offences against	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	8	8	—
Sanitary law, offences against : Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—

No. 28—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1906, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c., during the Year 1906			Disposal.											Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1906.		
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.	Otherwise disposed of.		
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.							Male and Female.	Male.	Female.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—*cont.*																		
Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, offences against.	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	1	—
Stealing and attempting to steal:																		
Animals	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	4	1
Fences, stiles, gates, &c. ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
Trees, shrubs, &c.	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	2	—	3	3	—
Growing fruit, plants, vegetables, &c.	412	400	12	—	1	1	7	14	12	1	3	—	334	39	—	71	68	3
Receiving or possessing stolen animals, trees, fruit, &c.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	2	—
Tramway Act, offences against	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	2	—
Vagrancy Act, offences against:																		
Begging	4,523	4,076	447	—	—	175	103	1,259	2,514	9	—	—	148	100	215	1,812	1,306	306
Sleeping out	259	220	39	—	—	11	5	35	130	13	—	—	14	49	2	315	239	76
Gaming, &c.	1,895	1,895	—	—	—	1	1	6	6	1	—	—	1,847	33	—	210	210	—
Found in enclosed premises, possessing picklocks, &c.	345	339	6	—	—	101	58	80	62	—	—	—	6	35	3	280	272	8
Frequenting	432	423	9	—	—	197	45	98	34	3	—	—	2	34	19	310	302	8
Living on prostitutes' earnings.	126	126	—	—	—	101	4	4	2	—	—	—	2	4	9	24	24	—
Other offences	54	45	9	—	—	26	5	10	6	—	—	—	2	3	2	6	5	1
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Birds' Protection Act, offences against.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences, viz.:—																		
Aiding and abetting prostitution.	120	120	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	115	3	—	5	5	—
Offences under:																		
Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874.	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Act, 1860.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Friendly Societies Act, 1896	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gas Works Clauses Act, 1847	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial Schools Act, 1866	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Musical Copyright Act, 1906.	47	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	3	3	—
Pedlars Act, 1871	838	753	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	829	9	—	429	354	75
Post Office Acts, 1837 and 1884.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Servants' Characters Act, 1792.	25	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	—	2	1	1
Trades Union Act, 1871 ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Uniforms Act, 1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Watermen's and Lightermen's Act, 1859.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	89,268	65,902	23,366	161	247	1,259	1,287	4,557	4,845	42	6	—	72,969	2,349	1,546	16,130	11,767	4,373
Grand Total for all offences ..	96,245	71,657	24,588	161	542	2,365	2,229	5,642	5,412	224	106	221	73,722	3,864	1,757	17,162	12,615	4,567

No. 29.

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL at SESSIONS, &c., SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, or DISCHARGED by the MAGISTRATES during the Year 1906.

How disposed of.	Total for the Year.			Ages.															
				Under 12.		12 to 16.		16 to 21.		21 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		Above 60.	
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tried and convicted at Sessions, &c.	3,420	3,123	297	—	—	19	1	528	31	1,178	105	782	66	333	62	170	24	113	8
Acquitted, bills ignored, &c. ...	630	517	113	—	—	5	2	49	8	186	47	155	34	68	19	37	1	17	2
Total number of persons tried.	4,050	3,640	410	—	—	24	3	577	39	1,364	152	937	100	401	81	207	25	130	10
Summarily convicted or held to bail, &c.	96,335	71,713	24,622	255	7	1,627	86	8,463	965	19,687	5,798	18,394	8,201	12,714	5,786	6,817	2,614	3,756	1,165
Discharged by magistrates ...	19,459	14,292	5,167	202	15	877	59	1,977	380	3,733	1,159	3,182	1,464	2,113	994	1,224	548	984	548
Total number summarily dealt with.	115,794	86,005	29,789	457	22	2,504	145	10,440	1,345	23,420	6,957	21,576	9,665	14,827	6,780	8,041	3,162	4,740	1,713
Grand total	(a) 119,844	89,645	30,199	457	22	2,528	148	11,017	1,384	24,784	7,109	22,513	9,765	15,228	6,861	8,248	3,187	4,870	1,723

(a) In addition to the above, 53 persons absconded, died, &c., before the cases were disposed of.

No. 30.

RETURN showing the TOTAL NUMBER of FELONIES relating to PROPERTY COMMITTED, the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED, the FIRST AMOUNT of LOSS, the AMOUNT RECOVERED, and the NETT LOSS; also the PROPORTION of FELONIES to each 1,000 of the ESTIMATED POPULATION for the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies to each 1,000 of the Estimated Population	Remarks.
			£	£	£			
1867	21,303	9,620	81,729	18,452	63,277	3,452,246	6·170	
1868	22,083	9,799	83,495	15,897	67,598	3,507,828	6·295	
1869	21,529	10,088	81,418	17,558	63,860	3,563,410	6·042	
1870	19,095	10,351	98,946	19,724	79,222	3,618,992	5·276	
1871	16,926	10,054	77,328	19,284	58,044	3,808,360	4·444	
1872	17,651	10,271	71,794	19,106	52,688	3,879,943	4·549	
1873	18,879	10,667	84,009	20,957	63,052	3,949,142	4·780	
1874	17,814	9,858	77,498	18,429	59,069	4,018,341	4·433	
1875	17,093	9,729	99,208	20,492	78,716	4,087,540	4·182	
1876	18,893	10,210	135,570	19,998	115,572	4,211,607	4·486	
1877	20,281	10,462	118,680	21,196	97,484	4,450,000	4·557	
1878	21,792	10,849	157,283	19,785	137,498	4,534,040	4·806	
1879	21,891	11,431	101,798	22,460	79,338	4,619,652	4·739	
1880	23,920	13,336	129,687	37,881	91,806	4,706,880	5·081	
1881	23,669	14,046	127,186	23,618	103,568	4,788,657	4·943	
1882	24,754	14,347	159,288	63,222	96,066	4,990,952	4·960	
1883	22,979	13,865	116,329	27,370	88,959	5,042,556	4·557	
1884	21,311	12,995	108,406	21,737	86,669	5,147,727	4·140	
1885	19,505	12,433	112,336	19,081	93,255	5,255,069	3·712	
1886	19,156	12,147	118,340	18,129	100,211	5,364,627	3·571	
1887	20,035	12,769	113,671	17,898	95,773	5,476,447	3·658	
1888	22,559	13,943	126,296	27,066	99,230	5,590,576	4·035	
1889	19,544	12,946	114,960	20,124	94,836	5,707,061	3·425	
1890	17,491	12,103	99,841	21,666	78,175	5,825,951	3·002	
1891	18,777	12,970	127,561	31,722	95,839	5,713,859	3·286	
1892	19,224	13,302	139,018	46,894	92,124	5,810,759	3·308	
1893	19,043	12,899	166,479	37,426	129,053	5,909,980	3·222	
1894	18,666	12,049	121,578	23,324	98,254	6,010,235	3·106	
1895	17,765	11,915	198,003	58,983	139,020	6,112,180	2·906	
1896	16,285	11,312	131,713	22,468	109,245	6,259,966	2·601	
1897	16,094	11,350	132,248	21,775	110,473	6,376,610	2·524	
1898	17,134	12,332	149,139	31,858	117,281	6,496,723	2·637	
1899	16,149	11,540	111,857	23,451	88,406	6,620,434	2·439	
1900	16,665	12,089	212,340	39,178	173,162	6,576,648	2·534	
1901	17,433	12,347	376,206	142,490	233,716	6,678,808	2·610	
1902	17,759	12,272	158,992	46,268	112,724	6,779,336	2·619	
1903	17,896	12,735	191,885	42,108	149,777	6,880,696	2·601	
1904	18,806	12,897	163,876	42,562	121,314	6,983,249	2·693	
1905	18,515	12,850	181,018	52,915	128,103	7,086,638	2·613	
1906	17,197	12,255	147,963	42,035	105,928	7,191,018	2·391	

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890, and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar General's Returns; the Census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over-estimated.

No. 31.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CASES of BURGLARY COMMITTED during the Year 1906, distinguishing those in which PROPERTY was STOLEN from those in which no LOSS OCCURRED, also PARTICULARS as to the HOURS when the OFFENCES were COMMITTED, and if COMMITTED in UNOCCUPIED HOUSES; also whether with VIOLENCE to the PERSON or otherwise, the VALUE of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, and the NUMBER of OFFENCES in which no LOSS ultimately occurred.

How effected.	Committed between																Number of Offences committed in unoccupied houses.	No. of Offences in which Violence to the Person was used.	No. of Cases in which the Value of Property Stolen was								Total Value of Property Stolen.	Total Value of Property Recovered.	No. of Offences in which no loss ultimately occurred.	Remarks.
	9 p.m. and 10 p.m.		10 p.m. and 11 p.m.		11 p.m. and 12 night.		12 night and 2 a.m.		2 a.m. and 4 a.m.		4 a.m. and 6 a.m.		Time unknown.		Total.				Under 1*l.*	1*l.* and under 5*l.*	5*l.* and under 10*l.*	10*l.* and under 20*l.*	20*l.* and under 50*l.*	50*l.* and under 100*l.*	100*l.* and under 500*l.*	500*l.* and upwards.				
	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.											£	£		
By false keys	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	1	1	1	2	—	11	3	2	—	2	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	1,129	39	5	
„ breaking out	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	6	1	—	—	17	1	—	—	1	7	2	2	3	1	1	—	365	64	4	
„ door insecurely fastened	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	28	17	3	
„ doors forced when secured by bolts, chains, &c....	5	—	6	—	5	—	4	1	10	1	8	1	5	—	43	3	6	1	3	10	13	7	3	5	1	1	2,262	1,855	12	
„ fanlight over door left open ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ fanlight over door insecurely fastened	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	2	1	3	1	8	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	84	25	4	
„ window insecurely fastened ...	4	1	3	—	5	2	29	4	34	3	33	7	30	—	138	17	3	1	33	52	18	13	14	6	2	—	1,466	607	57	
„ window forced when secured by shutters, bars, &c.	5	—	2	—	9	1	38	9	54	3	48	4	19	1	175	18	3	1	37	65	22	23	19	5	4	—	1,823	288	45	
„ area grating insecurely fastened...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ climbing portico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ attic windows through empty houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ ladders from adjoining buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ means unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	16	1	13	—	20	4	84	14	108	10	98	16	59	2	398	47	15	3	76	145	59	48	42	18	8	2	7,157	2,895	130	

No. 32.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CASES of HOUSEBREAKING COMMITTED during the Year 1906, distinguishing those in which PROPERTY was STOLEN from those in which no LOSS OCCURRED; also PARTICULARS as to the HOURS when the OFFENCES were COMMITTED, and if COMMITTED in UNOCCUPIED HOUSES: also whether with VIOLENCE to the PERSON or otherwise, the VALUE of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, and the NUMBER of OFFENCES in which no LOSS ultimately occurred.

How effected.	Committed between: 6 a.m. and 8 a.m.		8 a.m. and 10 a.m.		10 a.m. and 1 p.m.		1 p.m. and 4 p.m.		4 p.m. and 7 p.m.		7 p.m. and 9 p.m.		Time unknown.		Total.		Number of Offences committed in unoccupied houses.	No. of Offences in which Violence to the Person was used.	No. of Cases in which the Value of Property Stolen was: Under 1l.	1l. and under 5l.	5l. and under 10l.	10l. and under 20l.	20l. and under 50l.	50l. and under 100l.	100l. and under 500l.	500l. and upwards.	Total Value of Property Stolen.	Total Value of Property Recovered.	No. of Offences in which no Loss ultimately occurred.	Remarks.
	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.											£	£		
By false keys	9	2	3	—	8	—	20	1	21	1	29	—	22	—	112	4	60	1	6	31	32	20	16	6	1	—	1,441	170	12	
„ breaking out ...	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	29	—	9	—	2	7	10	5	3	1	1	—	385	5	1	
„ door insecurely fastened	6	—	1	—	5	—	12	1	17	1	8	1	9	—	58	3	25	—	2	21	17	9	8	1	—	—	545	34	5	
„ door forced when secured by bolts, chains, &c. ...	34	2	20	—	35	—	155	5	154	3	164	5	91	6	653	21	474	—	37	251	165	136	53	9	2	—	5,817	356	47	
„ fanlight over door left open	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ fanlight over door insecurely fastened	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	57	13	—	
„ window insecurely fastened	143	4	9	—	2	—	10	—	11	1	19	2	50	2	244	9	44	—	24	97	56	41	20	6	—	—	1,997	272	26	
„ window forced when secured by shutters, bars, &c.	157	2	6	—	6	—	11	—	16	3	20	—	79	2	295	7	81	—	36	105	72	47	28	5	2	—	2,624	662	27	
„ area grating insecurely fastened ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	—	1	
„ climbing portico ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	1	
„ attic windows through empty houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	122	—	—	
„ ladders from adjoining buildings ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	—	
„ means unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	29	—	—	
Totals	374	11	40	—	57	—	208	7	223	9	248	8	264	10	1,414	45	698	1	107	520	357	263	133	28	6	—	13,065	1,526	120	

No. 33.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED for SIMPLE DRUNKENNESS and DRUNKENNESS with AGGRAVATIONS, the ESTIMATED POPULATION, and the PROPORTION PER 1,000 each YEAR from 1844 to 1906 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000.	Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000.
1844	16,474	2,250,823	7·319	1876	32,328	4,211,607	7·676
1845	17,361	2,295,410	7·559	1877	32,369	4,450,000	7·274
1846	18,705	2,339,997	7·994	1878	35,408	4,534,040	7·809
1847	16,874	2,384,584	7·076	1879	33,892	4,619,652	7·345
1848	16,461	2,429,171	6·776	1880	29,868	4,706,880	6·345
1849	21,027	2,473,758	8·500	1881	27,288	4,788,657	5·698
1850	23,897	2,518,345	9·489	1882	26,296	4,990,952	5·269
1851	23,172	2,562,932	9·041	1883	26,545	5,042,556	5·264
1852	23,640	2,618,514	9·028	1884	25,137	5,147,727	4·883
1853	23,652	2,674,096	8·845	1885	22,568	5,255,069	4·295
1854	22,078	2,729,679	8·088	1886	24,620	5,364,627	4·589
1855	19,297	2,785,261	6·928	1887	20,658	5,476,447	3·772
1856	18,703	2,840,843	6·584	1888	23,638	5,590,576	4·228
1857	20,047	2,896,425	6·921	1889	27,358	5,707,061	4·794
1858	20,829	2,952,007	7·056	1890	31,310	5,825,951	5·374
1859	18,779	3,007,590	6·243	1891	30,567	5,713,859	5·350
1860	18,199	3,063,172	5·941	1892	30,657	5,810,759	5·276
1861	17,059	3,118,754	5·469	1893	32,737*	5,909,980	5·539
1862	18,312	3,174,336	5·769	1894	34,658*	6,010,235	5·766
1863	17,651	3,229,918	5·465	1895	34,605*	6,112,180	5·662
1864	18,781	3,285,500	5·716	1896	39,427*	6,259,966	6·298
1865	19,257	3,341,082	5·764	1897	46,899*	6,376,610	7·355
1866	18,383	3,396,664	5·412	1898	54,476*	6,496,723	8·385
1867	16,941	3,452,246	4·907	1899	56,066*	6,620,434	8·469
1868	19,632	3,507,828	5·597	1900	50,667*	6,576,648	7·704
1869	20,391	3,563,410	5·722	1901	49,685	6,678,808	7·439
1870	21,625	3,618,992	5·975	1902	50,813	6,779,336	7·495
1871	25,213	3,808,360	6·358	1903	59,714	6,880,696	8·678
1872	29,109	3,879,943	7·502	1904	60,899	6,983,249	8·721
1873	29,755	3,949,142	7·535	1905	59,189	7,086,638	8·352
1874	26,155	4,018,341	6·509	1906	55,515	7,191,018	7·720
1875	30,976	4,087,540	7·578				

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890 and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar-General's Returns; the Census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over estimated.

* *See* Notes to Tables 34 and 35.

No. 34.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PREMISES LICENSED by JUSTICES for the SALE of INTOXICATING LIQUOR by RETAIL in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, together with the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED for DRUNKENNESS, &c., during the Year 1906.

Division.	For Consumption on or off the Premises.			For Consumption off the Premises only.		Total Number of Licensed Premises.	No. of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness.				Total.	Remarks.
							Simple Drunkenness.		Drunkenness with Aggravations.			
	No. of Full Victuallers.	No. of Beer Houses.	No. of Refreshment Houses.	No. of Shops where other goods besides liquor are sold.	No. of Other Premises (off Beer Houses, &c.).		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
A or Whitehall	81	4	1	8	7	101	123	102	256	103	584	
B „ Chelsea	179	47	13	96	35	370	233	251	637	320	1,441	
C „ St. James's ...	318	14	21	71	51	475	522	202	2,505	796	4,025	
D „ Marylebone ...	252	29	19	95	14	409	434	366	1,653	789	3,242	
E „ Holborn	299	18	10	43	20	390	542	303	1,188	399	2,432	
F „ Paddington ...	178	33	11	95	55	372	185	212	478	232	1,107	
G „ Finsbury	368	143	6	34	27	578	492	300	664	356	1,812	
H „ Whitechapel ...	414	218	6	29	9	676	822	394	1,594	830	3,640	
J „ Hackney	356	232	2	86	132	808	404	282	954	361	2,001	
K „ Bow	441	330	1	60	210	1,042	891	425	2,224	774	4,314	
L „ Lambeth	271	147	2	33	18	471	1,724	617	2,082	1,030	5,453	
M „ Southwark ...	363	104	3	27	10	507	507	287	1,240	523	2,557	
N „ Islington	299	155	5	133	193	785	460	340	1,224	547	2,571	
P „ Camberwell ...	310	194	5	180	131	820	482	260	984	379	2,105	
R „ Greenwich... ...	413	209	7	134	33	796	1,444	370	1,932	599	4,345	
S „ Hampstead ...	275	120	6	126	44	571	285	158	577	245	1,265	
T „ Hammersmith ...	419	283	7	184	94	987	493	373	1,194	480	2,540	
V „ Wandsworth ...	404	201	14	264	141	1,024	335	253	982	325	1,895	
W „ Clapham	352	241	7	250	128	978	478	302	1,135	341	2,256	
X „ Kilburn	296	176	5	140	139	756	441	347	1,539	911	3,238	
Y „ Highgate	362	130	6	183	142	823	502	386	1,124	647	2,659	
Thames	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	16	3	33	
Total	6,650	3,028	157	2,271	1,633	13,739	11,812	6,531	26,182	10,990	55,515	

NOTE.—*Simple Drunkenness* is the offence of being found drunk in a public place or on licensed premises.

Drunkenness with Aggrarations is the offence of being guilty, while drunk, of disorderly, indecent, or riotous behaviour, or of being drunk when in charge of children, animals, vehicles, or locomotives, or in possession of loaded firearms.

No. 35.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PROSTITUTES APPREHENDED in each of the Years named.

Years.	Total Number Apprehended for all Offences.	Disorderly Prostitutes, &c.		Remarks.
		Number Convicted.	Number Discharged.	
1879	5,062	1,819	221	
1880	6,597	2,363	268	
1881	5,609	1,535	286	
1882	4,940	1,460	248	
1883	5,962	2,784	442	
1884	5,356	2,502	413	
1885	6,148	2,999	312	
1886	6,214	3,233	389	
1887	3,766	1,800	249	
1888	2,797	1,475	52	
1889	3,220	1,933	92	
1890	3,281	2,106	90	
1891	3,495	2,000	118	The Numbers shown as Convicted and Discharged in this Return are those who were charged with Annoying Male Passengers for the Purpose of Prostitution and as Disorderly Prostitutes. The Numbers Apprehended include those charged with various offences, but being included in the Number of all other persons who were charged with the same offences, the results cannot be given separately.
1892	3,228	1,820	67	
1893	3,184	*573	165	
1894	3,632	*746	157	
1895	3,303	*498	131	
1896	3,290	*523	103	
1897	4,066	*968	197	
1898	4,771	*1,326	193	
1899	4,163	*1,436	198	
1900	3,862	*1,542	262	
1901	4,320	2,135	274	
1902	4,496	2,720	227	
1903	4,333	2,907	245	
1904	4,742	3,349	272	
1905	4,970	3,772	252	
1906	4,577	3,668	235	
Totals ...	123,384	55,992	6,158	

* The apparent decrease as compared with former years is due to an alteration in the system of classification under which numerous cases of a kind previously included in this column are now transferred to Table 22.

RETURNS of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED by the METROPOLITAN POLICE under the VAGRANT and POOR LAW ACTS, &c., during the Years named.

Years.	Begging.			Sleeping out.			Misbehaviour by Paupers, and destroying Workhouse Clothing.			Other Offences under Vagrant and Pedlars Acts.			No. committed to Sessions for sentence as Incorrigible Rogues.	Total Number of Persons apprehended.
	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.		
1886	2,470	1,210	1,260	460	310	150	789	87	702	413	189	224	47	4,179
1887	2,446	1,244	1,202	517	336	181	1,094	133	961	432	239	193	67	4,556
1888	4,400	2,432	1,968	481	295	186	1,493	142	1,351	621	308	313	57	7,052
1889	3,261	1,601	1,660	564	352	212	1,387	124	1,263	898	531	367	84	6,197
1896	2,993	1,413	1,580	605	391	214	1,060	141	919	600	274	326	71	5,329
1891	2,678	1,301	1,377	640	398	242	993	142	851	375	64	311	90	4,776
1892	2,101	1,040	1,061	732	480	252	960	116	844	429	109	320	66	4,288
1893	1,934	794	1,140	496	393	103	1,080	118	962	273	159	114	73	3,856
1894	2,132	912	1,220	439	362	77	1,414	141	1,273	261	155	106	87	4,333
1895	1,890	783	1,107	442	331	111	1,392	157	1,235	(e) 285	144	136	66	4,075
1896	(c) 2,173	868	1,302	(a) 398	295	102	1,224	140	1,084	(g) 314	161	145	83*	4,192
1897	(h) 2,158	754	1,402	(a) 554	375	178	(a) 1,294	153	1,140	(a) 290	149	140	83*	4,379
1898	2,401	820	1,584	742	541	201	(a) 1,288	113	1,174	(b) 380	169	205	118*	4,932
1899	(l) 2,193	686	1,506	507	378	129	1,147	140	1,007	(c) 371	179	189	115*	4,333
1900	(k) 2,278	709	1,564	456	342	114	(a) 1,139	133	1,005	(a) 233	110	122	141*	4,247
1901	2,777	950	1,827	(a) 495	315	179	1,431	134	1,297	(f) 230	126	98	161*	5,094
1902	(i) 2,837	824	2,010	430	283	147	1,623	125	1,498	(f) 485	210	269	168*	5,543
1903	(d) 3,312	984	2,324	(a) 483	337	145	1,782	107	1,675	(c) 836	314	519	181*	6,594
1904	(c) 3,920	1,100	2,817	(a) 602	359	242	(a) 1,930	109	1,820	(d) 896	301	591	223*	7,571
1905	(j) 5,669	1,721	3,944	633	320	313	(a) 1,886	151	1,734	(e) 1,302	382	915	301*	9,791
1906	(e) 5,926	1,612	4,308	(a) 573	315	257	(b) 1,614	119	1,493	1,325	435	890	349*	9,787
Totals ...	61,955	23,761	38,163	11,249	7,508	3,735	28,020	2,725	25,288	11,249	4,708	6,493	2,631	115,104

(a) 1 absconded while under remand. (b) 2 absconded while under remand. (c) 3 absconded while under remand.
(d) 4 „ „ „ „ (e) 5 „ „ „ „ (f) 6 „ „ „ „
(g) 8 „ „ „ „ (h) 1 „ and 1 died while under remand. (i) 1 „ and 2 died while under remand.
(j) 3 „ and 1 died while under remand. (k) 4 „ „ 1 „ „ „ „ (l) 1 died while under remand.

* In other Tables relating to persons summarily dealt with, these are included under the specific offences which they had committed.

No. 37.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED in DOCKYARD DIVISIONS, and the RESULTS, in each of the Years named.

Offences.	1895.					1896.					1897.					1898.					1899.					1900.				
	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.	
				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies	8	4	3	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	3
Larceny by a Servant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malicious Damage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Military and Naval Law—Offences against	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue Laws—Offences against	6	5	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	6	4	2	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	9	6	3	—	—	4	3	1	—	—
Vagrancy—Found in enclosed premises	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Other Offences	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Admiralty (Powers, &c.) Act, 1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Unlawful Possession of Government Stores, &c.	5	5	—	—	—	6	3	3	—	—	9	8	1	—	—	7	6	1	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	14	12	2	—	—
TOTALS	21	15	5	1	—	13	9	4	—	—	20	16	4	—	—	17	12	5	—	—	14	9	5	—	—	26	20	3	—	3

No. 37—*continued.*

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED in DOCKYARD DIVISIONS, and the RESULTS, in each of the Years named—*continued.*

Offences.	1901.					1902.					1903.					1904.					1905.					1906.				
	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.	
				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies	6	6	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	10	8	—	2	—	6	6	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
Larceny by a Servant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Receiving Stolen Goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Assault, Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious Damage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military and Naval Law—Offences against	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Revenue Laws—Offences against	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	5	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—
Vagrancy—Found in enclosed premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Admiralty (Powers, &c.) Act, 1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful Possession of Government Stores, &c.	6	6	—	—	—	17	15	2	—	—	26	20	6	—	—	20	19	1	—	—	16	14	2	—	—	17	16	1	—	—
TOTALS	14	14	—	—	—	26	22	4	—	—	36	28	8	—	—	36	32	2	2	—	25	23	2	—	—	29	24	4	1	—

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS

For the Year 1907.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the Police of the Metropolis for the year 1907.

Strength of force.

The authorised strength on 31st December, 1907, was 32 Superintendents, 565 Inspectors, 2,355 Sergeants and 14,967 Constables ; total 17,919, being an increase of 13 Inspectors, 39 Sergeants and 124 Constables since 31st December, 1906.

Number employed on special duties.

Of these, 5 Superintendents, 53 Inspectors, 236 Sergeants and 1,600 Constables were employed on special duties for various Government Departments, including special protection posts at public offices and buildings, dockyards and military stations, and by public companies and private individuals. The services of men thus employed were paid for to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District by the Departments or persons concerned. The details are given in Return No. 12.

Number available for service.

The number of Police available for service in the Metropolis, exclusive of those specially employed and whose services were paid for, was 27 Superintendents, 512 Inspectors, 2,119 Sergeants and 13,367 Constables ; total 16,025.

Proportion on daily leave.

An average of one-fourteenth of the force (1,015), excluding those employed on special duties, and those who are on the sick list, &c., is daily on leave in accordance with the regulation granting one day's leave of absence to each man every fortnight. The withdrawals from duty caused by men sick and on sick and detached sick leave averaged 490 daily.

Proportion on day and night duty.

Under the existing system about 60 per cent. of the number available for duty in the streets is required for night duty—from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The remaining 40 per cent. is detailed for duty in four reliefs in town districts and two reliefs in country districts from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Area.

The Metropolitan Police District as established by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47. extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London and the liberties thereof, and embraces an area of 699·42 square miles extending from Colney Heath, Hertfordshire, on the north, to Mogadore, Todworth Heath, Surrey, in the south, and from Lark Hall, Essex, in the east, to Staines Moor, Middlesex, in the west.

Rateable value.

The mean rateable value of the Metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1907–1908 was £53,790,268, but of the enormous actual value of the property in charge of the Police it is impossible to form any estimate.

Police rate in the £.

The Police rate is now fixed by 31 & 32 Vict. c. 67, at 9*d.* in the £, of which 4*d.* in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act, 1888.

Amount of rate raised, &c.

The total amount of Police rate raised from the parishes for the year ended 31st March, 1908, was £1,118,208, and the Local Taxation Account (including £4,389 under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896) contributed £893,159 to the Police Fund during the year.

Pay.

The pay of the force alone, including Chief Constables, Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables, was £1,552,540.

Duties of police.

Table 17 gives some idea of the multifarious duties which devolve upon the Police, and which are yearly increasing in volume and in number.

Habitual drunkards.

During the year orders were made in 364 cases for notices of convictions of habitual drunkards to be sent to the Police authority, 57 of these orders being made by Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, and 307 by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The description (and portrait when obtainable) of these persons has been furnished to licensed persons and secretaries of clubs as required by the Licensing Act, 1902.

Registered clubs.

1,091 clubs, registered under the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1902, were on the Register at the end of the year. Orders were made during the year by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction for 27 clubs to be struck off the Register.

Police summonses.

The number of summonses issued on the application of Police during 1907 was 25,471, a decrease of 4,752 as compared with 1906. Convictions were obtained in 23,481 cases, the remaining 1,990 summonses being dismissed. Detailed particulars of these proceedings are shown in Tables 19 and 19A.

Other summonses.

106,658 summonses were applied for by private individuals during the year and served by Police.

Accidents.

The number of accidents which occurred in the streets during 1907 by which persons were killed was 283, as compared with 212 in 1906, and 172 in 1905. The number of accidents which occurred in the streets during 1907 by which persons were injured was 16,772 as compared with 14,060 in 1906, and 11,688 in 1905, and exceeds the number in any previous year. Information as to the vehicles causing these accidents is given in Tables 13, 14, and 15.

Stations erected, altered, &c.

During the year 1907, the under-mentioned new stations, section houses, &c., which were in course of erection at the end of 1906, were completed, viz. :—

Bexley Heath—New station in lieu of old.
Clapham—New station in lieu of old.
Huntley Street—New married quarters block, and

The new stations at Shadwell and Wood Green were still in progress.

The new building to provide for the extension of the Chief Office, commenced in 1904, was completed.

The new section house for Candidates in Regency Street was completed and taken into use.

New stations were commenced at :—

Erith, Sutton, Wapping, Wealdstone.

The undermentioned important works, which were in hand at the end of 1906, were completed :—

Bow Street (Station).—New cells, improvements, &c.
Commercial Street—Alterations and additions (begun in 1905).
Eltham—Alterations and additions.
Erith—Embankment wall to site.
Gipsy Hill—New parade room and alterations to offices.
Notting Dale—New parade room.
Woolwich—Improvement in ventilation of cells.

The following works which were taken in hand in 1907, were still in progress at the end of the year :—

Blackheath Road—Temporary station and cells.
Lea Bridge Road—New section house.
Regency Street—Married quarters.
South Mimms—Cottages.

The undermentioned works were taken in hand and finished in 1907 :—

Edmonton—Alterations, new cells, and improvements to offices.
Hackney—Alteration to provide new office for the Local Inspector (C.I.D.).
Leman Street—Improvement in Inspector's office and telephone arrangements.
Notting Dale—Converting married quarters into offices, &c.
Notting Hill—Conversion of old station into married quarters.

Sanitary improvements were made at Kilburn, Leyton, Southgate, Upper Holloway, Victoria Park, and Walthamstow ; and foot-bath enclosures were provided at Charing Cross Road, Marlborough Street, and Vine Street.

A considerable addition was made during the year to the number of points, other than Police stations, at which Ambulances are permanently provided. The number so added was 63, but in four of these cases the Ambulances were placed inside existing buildings, viz., The National Gallery of British Art, The National Portrait Gallery, Cheam fire station, and Beddington Corner fire station.

During the year, fixed point boxes were erected at the following places :—

Child's Hill, Chingford, Golder's Green, Hackney Triangle, Surbiton, Woodford.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The total number of persons apprehended during the year 1907 for all offences was 108,284, a decrease of 11,613 as compared with the preceding year. Of these, 3,580 were convicted at Sessions, 85,148 were convicted by magistrates, 675 were acquitted, Bills ignored, &c., at Sessions, and 18,802 were discharged by magistrates. The number of persons convicted at Sessions increased by 162, while the number of persons convicted and discharged by magistrates decreased by 11,187, and 657 respectively. The decrease, which took place principally in the first half of the year, occurs chiefly in minor offences, such as offences against Police Acts (5,420), drunkenness with aggravations (5,168), prostitution (1,857), and begging (928), while there is an increase in simple larceny and minor larcenies (794), and betting and gaming (863). (*See* Tables 17 and 22.) The decrease in arrests for offences against Police Acts is due partly to the fact that the arrests for street betting are now shown under the heading " betting and gaming."

There is an increase of 2,484 in the number of criminal offences reported during the year, and an increase of 2,425 in the number of felonies relating to property. The apprehensions for these offences increased by 708 and 723 respectively. The proportion of felonies to each 1,000 of the estimated population was 2·689. The number of persons recognised at Police Stations as having been in custody more than once for felony during the year 1907 was 180, as compared with 133 in 1906 and 178 in 1905. The value of the property stolen increased by £54,848 as compared with 1906, with an increase of £20,746 in the value of the property recovered. (*See* Tables 17 and 30.) The increase both in the amount of property stolen and recovered is due to two cases in which a large amount of property was involved.

There were 9 cases during 1907 in which the amount of loss was £1,000 or above, and 17 cases in which the property stolen was valued at sums varying between £500 and £1,000.

The return of "Principal Offences" (No. 24) shows that 21,340 offences were committed during the year 1907 as compared with 18,907 in 1906, an increase of 2,433. The number of apprehensions for those offences increased by 639, and the convictions by 310. The increase occurred in larcenies (1,845), and in cases of burglary and housebreaking (605).

Burglaries increased from 445 in 1906, to 547 in 1907, with an increase of 79 apprehensions and 83 convictions. Housebreakings increased from 1,459 in 1906 to 1,962 in 1907, while the apprehensions decreased by 15, and the convictions by 6. Violence to the person was used in 6 cases of burglary and 6 cases of housebreaking. 922 of these offences were committed in houses left with no person in charge; in 274 cases of burglary and 871 cases of housebreaking the value of the property stolen was less than £5; 8 burglaries and 20 housebreakings occurred in which the loss amounted to £100 and upwards; in 196 cases of burglary and 153 cases of housebreaking no loss was ultimately sustained. Shopbreakings increased by 36, but the apprehensions decreased by 65 and the convictions by 73. It may be a coincidence, but it is certainly noticeable that the marked increase in burglaries and housebreakings was synchronous with the period during which a relatively large number of short sentences, and orders " binding over " prisoners, were passed. (*See* Tables 24, 31, and 32.)

427 persons were sentenced to terms of penal servitude as compared with 430 during the year 1906. The number of sentences of five years' penal servitude and upwards was 132 as compared with 158 in 1906. The number of persons sentenced to police supervision was 88 as compared with 175 in 1906 and 139 in 1905. (*See* Table 26.)

3,330 children and young persons under the age of 16 years were taken into custody for various offences during the year 1907, as compared with 3,155 in 1906 and 3,672 in 1905.

12 cases of murder of persons above one year of age were reported as compared with 17 in 1906, and are accounted for as follows:—In seven cases arrests were made, and in three the murderers committed suicide. One of the two remaining cases was that of an elderly gentleman who was knocked down and robbed at Streatham by three men of whom he could give no description. He subsequently died, and although exhaustive enquiries were made no arrest resulted. In the other case an Italian organ grinder was found by City Police at Red Cross Street, Barbican, E.C., suffering from a severe wound on the back of the neck, which he stated was caused by what he thought was a piece of glass having been thrown at him by some youths while he was passing through Chiswell Street, St. Luke's. He was taken to hospital, but died under chloroform before an operation could be commenced. At the inquest a verdict of wilful murder

against some person or persons unknown was returned by the jury, who came to the conclusion that the injury was caused by a sharp instrument held in the hand, and not by a missile thrown from a distance. No arrest has yet been made in this case. Of the seven persons apprehended, five were convicted and sentenced to death (one whose case was pending on 31st December, 1907, will be included in the figures for 1908) and two were acquitted at Sessions. (*See* Tables 24 and 26.)

One of these last cases was that known as the Camden Town murder, in which a woman of the town was found murdered in her bed on 12th September. Grave suspicion attached to a glass designer, who was arrested on the 4th October, and at the adjourned inquest, held on 28th October, a verdict of wilful murder was returned against him. He was subsequently committed to the Central Criminal Court, and, after a trial which lasted six days, was acquitted.

489 penal servitude convicts, 30 supervisees and 1,205 persons against whom a previous conviction had been proved under the Prevention of Crimes Act were liberated into the Metropolitan Police District, making a total of 1,724, the figures for the preceding year being 1,722. The number liberated into all other districts was 3,067.

2,274 fresh cases were this year registered of persons coming under Sections 5, 7 and 8 of the Prevention of Crimes Act. Under Section 7 alone 218 convictions took place.

There were in addition 14,450 cases registered in which the convictions did not bring the persons concerned within the provisions of the above Act.

1,055 licence holders and supervisees reported themselves during the year, and 226 failed to report; of these 121 failed in the Metropolitan Police District, and, for this offence, 27 were arrested.

1,605 licence holders, supervisees, or habitual criminals were convicted during the year for complicity in other offences.

Identifications by the finger print system increased very largely towards the end of the year, with the result that a total of 7,701 was recorded, as against 6,776 in 1906; of these 3,293 were for Metropolitan Police, and 4,408 for Provincial forces.

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.—LICENSING DEPARTMENT.

Carriages.

During 1907, licences were issued in respect of public carriages as follows:—

5,952	Hansom cabs.	
3,866	Four-wheeled cabs.	
723	Motor cabs.	
2,557	Horse-drawn omnibuses	stage carriages.
1,205	Motor omnibuses	
404	Horse-drawn tramway cars	
1,768	Mechanical tramway cars	
Total ... 16,475		

This, in comparison with the numbers licensed in 1906, shows a net decrease of 161 carriages, made up as follows:—

Decrease.	
Hansom cabs	696
Horse-drawn omnibuses	407
Horse-drawn tramway cars	501
Total	1,604
Increase.	
Four-wheeled cabs	22
Motor cabs	627
Motor omnibuses	422
Mechanical tramway cars	372
Total	1,443

Motor traction has been responsible for a decrease in all classes of horse-drawn vehicles, except the four-wheeled cab. The increase in this class of cab is probably due to its usefulness as a luggage carrier and to a slight extension of suburban traffic.

Return of proprietors' licences issued during the past five years :—

Year.	Cabs.			Stage Carriages.				Totals.
	Two-Wheeled.	Four-Wheeled.		Omnibuses.		Tramway Cars.		
		Animal.	Motor.	Animal.	Motor.	Animal.	Mechanical.	
1907	5,952	3,866	723	2,557	1,205	404	1,768	16,475
1906	6,648	3,844	96	2,964	783	905	1,396	16,636
1905	6,996	3,935	19	3,484	241	786	1,124	16,585
1904	7,137	3,920	2	3,551	31	928	810	16,379
1903	7,499	3,905	1	3,623	13	1,143	576	16,760

Amongst the carriages licensed in 1907 there were 1,549 new vehicles, viz. :—

76 hansom cabs.
91 four-wheeled cabs, animal power.
626 four-wheeled motor cabs,
404 motor omnibuses
2 horse-drawn omnibuses } Stage carriages.
350 mechanical tramway cars

Total ... 1,549

The number of new carriages licensed during the last five years has been :—

1907 1,549
1906 1,394
1905 1,095
1904 984
1903 1,061

Apart from new motor vehicles and electric tramway cars the number of new vehicles presented for licensing has been very low, this being especially noticeable in the case of hansom cabs.

Proprietors of horse-drawn stock will not commit themselves by ordering new stock when they can buy up good second-hand property for a little more than the price it would cost them to repair their old vehicles.

The old horse masters do not seem disposed to embark upon motor vehicles, but are leaving the developments to the new Companies.

The number of vehicles rejected by the Inspectors in the several districts during the year, when presented for licensing, was 1,505, made up as follows :—

677 hansom cabs.
362 four-wheeled cabs, animal power.
58 motor cabs.
63 horse-drawn omnibuses.
297 motor omnibuses.
9 horse-drawn tramway cars.
39 electrical tramway cars.

Total ... 1,505

Of the above number all but three four-wheeled cabs (animal power) were subsequently licensed, or could have been had the necessary alterations been made.

The following Table shows the number and class of carriages rejected during the last five years :—

Year.	Temporarily rejected.				Finally rejected.			
	Hansom Cabs.	Four-wheeled Cabs.	Omnibuses.	Tramway Cars.	Hansom Cabs.	Four-wheeled Cabs.	Omnibuses.	Tramway Cars.
1907	677	417	360	48	—	3	—	—
1906	654	334	285	69	1	—	—	1
1905	833	432	171	16	11	23	8	—
1904	1,140	621	160	51	25	23	3	—
1903	405	195	48	10	7	19	1	1

The increase in the number of rejections of omnibuses is confined to motors, and is caused by the proprietors not having, in overhauling them, carried out the work in a satisfactory manner. A very high standard is insisted upon and no motor omnibus is licensed unless it fully conforms at the time it is presented for licensing to the requirements.

In addition to the rejections in the districts, several motor omnibuses and cabs presented at Scotland Yard were not passed as they did not come up to the required standard of fitness.

The members of the Noise Committee appointed in 1906 have continued their work throughout the year with the result that though 1,092 presentations were made to them, only 467 passed. Many of the vehicles were sent back several times for the noise to be reduced.

Inspections.

The rapid advance in the number of motor vehicles licensed has caused a corresponding increase in the work connected with the inspection and supervision of carriages after they have been licensed, and the following Table shows the number of motor omnibuses alone reported during the year by the Public Carriage Staff to be unfit for public use from various defects, and the figures are compared with those of the previous year :—

Year.	No. of Motor Omnibuses Licensed.	Number Reported Unfit.						Total reported unfit.
		Unduly noisy.	Defects in steering gear.	Defective brakes.	Oil or Grease dropping from parts.	Miscellaneous defects.	No. of fires.	
1907	1,205	4,862	362	936	2,105	208	35	8,508
1906	783	2,036	158	661	482	381	34	3,752

It will thus be seen that many of the vehicles have been reported several times.

Efforts have been made by the Engineering Staffs of the various omnibus companies by alterations to the machinery to produce a quieter and more reliable type of vehicle. These alterations are at present only in the nature of experiments, but it is anticipated that good results will follow.

On various days (in addition to the usual daily general inspection) special morning and night inspections have been made of horses, carriages, &c., and those found to be

defective, together with those found to be defective during the daily supervision, are shown below and compared with the figures of previous years :—

Year.	Carriages Licensed.		Found unfit during Early Morning and Night Inspections by the Public Carriage Staff.				Found unfit during Usual Daily Inspections by Public Carriage Staff, and by Police on duty at Standings.				Reported by the Public to be unfit.				Found unfit at Stables, by Public Carriage Staff.	
			Carriages.				Carriages.				Carriages.					
	Cabs.	Stage.	Cabs.	Stage.	Horses.	Harness.	Cabs.	Stage.	Horses.	Harness.	Cabs.	Stage.	Horses.	Harness.	Carriages.	Horses.
1907 ...	10,541	5,934	649	656	264	40	7,609	11,508	4,514	688	2	13	7	—	1,872	586
1906 ...	10,588	6,048	727	407	246	39	6,503	6,119	4,290	947	6	15	13	—	2,070	653
1905 ...	10,950	5,635	884	75	329	60	7,181	1,270	4,520	1,103	12	19	51	—	1,611	629
1904 ...	11,059	5,320	790	18	158	49	7,191	1,337	2,390	774	11	—	32	—	1,080	511
1903 ...	11,405	5,355	208	5	123	42	6,699	1,284	2,425	716	6	5	21	—	306	258

In the above-mentioned cases either a notice not to use until fit or (in cases of slight defect) a notice for necessary repairs to be done was served on the proprietor, and visits were made to the premises to see that the notices were complied with.

It will thus be seen that during the year no less than 36,916 notices "not to use" in respect of defects to vehicles, horses or harness have been issued and served upon the various proprietors. It is also worthy of notice that though motor traction is so largely replacing horse-drawn the condition of the horses has not been neglected, for with a decrease in the number of horse-drawn vehicles there were 5,371 notices issued in respect of horses alone, compared with 5,202 in 1906.

Comparatively few carriages were reported for serious structural defects, the majority of the cases shown in the above return are for such defects as dirty linings or cushions, broken windows, carriages requiring paint, varnish, &c.

In a number of the motor omnibuses reported for defective brakes or steering gear, the omnibuses were peremptorily ordered back to the garage, it being deemed unsafe to allow them to continue running.

It may be of interest to note that of the 5,371 horses reported unfit during the year, observation and enquiries show that they had been disposed of as follows :—

Year.	Number subsequently certified fit.	Number found to have been sold or put to other work.	Number killed or died.	Leaving still under report, or not traced.
1907	2,331	1,914	95	1,031
1906	2,380	1,877	86	859

In addition to the above, the following cases of unfitness were reported, but no notices were served on the proprietors, because either the horses had recovered (or in a few instances had died), or the carriages or harness had been repaired before the police could take action, viz. :—horses 87, carriages 2,002, and harness 27.

The premises of proprietors have been regularly visited by the Public Carriage Staff during the year, and the results, together with those of the previous years, are given below :—

Year.	Number of Special Visits made by Staff.	Result of Visits.		Stables found to be in an insanitary condition.
		Carriages found unfit.	Horses found unfit.	
1907	9,225	1,872	586	2
1906	9,937	2,070	653	5
1905	10,327	1,611	629	15
1904	11,051	1,080	511	11
1903	11,538	306	258	3

Fifteen proprietors were proceeded against for cruelty, principally for working horses in an unfit state, during the year; convictions followed in 11 cases, whilst 4 were dismissed.

Steps were taken in every case to see that the horses, unless destroyed, were not again used until they had recovered.

During the year, 12 proprietors' licences were suspended and 5 revoked for non-compliance with the law, or breaches of the Order of the Secretary of State.

Hackney carriage standings provide accommodation for 7,134 carriages. This is irrespective of the accommodation in the City and at the various railway stations.

DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.

During 1907, licences were issued to :—

11,592	Cab drivers (animal power),
818	Motor cab drivers,
4,333	Stage drivers (animal power),
4,716	Stage drivers (mechanical power),
10,284	Conductors.
Total ... 31,743	

In 1906, the total number of licences was 32,589, and compared with the issue for that year, the figures for 1907 show a decrease of 751 cab drivers' (animal power), 983 stage drivers' (animal power), and 374 conductors', whilst there is an increase of 694 motor cab drivers and 568 stage drivers (mechanical power).

The following table shows the number of drivers' and conductors' licences issued during the last five years :—

Year.	Cab Drivers.		Stage Drivers.		Conductors.	Totals.
	Animal power.	Mechanical power.	Animal power.	Mechanical power.		
1907 ...	11,592	818	4,333	4,716	10,284	31,743
1906 ...	12,343	124	5,316	4,148	10,658	32,589
1905 ...	12,663	23	6,169	2,474	10,084	31,413
1904 ...	13,066	2	6,835	1,798	10,211	31,912
1903 ...	13,470	—	7,501	1,462	10,114	32,547

First applications for hackney drivers' licences during the year numbered 2,144. The applicants were in every case examined as to their knowledge of London, with the result that 803 passed and 1,341 failed. Many of the applicants were examined more than once, their answers to the questions having been unsatisfactory at the previous examination, the great increase in the number of applicants being of course due to the introduction of motor drivers.

The table below shows the number of applicants for hackney drivers' licences, who satisfactorily passed the required examination as to their knowledge of London, during the past five years :—

Year.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Remarks.
1907 ...	2,144	803	Applicants are examined as to their knowledge of the principal public buildings, places of amusement, railway stations, clubs, squares, &c., and the most expeditious routes to and from these places.
1906 ...	578	302	
1905 ...	682	331	
1904 ...	735	360	
1903 ...	1,039	805	

206 applicants, who satisfactorily passed the examination as to their knowledge of London during the year and the latter part of the preceding year, were further tested as to their ability to drive horses; 177 passed, the remaining 29 failed.

1,444 men were tested as to their ability to drive a motor cab; 713 passed, the remainder were unsuccessful.

268 applicants for "original" stage drivers' licences were tested as to their proficiency in driving a carriage drawn by a pair of horses; 211 passed, 57 failed.

1,562 applicants were tested as to their proficiency in driving motor omnibuses of various types; 807 passed the test, the remainder were unsuccessful.

Many of the above were tested on more than one occasion before being finally passed or rejected.

The greatest possible care is taken to ensure that only thoroughly capable drivers are granted licences to drive carriages propelled by mechanical power, and should an applicant fail to pass after being given three separate trials, he is, as a rule, rejected as being unsuitable.

Men who are known to be addicted to drink, or to have been guilty of furious or reckless driving are not granted licences for mechanically propelled carriages.

The following table shows the number of men tested as to their driving abilities during the last five years :—

Year.	Cab Drivers.					Stage Drivers.					Total number of men tested.
	Animal Power.		Mechanical Power.		Total.	Animal Power.		Mechanical Power.		Total.	
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.		Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.		
1907	177	29	713	731	1,650	211	57	807	755	1,830	3,480
1906	262	44	136	33	475	323	71	1,890	794	3,078	3,553
1905	272	32	22	1	327	572	130	611	70	1,383	1,710
1904	297	51	2	—	350	825	246	63	9	1,143	1,493
1903	624	79	—	—	703	1,070	172	12	—	1,254	1,957

The proportion of drivers to cabs during 1907 and the preceding four years is shown below :—

1907	for each	10	carriages	11·77 drivers.
1906	,,	10	,,	11·77 ,,
1905	,,	10	,,	11·58 ,,
1904	,,	10	,,	11·81 ,,
1903	,,	10	,,	11·81 ,,

During the last five years the convictions for drunkenness were as stated below :—

Cab Drivers.

Year.	Cab Drivers Licensed.	Cab Drivers convicted of Drunkenness.					Total Number of convictions for Drunkenness. Cab Drivers.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times.	
1907	12,410	712	66	18	—	—	796
1906	12,467	798	76	8	1	—	883
1905	12,686	775	76	13	1	—	865
1904	13,068	959	72	7	3	—	1,041
1903	13,470	1,206	117	18	1	—	1,342

Stage Drivers and Conductors.

Year.	Stage Drivers Licensed.	Stage Drivers convicted of Drunkenness.			Conductors Licensed.	Conductors convicted of Drunkenness.			Remarks.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	
1907	9,049	54	—	1	10,284	41	—	—	
1906	9,464	61	—	—	10,658	51	—	—	
1905	8,643	62	3	—	10,084	48	—	—	
1904	8,633	75	2	—	10,211	58	—	—	
1903	8,963	84	1	1	10,114	58	—	—	

A return of other serious offences against drivers and conductors during 1907 and the previous four years is shown below :—

Class.	Year.	Number Licensed each Year.	Furious, wanton, or careless driving.	Cruelty.	Abuse, obscene or insulting language.	Assault.	Overloading Stage Carriages.	Overcharge, exactions, &c.	Manslaughter.	Exceeding speed limit, dangerous driving motors.
Cab Drivers	1907	12,410	103	33	16	16	—	—	—	70
	1906	12,467	133	31	37	40	—	—	—	2
	1905	12,686	173	39	35	37	—	3	—	—
	1904	13,068	163	55	47	34	—	1	—	—
	1903	13,470	164	49	48	37	—	1	1	—
Stage Drivers	1907	9,049	47	13	5	4	—	—	—	354
	1906	9,464	149	13	12	11	1	—	—	277
	1905	8,643	99	19	6	9	—	—	—	—
	1904	8,633	84	18	14	11	3	—	—	—
	1903	8,963	156	27	5	14	4	—	—	—
Conductors	1907	10,284	—	1	3	9	26	—	—	—
	1906	10,658	—	4	13	12	59	—	—	—
	1905	10,084	—	2	5	16	64	—	—	—
	1904	10,211	—	1	12	8	104	—	—	—
	1903	10,114	—	2	1	10	120	1	—	—

1,251 convictions for offences of a less serious nature, such as delaying on journey, plying for hire off a standing, causing obstruction, stopping on wrong side of road, leaving carriage unattended, not wearing badge, &c., &c., were also obtained against drivers and conductors during the past year.

In 673 cases of a like nature, and where it was the first offence, cautionary notices were sent to the drivers and conductors complained of.

Return showing the number of convictions obtained against drivers and conductors for minor offences ; also the number of cautionary notices sent during the last five years :—

Year.	Number Licensed.	Number of Convictions for Minor Offences.	Number of Cautionary Notices.	Remarks.
1907	31,743	1,251	673	
1906	32,859	2,076	1,083	
1905	31,413	2,604	1,302	
1904	31,912	2,493	1,216	
1903	32,547	2,611	1,215	

The following table shows the number of drivers' and conductors' licences suspended or revoked by Magistrates during the last five years.

Year.	Hackney Drivers.		Stage Drivers.		Conductors.	
	Suspended.	Revoked.	Suspended.	Revoked.	Suspended.	Revoked
1907	—	27	—	5	—	4
1906	—	35	—	—	—	2
1905	—	42	—	1	—	—
1904	—	50	—	1	—	2
1903	—	50	—	—	—	5

The following return shows the number of applications for renewal of drivers' and conductors' licences during the past five years, which were specially submitted for consideration, and the result :—

Year of Issue of Licence.	Number of Licences.	Renewed with a Caution.	Issue of Licence deferred for various periods.	Refused.
1906 ... ... 1907	32,859	1,104	92	301
1905 ... ... 1906	31,413	1,784	224	545
1904 ... ... 1905	31,912	1,909	527	480
1903 ... ... 1904	32,547	2,135	646	483
1902 ... ... 1903	32,306	2,191	681	515

11 licences not included in the above return were refused renewal, as the licensees, after a previous warning, had not regularly used their licences as a means of livelihood.

In 205 cases "original" or first applications for licences were refused, the result of the enquiries as to character of the applicants being unsatisfactory.

In 813 cases of "original" applications specially submitted the licences were granted.

The following table shows the number of men licensed as drivers and conductors whose age at last renewal of licence exceeded 60 years ; also the number at a similar age licensed the preceding four years :—

Year.	Cab Drivers.			Stage Drivers.			Conductors.		
	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.
1907 ...	1,199	263	9	203	18	—	21	3	—
1906 ...	1,191	223	9	167	16	—	23	4	—
1905 ...	1,204	249	7	154	15	1	22	4	—
1904 ...	1,178	238	5	150	15	1	23	1	—
1903 ...	1,116	217	5	137	19	2	22	1	—

During 1907, in addition to the 32,589 men who were licensed the previous year, applications for requisitions for licences were made by 4,578 men who had, at some previous time, held a licence, and by 5,756 men who had not been licensed before, making a grand total of 42,923 requisitions for licences issued during the year.

Of the 4,578 "licensed before" men who applied, 2,718 took out licences, 1,805 did not continue with their applications, or failed to pass the driving test, whilst 55 were refused licences.

Of the 5,756 first applications, 3,333 men took out licences, 2,273 did not continue with the application, or failed the driving test, and 150 were refused licences.

During the last few days of 1907 a commencement has been made with the photographing of applicants for licences in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee on cabs and omnibuses.

During the year 94,374 letters were despatched from the Branch, which, together with those sent from the Lost Property Branch, amount to no less than 198,914 letters sent.

LOST PROPERTY BRANCH.

During 1907 there were received in the Lost Property Office, 57,637 articles found in Public Carriages, representing, when compared with the figures for 1906, an increase of 883 articles.

The number of deposits during the last five years are shown below :—

1907	57,637	deposits.
1906	56,754	„
1905	57,820	„
1904	52,131	„
1903	48,188	„

The property found in public carriages and deposited with police by drivers and conductors during 1907 may be classified as under :—

Bags	5,306
Clothing (men's)	3,028
„ (women's)	3,043
Jewellery	1,636
Miscellaneous articles	13,957
Opera glasses	611
Purses	3,312
Rugs	239
Sticks	1,231
Umbrellas	25,000
Watches	274
Total	57,637

25,879 articles of the declared value of 23,710*l.* 9*s.* 3¼*d.* were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with police.

The awards paid to drivers and conductors numbered 26,554, and amounted to 3,504*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.* These included the following sums :—five of 5*l.*, one of 5*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, three of 6*l.*, one of 6*l.* 15*s.*, three of 7*l.*, one of 8*l.*, one of 9*l.*, three of 10*l.*, two of 11*l.*, three of 15*l.*, one of 16*l.*, one of 18*l.*, and five of 20*l.*

46,186 written enquiries were received in respect of property thought to have been lost in public carriages, being an increase of 419 on the figures for 1906.

There were also many thousands of personal applications at the Lost Property Office during the year.

The number of letters sent in cases where the property or journey afforded some clue to the owner was 43,070, an increase of 5,172 compared with 1906.

61,470 letters were sent to drivers and conductors during the year, being a decrease of 307 compared with 1906.

E. R. HENRY,

The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SURGEON ON THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE DURING THE YEAR 1907.

The following table shows the totals of the half-yearly returns furnished by the Divisional Surgeons :—

Total Number of Sick in 1907.

Half-year ended	Fresh Cases.	From previous Half-year.	Total.	Resumed Duty.	Reported Unfit.	Died.	Continued to next Half-year.	Number of Officers on Sick List granted	
								(1) Sick Leave.	(2) Detached Sick Leave.
June 30th	5,777	840	6,617	6,248	92	21	256	286	160
December 31st	4,678	256	4,934	4,321	83	17	513	211	150
Totals	10,455	1,096	11,551	10,569	175	*38	769	497	310

* This does not include five officers not on the Sick List who died suddenly.

Average daily Number of Sick.

The total number of men for whom payment was made to the Divisional Surgeons, was on 30th June 1907, 16,896, and on 31st December 1907, 16,963, giving as the mean 16,929. To this must be added 921, the average number of men in the outlying dockyard divisions and men employed beyond the boundaries of the Metropolitan Police District, making a total of 17,850.

The addition of the "morning states" for each day divided by 365 shows the following results :—

Average daily number of men on the sick list		433·19
,, ,, ,, ,, sick leave		23·07
,, ,, ,, ,, detached leave		34·03
Total		490·29

This gives as the daily average loss on the whole Force by sickness a percentage of 2·74, the same as in 1906.

Table of the total number of Police on the sick list on account of injury, both on and off duty, and also of the men on the sick list in consequence of sore feet during the year 1907 :—

Half-year ended	On duty.	Not on duty.	Sore feet.
June 30th	477	328	143
December 31st	533	317	112
Totals	1,010	645	255
Gross Total ...	1,910		

Table of the chief diseases of exposure in 1907 :—

Disease.	Half-year ending June.	Half-year ending December.
Rheumatism, "Chronic and Muscular" ...	601	514
Catarrh	1,466	776
Bronchitis	162	93
Tonsilitis	249	207
Totals	2,478	1,590

Twenty-nine men were suspended on account of venereal disease during the year, and 21 of these were sent to the Lock Hospital.

The total number of *separate individuals* who were on the sick list during the year 1907, and percentage of Officers sick to Effective Strength of Divisions, is shown in the following table :—

Division.	No. of separate individuals on Sick List.	Effective Strength.	Percentage of Officers Sick.
C.O.	90	368	24·4
A	310	726	42·6
B	295	601	49·0
C	303	507	59·7
D	235	547	42·9
E	287	581	49·3
F	253	506	50·0
G	240	570	42·1
H	264	593	44·5
J	423	803	52·6
K	545	1,088	50·0
L	232	521	44·5
M	275	519	52·9
N	512	980	52·2
P	458	896	51·1
R	460	913	50·3
S	444	875	50·7
T	512	1,029	49·7
V	474	1,025	46·2
W	559	1,090	51·2
X	496	891	55·6
Y	481	948	50·7
Thames.	113	237	47·6
Woolwich.	98	291	33·6
Portsmouth.	92	268	34·3
Devonport.	68	241	28·2
Chatham.	59	258	22·8
Pembroke.	5	35	14·2
Totals ...	8,583	17,907	47·8

Admission of Police into Hospitals.

The number of Police known to have been admitted into the general hospitals of the Metropolis on the recommendation of the chief or divisional surgeons, and with the consent of the Commissioner, was 239, viz. :—

St. George's	64	2 died in hospital.
London	27	3 died in hospital.
St. Thomas's	20	3 died in hospital.
Guy's	19	
Westminster	17	
St. Bartholomew's	11	1 died in hospital.
Middlesex	9	2 died in hospital.
University College	8	1 died in hospital.
St. Mary's	7	
Charing Cross	7	
King's College	7	1 died in hospital.
West London	6	
Great Northern	6	1 died in hospital.
Leyton, Walthamstow, and Wanstead	5	
Royal Free	4	
Temperance	4	
Metropolitan	3	
Miller	3	
Lewisham Infirmary	3	
Poplar	2	
Bolingbroke	1	
Tottenham	1	
Seamen's	1	
St. John's, Twickenham	1	
Croydon General	1	
Hackney Infirmary	1	
Plumstead Infirmary	1	
Total	239	14 died in hospital.

The following were admitted into cottage hospitals, viz. :—

Woolwich and Plumstead	9	
Bromley	3	1 died in hospital.
Buckhurst Hill	3	
Beckenham	2	
Thames Ditton	2	
Blackheath and Charlton	2	
East Ham	1	
Romford	1	
Barnet	1	
Bushey	1	
Epsom	1	
Eltham	1	
Sutton	1	
Wood Green	1	
Total	29	1 died in hospital.

The following were admitted into special hospitals, viz. :—

Lock	21	
London, Fever	6	
North-Eastern, Fever	6	
Western, Fever	4	
Park, Fever	4	
South-Eastern, Fever	3	1 died in hospital.
Carried forward	44	1 died in hospital.

Brought forward	44	...	1 died in hospital.
St. Mark's	3		
Queen Square	3	...	1 died in hospital.
Brompton	3		
Eastern, Fever	2		
North-Western, Fever	1		
South-Western, Fever	1		
Brook, Fever	1		
Belvedere, Isolation	1		
Bromley, Isolation	1		
Beddington, Isolation	1		
Hornsey, Isolation	1		
St. Peter's	1		
City of London, Chest	1		
Royal London, Ophthalmic	1		
Westminster, Ophthalmic	1		
Golden Square, Throat	1		
Total	67	...	2 died in hospital.

Making a total of 335.

In addition to the above, one man was admitted into the Royal Berkshire Hospital where he died ; one to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester ; one to Throat and Ear Hospital, Brighton ; one to the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport ; and 48 men of the "N" and Dockyard Divisions were sent to the Naval and Military Hospitals, where one died.

Eight men were admitted to Workhouse Infirmaries for observation, six of whom were certified insane, and sent to asylums.

Nominal Return of Deaths during the Year 1907.

Division.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Cause.	No. of Days Sick.
B	P.C.	Sutton	3.1.07	Peritonitis	1
S	„	Mansell	3.1.07	Pneumonia	109
Y	P.S.	Chamberlain	4.1.07	Pyloric ulceration	40
V	P.C.	Mellars	6.1.07	Carcinoma of œsophagus, gangrene of lung.	97
V	P.S. (C.I.D.)	Urben	10.1.07	Acute tuberculosis	28
J	P.C.	Farr	11.1.07	Septic pneumonia, heart failure	31
J	Act. P.S.	Hussey	13.1.07	Pleuro-pneumonia	8
A	P.C.	House	20.1.07	Enteric fever, pneumonia ...	16
E	„	Walter...	8.2.07	Tubercular meningitis ...	11
X	„	Gull	16.2.07	General paralysis of the insane	49
A	„	Griggs...	23.2.07	Chronic valvular disease of heart.	—
F	„	Stickland	27.2.07	Apoplexy	4
H	P.S.	Wain	17.3.07	Intestinal obstruction ...	4
Thames	P.C.	Acres	1.4.07	Dilatation of heart, syncope ...	—
K	„	Jones	3.4.07	Laryngeal tuberculosis ...	121
Chatham	„	Ridler	8.4.07	Bronchitis	5
E	P.S.	Long	10.4.07	Acute lobar pneumonia ...	9
T	P.C.	Woodger	13.4.07	Phthisis pulmonalis, hœmoptysis.	89
D	„	Goss	9.5.07	Uræmia, interstitial nephritis	5
T	P.C. (C.I.D.)	Wisker	14.5.07	Chronic gastritis, syncope ...	1
M	P.C.	Scott	23.5.07	Suicide on railway	63
Devonport	„	Gray	19.6.07	Hæmatemesis, pneumonia ...	20
M	„	Bamford	24.6.07	Epithelioma of the epididymis	104
Y	„	Lumbers	26.6.07	Septic meningitis following fractured jaw.	15
C.O. (P.C.B.)	P.S.	Downer	28.6.07	Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	32
G	„	Bowden	6.7.07	Pneumonia	4
F	P.C.	Cutler	8.7.07	Pulmonary tuberculosis, hæmoptysis.	6

Nominal Return of Deaths during the Year 1907—continued.

Division.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Cause.	No. of Days Sick.
F	P.C.	Saville...	8.7.07	Tetanus...	26
E	„	Collison	12.7.07	Found drowned in River Thames.	—
G	„	Pugh	15.7.07	Accidentally drowned ...	—
W	„	Franklin	24.7.07	Uræmia...	23
A	„	Brockland	3.8.07	Pyonephrosis	20
X	„	Elliott...	12.8.07	Cardiac failure, pulmonary tuberculosis.	28
R	„	Barnes...	27.8.07	Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	53
J	„	Bowyer	16.9.07	Facial erysipelas, meningitis...	11
P	„	Crane	16.10.07	Dilatation and fatty infiltration of the heart, syncope.	—
W	„	Mason	27.10.07	Carcinoma of intestines ...	32
J	„	Gillis	9.11.07	Nephritis	177
K	„	Dicks	12.11.07	Tuberculosis	33
X	„	Brewer	16.11.07	Tuberculosis	20
H	„	Golden	21.11.07	Scarlet fever	4
V	„	Beattie	29.11.07	Sarcoma of kidney, cerebral embolus.	85
P	Act. P.S.	Butler	6.12.07	Hæmorrhage, due to pulmonary tuberculosis.	50
W	P.S.	Hollick	14.12.07	Urethral stricture and uræmia	40
Y	Inspr.	Weatherley	21.12.07	Heart disease	34

This return includes two deaths amongst Police in outlying Dockyards, making the total number of deaths in the force 45.

NOTE.—In four cases the officers had been reported unfit for further service, but died before notification was received of the grant of pension, &c.

Return of the Number of Men who have been removed from the Force from all Causes during the Year 1907.

Cause.	No.
(*a*) Resigned with pension	588
„ „ gratuity...	53
„ through ill-health, and not entitled to pension or gratuity ...	26
Total	667
Resigned voluntarily	155
Resignation permitted	81
Dismissed	32
Died	45
Total	980

(*a*) Includes 484 men who resigned under the provisions of the Police Act, 1890, Sec. 1 (*a*), and 104 who were found "medically unfit."

Return showing the Number of Police holding, on 31*st December*, 1907, *Certificates of Competency to render First Aid*:—

Granted by the St. John Ambulance Association.			Granted by London County Council (including London School Board).			First-aid Certificates granted by other bodies, viz.:				Number of Cases in which Police were specially commended for First Aid rendered.
First-aid Certificates. (*a*)	Re-examination Vouchers. (*b*)	Medallions. (*c*)	First-aid Certificates. (*a*)	Re-examination Vouchers. (*b*)	Medallions. (*c*)	Other Councils and School Boards.	St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.	Army, Navy and Volunteers.	Various.	
4,356	324	96	6,445	382	*78	48	25	232	9	74

* Includes one teacher's certificate.

Note.—(*a*) includes (*b*) and (*c*), and (*b*) includes (*c*).

Causes of Invaliding.

The number of men granted pensions was 104, and granted gratuities for less than 15 years' service 53, being a total of 157 men invalided. The following table shows the various periods of service of the men pensioned and the causes of unfitness arranged in the order of frequency :—

Cause of Unfitness.	Years Service, complete.																			Total.
	Under 1	2	3	4	8	9	11	12	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	27	
Injuries on duty (direct result of)	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	18
Injuries off duty (direct result of)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
Mental aberration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	3	1	4	1	2	—	16
Pulmonary tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	12
Rheumatism (chronic), rheumatic gout and sciatica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	2	1	—	11
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	10
Defective vision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	8
General, nervous and cardiac debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	4
Cardiac disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
Gastric ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Neurasthenia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Hemiplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Otitis media	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Locomotor ataxy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Neuritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Disease of kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Epithelioma of tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma of pylorus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Paraplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Disseminated sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Varicose veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Flat foot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
General paralysis of insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ascites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	10	5	4	13	12	17	12	10	1	104

This table gives a percentage of ·58 on the strength of men serving on 31st December, 1907.

Note.—In addition to the men who were invalided, 484 officers who were not on the sick list were pensioned under the provisions of the Police Act, 1890, Sec. 1(*a*).

CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF SICKNESS IN THE FORCE.

The following are the causes of unfitness of Police invalided and granted gratuities (in order of frequency) :—

Causes of Unfitness.	Years' Service, complete.											Total.
	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	—	3	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	10
Rheumatism (chronic), rheumatic gout, and sciatica.	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	7
Mental aberration...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
Flat foot	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
Epilepsy	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Deafness	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Disease of kidneys	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Cardiac disease	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Neurasthenia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastric ulcer	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Appendicitis, pyæmia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Disease of spinal cord	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
General, nervous and cardiac debility...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcinoma of stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Defective vision	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fistula in ano	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paraplegia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Choroiditis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous glands of neck	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dyspepsia, visceral neurosis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hemiplegia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral tumour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	7	10	6	4	6	5	3	2	1	5	4	53

This table gives a percentage of ·29 on the strength of men serving on 31st December 1907.

Tabular Statement of the Number of fresh cases of Sickness in the various Divisions for the Year 1907.

—	No. of fresh cases of sickness.	C.O.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	P.	R.	S.	T.	V.	W.	X.	Y.	Thames.	Woolwich.
June	5,777	58	184	190	174	186	194	186	167	177	294	356	156	211	349	337	295	318	359	351	417	340	328	83	67
December	4,678	29	119	157	145	141	204	131	145	175	213	384	131	159	276	247	247	234	314	254	317	290	259	67	40
Total cases. ..	10,455	87	303	347	319	327	398	317	312	352	507	740	287	370	625	584	542	552	673	605	734	630	587	150	107
Authorised Strength of Divisions, 31st December, 1907	—	386	720	596	502	542	577	501	565	588	798	1085	516	515	973	890	914	869	1020	1018	1085	888	943	238	292
Percentage of fresh cases of sickness during the year	—	22	42	58	63	60	68	63	55	59	63	68	55	71	64	65	59	63	65	59	67	70	62	63	36

The percentage over the Force of 17,021 is 61.

CLINTON T. DENT,
Chief Surgeon.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the AUTHORISED STRENGTH of METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS on 31st December, 1907.

Division.	Area (Miles).	Strength.				Total.
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	
Commissioner's Office ...	—	6	56	136	188	386
A or Whitehall	1·88	1	32	67	620	720
B „ Chelsea	2·66	1	18	61	516	596
C „ St. James's	0·76	1	19	51	431	502
D „ Marylebone ...	1·41	1	23	55	463	542
E „ Holborn	0·99	1	19	69	488	577
F „ Paddington... ...	2·89	1	15	54	431	501
G „ Finsbury	1·84	1	21	53	490	565
H „ Whitechapel ...	2·08	1	25	58	504	588
J „ Hackney	39·24	1	19	105	673	798
K „ Bow...	37·28	1	27	143	914	1,085
L „ Lambeth	2·39	1	22	59	434	516
M „ Southwark	3·43	1	21	57	436	515
N „ Islington	60·04	1	25	123	824	973
P „ Camberwell ...	51·51	1	19	128	742	890
R „ Greenwich ...	60·62	1	24	132	757	914
S „ Hampstead	82·65	1	18	119	731	869
T „ Hammersmith ...	72·51	1	22	135	862	1,020
V „ Wandsworth ...	65·21	1	25	124	868	1,018
W „ Clapham	76·36	1	24	134	926	1,085
X „ Kilburn	81·45	1	23	121	743	888
Y „ Highgate	44·76	1	20	132	790	943
Thames...	7·46	1	12	59	166	238
Not apportioned to Divisions	—	—	4	39	53	96
Totals	699·42	28	533	2,214	14,050	16,825

And the AUTHORISED STRENGTH of the METROPOLITAN POLICE (DOCKYARD DIVISIONS included) on the 31st of December in each of the years named.

Year.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total of all Ranks.
1898	31	578	1,930	13,155	15,694
1899	32	571	1,949	13,213	15,765
1900	32	570	1,977	13,268	15,847
1901	32	573	1,999	13,373	15,977
1902	31	574	2,044	13,725	16,374
1903	30	526	2,113	13,848	16,517
1904	30	539	2,148	14,129	16,846
1905	31	546	2,239	14,394	17,210
1906	32	552	2,316	14,843	17,743
1907	32	565	2,355	14,967	17,919

The total area of 699·42 square miles is the terrestrial area of the District and does not include the area of the bridges over the Thames; consequently the working area of some of the Divisions is slightly in excess of that given in this statement.

The strength of each Dockyard Division on 31st December, 1907, is shown in Table No. 12.

No. 2.

RETURN of the NUMBER of NEW HOUSES BUILT and NEW STREETS and SQUARES FORMED with their LENGTH in MILES and YARDS, during the under-mentioned PERIODS.

Year.	No. of New Houses built.	No. of New Streets and Squares formed.		Length of New Streets and Squares.		No. of New Houses being built 31st Dec. 1907.
		Streets.	Squares.	Miles.	Yards.	
1880	24,945	445	2	69	1,483	
1881	26,170	556	4	86	384	
1882	23,301	508	1	75	862	
1883	21,110	361	1	56	84	
1884	18,428	324	2	46	1,027	
1885	15,754	195	1	33	773	
1886	12,252	168	—	29	58	
1887	12,478	166	—	23	1,071	
1888	12,426	138	1	19	1,201	
1889	11,829	200	3	34	1,227	
1890	10,935	167	—	25	1,649	
1891	12,105	142	1	22	1,591	
1892	11,200	173	—	31	1,223	
1893	12,830	101	—	17	1,291	
1894	12,874	157	—	33	1,164	
1895	13,141	126	1	22	1,600	
1896	16,894	211	—	55	1,458	
1897	18,529	305	—	55	1,499	
1898	24,838	412	3	77	1,341	
1899	27,381	404	2	87	134	
1900	25,161	311	—	65	1,017	
1901	27,174	301	—	60	408	
1902	25,480	301	1	64	764	
1903	26,420	350	—	68	944	
1904	23,269	374	—	74	139	
1905	21,970	300	—	69	406	
1906	21,415	295	—	68	917	
1907	19,211	264	—	64	1,742	3,972
Totals ...	529,520	7,755	23	1,441	1,057	3,972

No. 3.

RETURN of REMOVALS from the SERVICE from all CAUSES during the Years 1898 to 1907.

Year.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Resigned through Ill-health, and not entitled to Pension or Gratuity.	Resigned voluntarily.	Permitted to resign.	Dismissed for Misconduct.	Died.	Total Removals.	Total authorised Strength on 31st December.	Percentage of Removals to Strength.
1898	490	92	24	180	64	78	49	977	15,694	6·22
1899	466	94	32	274	55	82	62	1,065	15,765	6·75
1900	399	86	34	353	47	70	88	1,077	15,847	6·79
1901	403	65	27	185	38	60	62	840	15,977	5·26
1902	419	57	26	162	43	76	58	841	16,374	5·14
1903	429	67	31	184	73	33	37	854	16,517	5·17
1904	479	53	37	138	76	32	33	848	16,846	5·03
1905	499	50	22	143	50	35	50	849	17,210	4·93
1906	454	54	19	163	85	28	52	855	17,743	4·82
1907	588	53	26	155	81	32	45	980	17,919	5·47
Totals	4,626	671	278	1,937	612	526	536	9,186		

No. 4.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of POLICE who RESIGNED, and the assigned CAUSE of RESIGNATION, during the Years 1903 to 1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
From ill-health	31	37	22	19	26
For other employment	184	137	143	163	155
No reason assigned	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	215	175	165	182	181

No. 5.

RETURN of the NUMBER of MEN actually serving at the end of the Year 1907 who joined in the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
1865	2	—	—	—	2
1867	—	—	—	1	1
1870	2	1	—	—	3
1871	3	—	—	1	4
1872	3	1	1	1	6
1873	2	2	1	1	6
1874	2	1	1	—	4
1875	—	2	1	1	4
1876	3	1	—	—	4
1877	1	6	1	1	9
1878	2	4	2	1	9
1879	3	5	1	1	10
1880	3	5	—	8	16
1881	2	16	8	9	35
1882	2	21	35	76	134
1883	1	36	121	447	605
1884	—	41	108	353	502
1885	—	44	109	362	515
1886	1	55	104	397	557
1887	—	64	95	322	481
1888	—	59	88	389	536
1889	—	49	104	380	533
1890	—	63	148	587	798
1891	—	27	95	376	498
1892	—	20	98	405	523
1893	—	21	133	507	661
1894	—	7	112	453	572
1895	—	2	119	372	493
1896	—	—	133	443	576
1897	—	—	130	423	553
1898	—	—	198	571	769
1899	—	—	160	607	767
1900	—	—	87	698	785
1901	—	—	58	812	870
1902	—	—	17	933	950
1903	—	—	6	735	741
1904	—	—	—	784	784
1905	—	—	1	1,236	1,237
1906	—	—	—	1,234	1,234
1907	—	—	—	1,120	1,120
Totals ...	32	553	2,275	15,047	17,907

No. 6.

RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE of POLICE serving at the end of each of the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Authorised Strength.	Numbers serving.															
		Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2.	2 Years and under 3.	3 Years and under 4.	4 Years and under 5.	5 Years and under 6.	6 Years and under 7.	7 Years and under 8.	8 Years and under 9.	9 Years and under 10.	10 Years and under 11.	11 Years and under 12.	12 Years and under 13.	13 Years and under 14.	14 Years and under 15.	15 Years and over.
1887	14,081	874	1,014	899	894	1,080	810	637	600	552	504	466	500	473	404	423	3,821
1888	14,261	948	828	951	865	843	1,034	771	622	583	541	501	458	483	460	393	3,959
1889	14,725	852	871	769	906	809	812	1,026	759	590	572	518	497	454	463	452	4,019
1890	15,264	1,335	780	796	717	888	768	767	969	736	572	557	511	473	445	446	4,211
1891	15,038	798	1,214	745	764	681	847	738	748	939	722	549	550	503	466	433	4,153
1892	15,000	818	739	1,144	722	740	660	815	716	720	913	697	533	533	493	457	4,205
1893	15,126	992	753	691	1,107	688	711	647	789	695	707	896	691	523	522	483	4,128
1894	15,216	874	929	721	671	1,060	672	689	627	774	671	693	885	675	515	513	4,150
1895	15,271	728	823	884	689	657	1,024	658	676	625	763	654	683	876	655	507	4,236
1896	15,326	867	672	787	860	675	639	1,007	646	659	609	744	649	669	859	643	4,256
1897	15,452	813	816	655	756	821	655	627	985	629	643	594	726	639	655	834	4,431
1898	15,694	1,162	754	771	629	710	799	637	603	952	618	634	579	715	615	636	4,733
1899	15,765	1,074	1,022	702	733	598	677	770	624	582	924	611	609	564	686	602	4,860
1900	15,847	1,010	925	922	648	680	573	655	744	596	559	896	603	598	553	667	5,022
1901	15,977	1,116	921	875	878	640	660	544	634	724	576	550	884	595	590	549	5,238
1902	16,374	1,235	1,003	896	833	855	609	633	540	626	705	569	529	859	585	588	5,339
1903	16,517	919	1,086	980	850	821	834	595	611	531	618	699	550	524	862	576	5,458
1904	16,846	904	847	1,036	955	832	806	814	587	607	520	602	687	539	517	847	5,535
1905	17,210	1,361	857	789	998	916	816	792	803	576	594	514	592	687	532	514	5,850
1906	17,743	1,324	1,276	820	773	973	886	798	782	780	568	587	494	586	680	527	5,872
1907	17,919	1,120	1,234	1,237	784	741	950	870	785	767	769	553	576	493	572	661	5,795

Wanting to complete the authorised strength, 12.

No. 7.

RETURN of the NUMBER of POLICE INJURED whilst in the EXECUTION of their DUTY during the Year 1907.

How caused.	Number of Cases.			Total.
	Not placed on Sick List.	On Sick List less than 7 days.	On Sick List 7 days or over.	
Assaulted by prisoners or injured when making arrests :—				
By drunken prisoners	1,108	88	203	1,399
By other prisoners	598	50	135	783
Assaulted by persons who were not apprehended	37	4	14	55
When dispersing disorderly crowds	10	2	5	17
By horses falling	16	5	11	32
Thrown from horses	9	1	7	17
By stopping runaway horses	25	7	17	49
Assisting with fallen or restive horses ...	10	1	7	18
By vehicles when regulating traffic, &c. ...	14	3	10	27
Bitten by dogs	76	6	13	95
When assisting at or extinguishing fires ...	15	2	9	26
Other causes	21	3	10	34
Totals	1,939	172	441	2,552

No. 8.

NUMBER of POLICE who were ACCIDENTALLY INJURED whilst on DUTY during the Year 1907.

How caused.	Number of Cases.			Total.
	Not placed on Sick List.	On Sick List less than 7 days.	On Sick List 7 days or over.	
By falling down or slipping in the streets or when examining premises	164	29	136	329
Kicked by horses	11	—	4	15
Trodden upon by horses	2	2	4	8
Knocked down by horses	3	—	—	3
While riding bicycles	67	5	37	109
By bicycles ridden by other persons	10	—	3	13
At fire engine drill	2	—	1	3
Other causes	62	8	32	102
Totals	321	44	217	582

No. 9.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of POLICE of all RANKS who were COMMENDED by the COMMISSIONER, and by JUDGES, JURIES, MAGISTRATES, CORONERS, BOROUGH COUNCILS and others for their CONDUCT in connection with various MATTERS of DUTY, during the Year 1907.

Nature of Duty for which commended.	Bodies of Police employed on Special Occasions.	Number of Police commended by								No. of Cases in which Personal Injury was sustained.
		Societies.	Commissioner.	Government Departments.	Judges, Recorders, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions or Juries.	Magistrates or Justices.	Coroners or Coroners' Juries.	City, Borough, or Urban District Councils.	Total.	
Stopping or assisting to stop runaway horses	—	—	281	—	—	5	2	—	288	23
Restraining restive horses	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Ability displayed in criminal cases ...	—	—	—	9	96	26	—	—	131	—
Effecting the apprehension of persons wanted for offences committed	—	—	2,160	9	217	174	—	—	2,560	5
Rescuing persons from drowning. Medals or Certificates granted by the Royal Humane Society	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Rescuing persons from drowning	—	—	16	—	1	2	2	—	21	—
Courageous conduct in the performance of duty. Rewards granted from the Bow Street Police Court Reward Fund ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Saving life from fire. Rewards or certificates granted by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Promptitude at fires	2	—	29	3	—	—	7	—	39	—
Rendering "first aid" to the injured ...	—	—	109	—	2	19	15	—	145	—
For action in connection with proceedings for various offences	—	—	55	5	13	15	11	7	106	—
Conducting enquiries and prosecutions, collecting and giving evidence	—	—	—	7	32	14	13	6	72	—
Preparing plans, &c.	—	—	2	—	—	3	6	—	11	—
Promptitude in rescuing a child who was in danger of being run over by a tramcar	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kindness to a child in a case of child stealing	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Promptitude in rescuing a cyclist who was in danger of being run over	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Intelligent performance of duty	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—
Tact and discretion displayed in a trade dispute	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Courageous action in dealing with ferocious dogs	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
By H.M. the King: Royal Victorian Order conferred on a Superintendent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
By H.I.M. the German Emperor: Arrangements on occasion of a visit to the Guildhall.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By the Commander-in-Chief and Admiral Superintendent: For satisfactory performance of duty.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS...	7	35	2,675	45	362	266	56	13	3,453	28

3,453

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMENDATIONS 3,460

No. 10.

RETURN of the NUMBER of FIRES ATTENDED by the METROPOLITAN POLICE, and the NUMBER of POLICE on DUTY at such FIRES, during the Years 1898 to 1907.

Year.	No. of Fires.	No. of Police who attended.				
		Supts.	Insprs.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
1898	1,906	111	1,149	2,522	16,643	20,425
1899	1,994	108	1,049	2,412	15,426	18,995
1900	1,892	116	1,042	2,313	14,688	18,159
1901	1,901	119	983	2,369	14,866	18,337
1902	1,836	91	924	2,296	14,147	17,458
1903	2,661	83	979	2,753	16,297	20,112
1904	3,103	95	1,119	2,987	17,531	21,732
1905	2,835	66	983	2,587	15,542	19,178
1906	3,156	81	1,125	3,125	18,696	23,027
1907	2,860	67	971	2,639	16,003	19,680
TOTALS -	24,144	937	10,324	26,003	159,839	197,103

No. 11.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS taken to HOSPITAL by POLICE during the Years 1898 to 1907

Year.	Suffering from Accidents.	Suffering from other Causes.	Total.
1898	7,401	4,100	11,501
1899	7,870	4,184	12,054
1900	7,463	4,161	11,624
1901	7,457	4,347	11,804
1902	7,220	4,402	11,622
1903	7,676	4,355	12,031
1904	7,008	4,432	11,440
1905	7,625	4,478	12,103
1906	8,253	4,460	12,713
1907	8,844	4,597	13,441
Totals ...	76,817	43,516	120,333

No. 12.

RETURN of the NUMBERS of POLICE SPECIALLY EMPLOYED whose SERVICES are paid for to the RECEIVER, and the PLACES where so EMPLOYED on the 31st December, 1907.

Police Division.	Numbers.					Where employed.
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	
Commissioner's Office.	—	—	1	9	10	Ordnance Store, Weedon.
	—	—	1	7	8	Ordnance Store, Burscough.
	—	—	1	—	1	Admiralty and War Department.
	—	—	1	5	6	Magazines, Selby.
	—	—	1	7	8	Ordnance Stores and Gun Wharf, Dover.
	—	—	—	3	3	New Ranges, Shoeburyness.
A or Whitehall.	—	1	2	16	19	Houses of Parliament (by night).
	—	—	—	1	1	India Office.
	—	—	1	14	15	General Post Office.
	—	—	—	1	1	His Majesty's Stationery Office.
	—	—	—	1	1	Chapter House, Westminster Abbey.
	—	—	—	10	10	Admiralty.
	—	2	7	53	62	Royal Parks and Grounds.
	—	—	—	3	3	Windsor Castle.
	—	—	—	2	2	Messrs. Drummond's Bank.
	—	—	—	1	1	Dean's Yard.
	—	—	—	3	3	Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.
	—	—	3	9	12	National Gallery of British Art.
	—	1	—	20	21	House of Lords.
	—	1	—	21	22	House of Commons
	—	—	—	4	4	Buckingham Palace.
B or Chelsea.	—	1	4	67	72	Victoria and Albert Museum.
	—	—	3	13	16	Natural History Museum.
	—	—	3	11	14	Army Clothing Stores.
	—	—	—	2	2	Prince's Gate.
	—	—	—	1	1	BromptonCemetery.
C or St. James's.	—	—	1	4	5	Geological Museum.
	—	—	—	2	2	Grosvenor House.
	—	—	—	2	2	Messrs. Garrard & Co.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Lambert & Co.
	—	2	1	20	23	National Gallery.
	—	—	—	1	1	Aldridge's Horse Repository.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell's.
	—	—	1	8	9	National Portrait Gallery.
	—	—	—	1	1	Camelford House.
	—	—	—	1	1	232 to 244, Regent Street, and 26, 27, 29 to 33, Argyll Street.
	—	—	—	1	1	Dudley House.
	—	—	—	1	1	33 Park Lane.
D or Marylebone.	—	1	2	14	17	Hertford House.
	—	1	2	28	31	British Museum.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Shoolbred and Co.
	—	—	—	1	1	30, Berners St.
	—	—	—	1	1	Marylebone County Court.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Maple & Co.
E or Holborn.	—	—	2	10	12	Record Office.
	—	—	—	2	2	Patent Office.
	—	—	—	1	1	Probate Registry Office, Somerset House.
E or Holborn —*cont.*	—	—	1	7	8	Covent Garden Market.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Coutts's Bank.
F or Paddington.	—	—	—	1	1	Gloucester Gardens
	—	—	—	1	1	Holland House.
	—	—	—	3	3	Kensington Palace.
G or Finsbury.	—	—	—	2	2	Messrs. De-la-Rue's, St. Luke's.
	—	—	—	4	4	Parcels Post Office.
	—	—	—	1	1	80 to 88 Leonard St.
	—	—	—	1	1	91 to 95, City Road.
H or Whitechapel.	—	—	3	10	13	Tower of London.
	—	—	—	1	1	Mercantile Marine Offices.
	—	—	2	11	13	Royal Mint.
	—	—	—	3	3	Spitalfields Market.
	—	—	—	2	2	Refinery, Royal Mint Street.
J or Hackney.	—	—	3	7	10	Bethnal Green Museum.
K or Bow.	—	—	—	2	2	Mercantile Marine Offices.
	—	—	1	8	9	Chartered Gasworks, Beckton.
	—	—	—	1	1	Imperial Gasworks, Bromley.
	—	1	3	19	23	Magazine, Purfleet.
	—	—	—	1	1	Stratford Petty Sessional Court.
L or Lambeth.	—	—	—	1	1	India Stores Depôt.
M or Southwark.	—	—	—	1	1	Mark Brown's Wharf.
	—	—	—	1	1	Davis's Wharf.
	—	—	—	1	1	Southwark County Court.
N or Islington.	—	—	3	9	12	Royal Small Arms Factory.
	—	1	4	20	25	Royal Gunpowder Factory.
P or Camberwell.	—	—	—	1	1	Hayes Place, Hayes.
	—	—	—	1	1	Lambeth County Court.
	—	—	—	1	1	Warren House, Hayes.
R or Greenwich.	—	—	—	3	3	Sewerage Road, Plumstead.
T or Hammersmith.	—	—	—	4	4	Hampton Court Palace.
	—	—	—	1	1	Osterley Park.
V or Wandsworth.	—	—	—	2	2	Kew Gardens.
	—	—	—	1	1	Dover House, Putney.
	—	—	—	1	1	WandsworthCounty Court.
	—	—	—	1	1	Roehampton House.
W or Clapham.	—	—	—	1	1	Nork Park House, Epsom.
Y or Highgate.	—	—	—	4	4	Metropolitan Cattle Market.
Woolwich	1	8	39	244	292	Dockyards and Military Stations.
Portsmouth	1	8	35	224	268	
Devonport	1	6	30	204	241	
Chatham	1	8	32	217	258	
Pembroke	—	2	5	28	35	
Total	4	44	198	1,443	1,689	
Employed at cost of Treasury.	1	9	38	157	205	
Totals	5	53	236	1,600	1,894	

No. 13.

RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Year 1907 by which PERSONS were KILLED.

| Division. | No. of Persons Killed in Streets. | | Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Killed. | | |

No. 14.

RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Year 1907 by which PERSONS were INJURED.

| Division. | No. of Persons Injured in Streets. | | Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Injured. | | |

No. 15.

Comparative Return of Accidents known to Police which occurred in the Streets during the Years 1891 to 1907 inclusive by which Persons were Killed.

| Year. | No. of Persons Killed in Streets. | | Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Killed | | |

No. 15—*continued.*

COMPARATIVE RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Years 1891 to 1907 inclusive by which PERSONS were INJURED.

| Year. | No. of Persons Injured in Streets. | | Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Injured. | | |

No. 16.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and AMOUNT of PENSIONS or GRATUITIES granted to MEMBERS of the STAFF of the METROPOLITAN POLICE, and the METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS, during the year 1907.

To whom granted.	Branch in which employed.	Amount.	Pension or Gratuity.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.		
Mrs. B. Henning...	Charwoman	5 4 4	Gratuity	
Mr. A. H. Darling	Chief Usher, North London Police Court.	30 0 0	Pension	
Mr. G. A. Bird ...	Chief Clerk, South Western Police Court.	433 6 8	„	
Mr. A. Hodges ...	Draughtsman, Surveyor's Department.	70 0 0	„	Also granted a gratuity of £50.
Mr. J. Tharp ...	„ „	56 13 4	„	„ „ „
Mr. T. C. Martin...	Chief Clerk, Lambeth Police Court.	433 6 8	„	
Mr. A. E. Hall ...	Clerk, Receiver's Office	114 0 0	„	
Mr. F. G. Morley...	Assistant Clerk, Receiver's Office ...	18 7 0	„	

No. 17.

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1903 to 1907.

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.					Remarks.
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
Total No. of Persons apprehended.	124,554 (*a*)	126,530 (*b*)	127,317 (*c*)	119,897 (*d*)	108,284 (*e*)	(*a*) 72 absconded and 3 died while under remand from Police Court.
No. of Persons discharged by Magistrates.	21,887	21,347	20,068	19,459	18,802	(*b*) 61 absconded, 1 died, and 1 escaped from custody, while under remand from Police Court.
No. of Persons summarily convicted.	98,583	101,428	103,362	96,335	85,148	
No. of Persons committed for trial.	4,009 (*f*)	3,692 (*g*)	3,821 (*h*)	4,052 (*i*)	4,262 (*j*)	(*c*) 60 absconded, 4 died, and 1 removed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum by order of the Secretary of State while under remand from Police Court, and 1 committed suicide at Police Court.
No. of Persons convicted and sentenced.	3,322	3,166	3,176	3,418	3,580	
No. of Persons acquitted by Juries.	591	453	523	527	583	
No. of Bills ignored by Grand Juries.	93	66	108	103	92	
No. of Criminal Offences reported to Police.	20,470	21,315	21,176	20,035	22,519	
No. of Persons apprehended for Criminal Offences.	15,321	15,419	15,474	15,048	15,756	(*d*) 48 absconded and 3 died while under remand from Police Court.
No. of Persons apprehended for divers other Offences.	109,233	111,111	111,843	104,849	92,528	(*e*) 66 absconded, 4 died, and 2 escaped from custody while under remand from Police Court.
No. of Felonies relating to property committed.	17,896	18,806	18,515	17,197	19,622	

No. 17—*continued.*

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1903 to 1907—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.					Remarks.
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
No. of Persons apprehended for felony or larceny.	12,735 (*k*)	12,897 (*l*)	12,850 (*m*)	12,255 (*n*)	12,978 (*o*)	(*f*) 1 absconded and 1 died while awaiting trial and 1 absconded while awaiting sentence at Sessions.
No. of Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny.	2,357	2,270	2,237	2,363	2,544	(*g*) 6 absconded while awaiting trial, and 1 convicted, but Free Pardon granted.
No. of Persons acquitted by Juries of felony or larceny.	424	325	394	383	436	(*h*) 12 absconded, 1 died, and 1 escaped from custody while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny.	7,232	7,429	7,628	7,018	7,198	(*i*) 2 absconded while awaiting trial, 1 convicted, but Free Pardon granted and 1 convicted but died while awaiting sentence.
No. of Persons discharged for felony or larceny.	2,712	2,855	2,568	2,481	2,773	(*j*) 3 absconded, 1 died, 1 escaped from custody, and 1 removed to an asylum while awaiting trial, and 1 not yet tried.
Value of Property stolen ... ... £	191,885	163,876	181,018	147,963	202,811	(*k*) 8 absconded and 1 died while under remand from Police Court, and 1 absconded while awaiting trial.
Value of Property recovered ... £	42,108	42,562	52,915	42,035	62,781	(*l*) 13 absconded and 1 escaped from custody while under remand from Police Court, and 4 absconded while awaiting trial.
Nett Loss... ... £	149,777	121,314	128,103	105,928	140,030	(*m*) 14 absconded and 1 died while under remand from Police Court, 1 committed suicide at Police Court, and 6 absconded and 1 escaped from custody while awaiting trial.
No. of Police commended by Judicial Authorities and Juries in Criminal Cases.	564	520	515	540	628	(*n*) 6 absconded and 2 died while under remand from Police Court, and 2 absconded, while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons surrendered to Foreign States under Treaties of Extradition for Criminal Offences.	43	40	38	33	31	
No. of Persons similarly received over from Foreign States.	2	5	2	4	6	
No. of Persons apprehended by Constabulary Forces for Metropolitan Police Offences.	322	353	324	283	310	
No. of Persons apprehended by Metropolitan Police for Provincial Offences, &c.	428	428	375	349	399	
No. of Persons apprehended by Police of Criminal Investigation Department.	9,222	9,888	10,488	10,042	9,932	
No. of identifications effected by means of "Finger Prints" in Metropolitan and Provincial cases.	3,642	5,155	6,186	6,776	7,701	
No. of Miscellaneous Inquiries made by Police of Criminal Investigation Department for Government Departments, Continental, and Provincial Police, not involving the arrest of any person.	7,366	6,412	6,322	6,718	7,226	

No. 17—*continued.*

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1903 to 1907—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.					Remarks.
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
No. of Persons committed for trial on Coroners' Warrants.	28	31	28	19	36	(*o*) 20 absconded, 2 escaped from custody and 1 died while under remand from Police Court, and and 2 absconded, 1 escaped from custody and 1 removed to an asylum while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons reported missing.	35,262	31,593	28,963	28,263	26,022	
No. of Persons found and restored to friends by Police.	18,862	15,823	13,814	12,695	10,281	
No. of Persons found by friends or returned home.	16,076	15,398	14,711	15,102	15,243	
No. of Suicides committed.	680	660	668	702	674	
No. of Suicides attempted, prevented by Police, &c.	715	647	635	642	666	
No. of Fires	2,661	3,103	2,835	3,156	2,860	
No. of Fires extinguished by Police.	223	225	221	229	199	
No. of Public-house and Beer-house Keepers summoned by Police and convicted.	448	400	275	220	222	
Do. and dismissed	321	357	240	142	211	
No. of Refreshment House Keepers summoned by Police and convicted.	37	34	35	50	40	
Do. and dismissed	3	2	2	4	6	
No. of Drivers, &c., of Hackney Carriages, Carts, &c., summoned by Police and convicted.	9,922	10,045	10,588	9,388	6,583	
Do. and dismissed	458	402	402	428	313	
No. of Persons summoned by Police for Miscellaneous offences and convicted.	17,552	20,343	19,311	18,458	16,636	
Do. and dismissed	1,266	1,555	1,616	1,533	1,460	
No. of Summonses applied for by private individuals and served by Metropolitan Police (convicted).	72,171	68,008	67,266	71,640	70,012	
Do. (dismissed) ...	12,847	11,577	11,338	10,038	8,821	
No. of Persons recognised at Stations as having been in custody more than once for felony during the Year.	147	147	178	133	180	
No. of Doors or Windows found open or insecurely fastened.	25,853	25,930	26,618	26,277	27,167	
No. of unknown Bodies photographed and not identified.	67	49	49	56	50	

No. 17—*continued.*

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1903 to 1907—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.					Remarks.
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
No. of Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves.	1,681	1,694	1,684	1,775	2,393	
No. of Prisoners conveyed by Prison Vans.	158,838	160,558	164,795	153,617	145,489	
No. of Police who attended the Central Criminal Court and County of London Sessions, &c.	5,327	4,771	5,171	5,506	5,964	
No. of Soldiers billeted	839	820	450	3,410	640	
No. of Runaway Horses stopped by Police.	278	216	193	275	295	
No. of Police who received rewards from Judicial Authorities.	—	—	—	—	1	
Total No. of Dogs seized by Police.	35,018	38,500	38,191	39,639	44,434	
No. of Dogs sent to the Dogs' Home.	21,636	23,261	23,237	23,912	23,702	
No. of Dogs handed over to Local Veterinary Inspectors or others appointed to receive them.	7,175	8,566	8,731	9,230	12,018	
No. of Dogs restored to owners.	5,497	5,901	5,431	5,588	7,826	
No. of Dogs escaped or died.	643	723	751	870	865	
No. of Dogs killed which were afterwards certified to be suffering from Rabies.	—	—	—	—	—	
No. of Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from Rabies.	67	49	41	39	32(*p*)	(*p*) 3 were sent to the Dogs' Home and 6 handed over to Local Veterinary Inspectors.
No. of cases reported to Police in which persons have been bitten by Dogs certified to be suffering from Rabies.	—	—	—	—	—	
No. of cases reported to Police in which persons have been bitten by Dogs not suspected to be suffering from Rabies.	1,873	1,994	2,045	2,286	2,167	
No. of Pedlars' Certificates granted.	3,618	4,806	4,777	4,932	5,384	
Do. refused ...	245	239	189	129	111	

No. 17—*continued.*

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1903 to 1907—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.					Remarks.
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
No. of Chimney-sweepers' Certificates granted.	100	155	152	142	132	
Do. refused ...	—	—	—	—	—	
No. of Messengers' Licences granted.	223	227	261	259	303	
Do. refused ...	14	13	—	4	3	
Do. in force at end of year.	183	190	243	246	268	
No. of Shoeblacks' Licences granted.	633	638	635	605	638	
Do. refused ...	5	6	9	2	5	
Do. in force at end of year.	532	544	602	570	545	

No. 18.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Years 1898 to 1907, with RESULTS.

Year.	Public, Beer, and Refreshment Houses.	Carts and Waggons.	Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Results.	
						Convicted.	Dismissed.
1898	388	7,011	3,337	23,625	34,361	32,698	1,663
1899	324	9,282	2,628	21,455	33,689	32,196	1,493
1900	490	7,778	2,354	13,037	23,659	22,407	1,252
1901	509	6,968	2,685	14,635	24,797	23,429	1,368
1902	679	6,816	2,513	17,043	27,051	25,415	1,636
1903	809	7,195	3,185	18,818	30,007	27,959	2,048
1904	793	7,551	2,896	21,898	33,138	30,822	2,316
1905	552	8,088	2,902	20,927	32,469	30,209	2,260
1906	416	6,878	2,938	19,991	30,223	28,116	2,107
1907	479	4,795	2,101	18,096	25,471	23,481	1,990
Totals	5,439	72,362	27,539	189,525	294,865	276,732	18,133

No. 19.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1907, with RESULTS.

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Intoxicating Liquor Laws :—			
Offences by keepers of licensed premises :—			
Permitting betting and gaming.	86	48	134
Permitting drunkenness, quarrelsome or riotous conduct.	45	67	112
Selling to drunken persons	47	52	99
Selling, opening or keeping open premises, or allowing to be consumed thereon during prohibited hours.	11	18	29
Selling to child under 14 years in vessel not corked and sealed, or in quantity of less than one pint.	8	7	15
Permitting premises to be the habitual resort of prostitutes or a brothel.	13	2	15
Permitting to be consumed on or near off-licensed premises.	2	10	12
Supplying to police on duty.	5	3	8
Harbouring police on duty	2	—	2
Drunk on his own premises.	—	1	1
Refusing to admit police ...	1	—	1
Permitting spirits to be brought into beer house and consumed on premises.	—	1	1
Aiding and abetting in selling without licence.	—	1	1
Selling by retail at place not authorised by licence.	1	—	1
Keeping public bagatelle board without licence.	1	—	1
Selling to habitual drunkard while on black list.	—	1	1
Refreshment Houses :—			
Offences by keepers of licensed premises :—			
Selling, opening, or keeping open during prohibited hours.	21	2	23
Permitting gaming ...	17	4	21
Keeping public billiard table or bagatelle board without licence.	2	—	2
Total	262	217	479
Carts, Waggons, and other Vehicles :—			
Offences by owners and drivers of :—			
Driving without lighted lamp or owner not causing lamp to be affixed thereto.	1,445	53	1,498
Being at such distance from or in such a situation as not to have control over horse, or holding reins.	1,233	25	1,258
Allowing to stand longer than necessary for loading or unloading.	584	30	614
Not having name and address thereon.	525	24	549
Driving furiously or to common danger, or on footway.	343	19	362
Causing obstruction ...	231	11	242

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Carts, Waggons, and other Vehicles—*cont.*			
Offences by owners and drivers of—*cont.*			
Locking wheel of vehicle when descending hill without using skidpan.	136	3	139
Conducting same laden with ladders, poles, &c., during prohibited hours.	98	1	99
Drunk while in charge of...	14	1	15
Driving other than on left side, or interrupting free passage, of roadway.	10	1	11
Cleaning in thoroughfare	4	1	5
Causing hurt by wanton driving.	2	—	2
Suffering name and address to become illegible.	—	1	1
Total	4,625	170	4,795
Hackney Carriages :—			
Offences by Proprietors and Drivers of :—			
Allowing to stand longer than necessary for taking up or setting down passengers.	250	5	255
Causing obstruction by loitering or by misbehaviour	222	11	233
Driving furiously or wantonly.	101	12	113
Plying for hire off standing	76	5	81
Not wearing badge conspicuously, &c.	53	3	56
Drunk during employment	46	5	51
Disregarding Commissioner's regulations.	39	10	49
Misbehaviour, or using insulting, abusive, or obscene language.	34	2	36
Leaving unattended ...	22	3	25
Having no lighted lamp ...	14	1	15
Allowing unauthorised persons to ride thereon.	11	—	11
Cruelty to horses	6	2	8
Plying or causing unlicensed carriage to ply for hire.	6	—	6
Wilfully causing obstruction.	5	—	5
Neglecting to deliver up licence within three days.	4	—	4
Conveying more than authorised number of passengers.	4	—	4
Acting or suffering another to act as driver without licence or consent of proprietor.	1	2	3
Failing to notify change of abode.	3	—	3
Proprietor failing to produce driver at court.	2	—	2
Lending licence	1	—	1
Neglecting to deposit lost property.	1	—	1
Proprietor failing to retain driver's licence.	1	—	1
Demanding more than legal fare.	1	—	1

No. 19—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1907, with RESULTS—*continued.*

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Hackney Carriages—*cont.*			
Offences by Proprietors and Drivers of—*cont.*			
Refusing to permit person to note writing on ticket.	1	—	1
Clandestinely taking fare from another driver.	—	1	1
Being at such a distance from as not to have complete control over horse.	1	—	1
Proceedings under Motor Car Act and Regulations :—			
Not having identification plate illuminated.	38	1	39
Driving in dangerous manner.	13	1	14
Driving at greater speed than 20 miles an hour.	12	—	12
No lighted lamp on front...	12	—	12
Not having red light visible in reverse direction to which proceeding.	5	—	5
Not having identification mark affixed.	4	—	4
Driving without, or failing to produce licence.	3	—	3
Driving at greater speed than 10 miles an hour in restricted thoroughfare.	2	—	2
Driver failing to stop on accident occurring.	1	1	2
Driving recklessly ...	1	—	1
Driving negligently ...	—	1	1
Driving on wrong side of vehicle when passing same.	1	—	1
Causing unnecessary obstruction.	—	1	1
Failing to stop action of machinery when stationary.	1	—	1
Stage Carriages :—			
Offences by Proprietors, Drivers, and Conductors of :—			
Delaying on journey ...	132	7	139
Disregarding Commissioner's regulations.	92	6	98
Driving furiously or wantonly, or to common danger.	43	9	52
Not wearing badge conspicuously, &c.	45	2	47
Conveying more than authorised number of passengers.	26	1	27
Causing obstruction by loitering or by misbehaviour.	23	1	24
Having no lighted lamp therein.	24	—	24
Stopping other than on left side of roadway.	23	1	24
Stopping on foot crossing	19	1	20
Allowing to stand longer than necessary for taking up or setting down passengers.	17	1	18
Acting or suffering another to act as driver or conductor without licence or consent of proprietor.	8	8	16
Plying or permitting unlicensed carriage to ply for hire.	11	—	11
Misbehaviour or using insulting, abusive, or obscene language.	8	1	9
Wilfully causing obstruction.	9	—	9

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Stage Carriages—*cont.*			
Offences by Proprietors, Drivers, and Conductors of—*cont.*			
Aiding and abetting conductor in conveying more than authorised number of passengers.	4	—	4
Neglecting to deposit lost property.	4	—	4
Having no lighted lamp outside.	3	—	3
Neglecting to deliver up licence or badge within three days.	2	—	2
Cruelty to horses	1	1	2
Endangering safety of persons by negligence.	1	1	2
Not delivering property found therein to conductor.	2	—	2
Making false representation with respect to application for licence.	1	—	1
Being at such distance from as not to have complete control over horse.	—	1	1
Causing hurt by careless driving.	—	1	1
Drunk during employment	1	—	1
Failing to notify change of abode.	1	—	1
Allowing person to ride on platform.	1	—	1
Proceedings under Motor Car Act and Regulations :—			
Driving at excessive speed	278	6	284
Driving in dangerous manner.	44	5	49
No lighted lamp on front	16	—	16
Failing to stop action of machinery when stationary.	14	1	15
Driving without licence ...	13	1	14
Not having red light visible in reverse direction to which proceeding.	13	—	13
Not having identification plate illuminated.	11	1	12
Failing to produce licence	9	1	10
Driving recklessly... ...	6	2	8
Driving negligently ...	5	2	7
Failing to stop on request or after accident occurring.	1	2	3
Causing unnecessary obstruction.	2	—	2
Not giving audible warning of approach.	1	—	1
Interrupting free passage of traffic by negligence.	1	—	1
Not having identification mark affixed.	1	—	1
Electric tramcars :—			
Driving at excessive speed	40	1	41
Driving to common danger &c.	1	8	9
Neglecting to bring car to standstill on impending danger.	1	4	5
Following preceding car at less distance than 50 yards.	2	—	2
Total	1,958	143	2,101

No. 19—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1907, with RESULTS—*continued.*

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences.			
Animals, Cattle, Horses, &c. :—			
Cruelty to	746	134	880
Permitting cattle to stray ...	342	5	347
Riding furiously or to common danger.	11	—	11
Turning horses loose in thoroughfare.	9	2	11
Causing unnecessary suffering to wild animals in captivity.	10	—	10
Riding horses on footway ...	10	—	10
Wilfully causing obstruction	3	1	4
Drover not wearing badge conspicuously.	2	—	2
Urging dog to worry another animal.	2	—	2
Driving more than 40 sheep unaccompanied by another licensed drover.	1	—	1
Driving other than on left or near side.	1	—	1
Bicycles and Tricycles :—			
Riding without having lighted lamp affixed thereto.	758	14	772
Riding or wheeling on footway.	298	16	314
Riding furiously or to common danger.	291	17	308
Wilfully obstructing thoroughfare.	26	1	27
Riding motor bicycle without having lighted lamp affixed thereto.	19	1	20
Not giving audible notice of approach.	3	4	7
Children—Cruelty to :—			
Causing children to be in thoroughfare or on licensed premises for purpose of receiving alms or selling goods.	58	20	78
Employing children during prohibited hours.	2	—	2
County Council and Municipal and Metropolitan Borough Byelaws— Offences against :—			
Committing acts of indecency.	446	31	477
Shouting for purpose of hawking or selling articles or newspapers.	338	25	363
Behaving disorderly or using obscene language to annoyance of persons.	122	12	134
Standing or permitting persons to stand on window sill.	53	6	59
Depositing broken glass on highway.	15	1	16
Excursionists causing annoyance by loud singing or playing noisy instruments.	13	—	13
Sweeping waste paper into street.	11	—	11
Playing steam organ to annoyance of residents.	5	—	5
Keeping noisy animals ...	2	3	5
Throwing down bills in street for purpose of advertising.	4	—	4

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
County Council and Municipal and Metropolitan Borough Byelaws—*cont.* Offences against—*cont.*			
Depositing rind of fruit on footway.	2	—	2
Costermonger throwing down and leaving refuse in street.	2	—	2
Indecent bathing	2	—	2
Using van as dwelling place within 200 yards of highway.	—	1	1
Dogs :—			
Allowing dogs to be at large without wearing collars with owner's name and address thereon.	2,095	92	2,187
Keeping dogs without licence	597	38	635
Allowing unmuzzled ferocious dogs to be at large.	57	15	72
Keeping dangerous dog not under proper control.	47	12	59
Taking possession of stray dog and not notifying police, &c.	13	7	20
Keeping greater number of dogs than authorised by licence.	13	—	13
Failing to produce licence for inspection.	3	—	3
Fire-arms, Fireworks, &c. :—			
Discharging fire-arms or fireworks in thoroughfare.	225	25	250
Selling fireworks or gunpowder to children under 13 years.	19	4	23
Discharging fire-arms or fireworks within 50 feet of centre of carriageway.	4	—	4
Selling pistol to person who failed to produce licence.	3	4	7
Selling pistol and not making proper entry in book kept for the purpose.	5	2	7
Person under 18 years buying or carrying pistol.	5	1	6
Game Laws—Offences against:—			
Trespassing in pursuit of game.	6	1	7
Hawkers and Pedlars :—			
Using vehicle without having name and words "Licensed Hawker" thereon.	3	1	4
Lending or using pedlar's certificate.	4	—	4
Acting as pedlar without certificate.	3	—	3
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, &c.— Offences against :—			
Drunkenness or drunken and disorderly conduct in thoroughfare.	1,035	86	1,121
Found on licensed premises during prohibited hours.	83	25	108
Drunkenness on licensed premises.	41	2	43
Sending or aiding and abetting in sending child under 14 years to purchase liquor in vessel not corked and sealed and in quantity of less than one pint.	28	4	32

No. 19—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1907, with RESULTS—*continued.*

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, &c. —*cont.*			
Offences against—*cont.*			
Drunk while in charge of child under seven years.	19	2	21
Procuring or attempting to procure liquor for consumption by drunken persons.	18	2	20
Giving false name and address when found on licensed premises during prohibited hours.	9	1	10
Selling or exposing for sale exciseable liquor without licence.	5	3	8
Aiding and abetting licensed person in selling during prohibited hours.	4	—	4
Habitual drunkard purchasing liquor.	1	2	3
Aiding and abetting licensed person in permitting liquor to be consumed on or near off licensed premises.	1	1	2
Obtaining intoxicating liquor by falsely representing to be a traveller.	1	—	1
Aiding and abetting licensed person in keeping open during prohibited hours.	1	—	1
Locomotives (other than motor cars) :—			
Using on prohibited roads or bridges or during prohibited hours.	15	—	15
Using in county in which not licensed without having paid fee.	5	—	5
Not having lighted lamps ...	5	—	5
Failing to have weights affixed to locomotive or waggons.	3	—	3
Using not constructed to consume its own smoke.	2	—	2
Drawing more than three loaded waggons.	2	—	2
Using without licence ...	1	—	1
Not having name and residence affixed.	1	—	1
No shutters on lamps to screen light.	1	—	1
Causing to remain stationary on highway for longer period than necessary.	—	1	1
Opening cylinder taps in view of persons driving horses.	1	—	1
Lotteries, Gambling, &c. :—			
Gambling in thoroughfare ...	373	29	402
Permitting gaming or assisting in management of premises used for gaming.	100	24	124
Street betting	49	16	65
Conducting lotteries, &c. ...	14	—	14
Merchant Shipping Act :—			
Marine store dealer not making proper entries of purchases, or keeping proper books.	15	4	19
Marine store dealer not having words "Dealer in Marine Stores" on shop.	1	2	3
Possessing stolen metals ...	2	—	2
Purchasing metal during prohibited hours.	—	1	1

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
Motor Cars :—			
Driving at greater speed than 20 miles an hour.	965	36	1,001
Driving in dangerous manner	138	38	176
Driving at dangerous speed ..	30	8	38
Driving recklessly	8	3	11
Driving negligently	7	2	9
Driving without licence ...	167	9	176
Not having identification mark affixed, or allowing same to become obscured, &c.	156	9	165
Failing to produce licence on demand.	138	11	149
Driving at greater speed than 10 miles an hour in Royal Parks or restricted thoroughfares.	122	1	123
Not having identification mark illuminated.	91	4	95
Driving heavy motor cars at excessive speed.	64	—	64
Not having lighted lamp affixed.	61	1	62
Driving unregistered car ...	39	17	56
Causing unnecessary obstruction.	47	1	48
Not having weight affixed to vehicle drawn.	33	—	33
Manufacturer or dealer failing to keep record.	30	1	31
Employing unlicensed driver	20	5	25
Aiding and abetting in driving unregistered car.	12	10	22
Driver failing to stop or give name on accident occurring.	16	2	18
Failing to stop and remain stationary on request.	11	5	16
Failing to give audible warning of approach.	7	9	16
Not having efficient brakes ...	13	—	13
Failing to stop action of machinery when stationary.	12	—	12
Fraudulently using, or lending or allowing to be used, mark or licence.	6	3	9
Obstructing highway ...	7	—	7
Owner failing to inform Council of alterations to car affecting accuracy of particulars in register of motor cars, or to notify change of address.	7	—	7
Not having competent person to apply efficiently the brake.	5	—	5
Driving in prohibited thoroughfare.	3	—	3
Manufacturer or dealer not having distinguishing number annexed to mark.	3	—	3
Driving on footpath	3	—	3
Owner failing to give information leading to identification of driver.	2	1	3
Not having name and address on vehicle used for trade purposes.	3	—	3
Not having red light visible in reverse direction to which proceeding.	2	—	2
Drunk while in charge ...	2	—	2
Quitting same without taking due precautions against its being started in absence.	2	—	2
Driving on wrong side of vehicles when passing same.	2	—	2

No. 19—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1907, with Results—*continued.*

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
Motor Cars—*cont.*			
Giving false name and address after committing certain offences.	—	1	1
Failing to produce licence for endorsement within reasonable time.	1	—	1
Disregarding Commissioner's regulations.	1	—	1
Failing to notify change of ownership to Council.	—	1	1
Police Officers — Offences against :—			
Obstructing or resisting police	13	5	18
Assaulting police	13	4	17
Inciting persons to resist police.	—	1	1
Royal Parks :—			
Riding bicycles on footpaths	10	1	11
Allowing dogs to run over flower bed.	7	—	7
Riding horses furiously ...	6	—	6
Using motor car for purpose of instructing persons to drive.	4	1	5
Allowing dog to disturb animals.	3	—	3
Bathing or fishing in Serpentine.	2	—	2
Driving carriages on prohibited roads.	2	—	2
Driving motor car bearing general identification mark in Regent's Park.	2	—	2
Driving motor cycle on Inner Circle, Regent's Park, and not coming from house within same.	1	—	1
Driving vehicles containing merchandise on prohibited roads.	1	—	1
Playing games	1	—	1
Carriage leaving by wrong gate.	1	—	1
Annoying person using park	—	1	1
Injuring trees...	1	—	1
Special limits, &c. :—			
Driving cattle during prohibited hours.	31	8	39
Unloading coal, casks, &c., across footway during prohibited hours.	17	—	17
Making street collection without permit, &c.	8	3	11
Removing dust, &c., during prohibited hours.	8	—	8
Thoroughfares—Offences in :—			
Playing football, &c.... ...	1,683	135	1,818
Wilfully obstructing footway or carriage-way by exposing goods for sale, &c.	601	42	643
Wilfully causing obstruction by barrows, &c.	558	23	581
Throwing missiles	467	61	528
Allowing barrows, &c., to stand longer than necessary for loading or unloading.	165	5	170
Wheeling barrow or truck on footway.	93	6	99
Depositing rubbish	26	1	27
Posting bills upon premises without consent of owner.	6	—	6
Using noisy instrument for purpose of hawking goods	6	—	6
Gipsy encamping on highway	—	4	4
Beating door mats, &c. ...	2	—	2

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
Miscellaneous Offences—cont.			
Thoroughfares—Offences in—*cont.*			
Cutting wood...	2	—	2
Making fires	2	—	2
Wilfully extinguishing lights of public street lamps.	—	1	1
Leaving pit open without sufficient lights.	1	—	1
Insufficiently fencing pit ...	1	—	1
Ringing doorbell to annoyance.	—	1	1
Watermen and Lightermen :—			
Carrying greater number of passengers than licensed to carry.	5	2	7
Navigating or causing to be navigated passenger boat for hire without licence.	7	—	7
Not having name on boat ...	2	—	2
Causing obstruction by laying barges before public stairs.	2	—	2
Letting boat for hire with fictitious number thereon.	—	1	1
Wild Birds :—			
Shooting or using instruments for taking.	30	4	34
Having birds recently taken in his possession	4	—	4
Giving false name, &c. when found offending.	2	—	2
Setting trap upon cairn to cause injury.	1	—	1
Other offences not included under the above heads :—			
Disorderly conduct or using obscene language or insulting behaviour.	1,176	124	1,300
To show cause why recognizance should not be estreated.	666	111	777
Purchasing or bargaining to purchase less quantity of metal than authorised by law.	88	12	100
Offences against Byelaws made under :—			
Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act, 1887.	22	3	25
Thames Tunnel (Greenwich to Millwall) Act, 1897.	3	1	4
Applications for orders to strike clubs off register.	26	1	27
Exhibiting or selling obscene printed matter, &c.	19	1	20
Applications for orders to destroy obscene prints, &c.	14	—	14
Soliciting prostitution ...	13	6	19
Parents or guardians conducing to commission of offences by children or young persons.	6	3	9
Larceny and receiving stolen property.	5	2	7
Chimney sweeper employing journeymen without having certificate.	5	1	6
Begging	3	2	5
Possessing Government Stores	1	3	4
Writing obscene words upon hoarding.	2	—	2
Indecent assault	2	—	2
Other offences...	7	1	8
Total	16,636	1,460	18,096
Grand Total ...	23,481	1,990	25,471

No.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN showing the NUMBER, NATURE, and RESULT of SUMMONSES issued on the the Metropolitan Police District against Byelaws made for their good rule and government under also against Byelaws and Regulations made by the same Authorities under certain other specified

Offences.	Counties.												County and Municipal Boroughs.																	
	Essex.		Herts.		Kent.		London.		Middlesex.		Surrey.		Bromley.		Croydon.		Ealing.		East Ham.		Hornsey.		Kingston.		Richmond.		West Ham.		Wimbledon.	
	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.
Against Byelaws for good rule and government, viz. :—																														
Driving vehicle without lighted lamp, or owner not causing lamp to be affixed thereto.	122	2	13	1	44	6	896	21	206	13	41	3	4	—	7	3	20	—	17	—	21	1	5	—	2	—	61	4	—	—
Committing acts of indecency ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	445	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shouting for purpose of hawking or selling articles or newspapers.	—	—	—	—	10	—	22	8	86	3	8	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Behaving disorderly or using obscene language to annoyance of persons.	43	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	68	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Standing or permitting person to stand on window sill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depositing broken glass on highway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excursionists causing annoyance by loud singing or playing noisy instruments.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweeping waste paper, &c., into street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Playing steam organ to annoyance of residents.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping noisy animals	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Throwing down bills in street for purpose of advertising.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costermonger throwing down and leaving refuse in street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depositing rind of fruit on footway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent bathing	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gipsy using van as dwelling place within 200 yards of highway.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Byelaws made under :—																														
Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878 :—																														
Locking wheel of vehicle when descending hill without using skid pan.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	105	3	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locomotives Act, 1898 :—																														
Using on prohibited road or bridge, or during prohibited hours.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Causing to remain stationary on highway for longer period than necessary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act, 1887 :—																														
Conducting vehicle with timber, &c., exceeding 25 ft. in length, or protruding more than 8 ft. behind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conducting vehicle emitting visible vapour, or conveying offensive matter.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing obstruction by driving van without sufficient power to ascend gradient.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driving other than on left side.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to keep on footway ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driving in such a manner as to interfere with traffic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committing a nuisance ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thames Tunnel (Greenwich to Millwall) Act, 1897 :—																														
Shouting in tunnel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riding bicycle in tunnel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not leading dog by chain ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawking goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against regulations made under:— Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and Dogs Order, 1906.	165	8	—	—	92	10	1002	27	541	29	33	4	32	1	4	3	—	—	72	1	45	—	—	—	2	—	95	8	12	1
Total	337	19	15	1	149	17	2475	99	1014	53	116	10	46	1	15	8	22	—	94	2	72	2	5	—	12	—	159	12	12	1

19A.

pplication of Police for offences committed in each Borough or County, or portion of County within he Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, Local Government Act, 1888, and London Government Act, 1899, Acts, during the Year 1907.

Metropolitan Boroughs.																										Total.		Remarks.
Camber-well.		Chel-sea.		Fulham.		Hammer-smith.		Hamp-stead.		Hol-born.		Isling-ton.		Kensing-ton		Lam-beth.		Mary-lebone.		Padding-ton.		St. Pan-cras.		Wands-worth.		West-minster.				
Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	Con.	Dis.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 1459	54	Included in general Return No. 19.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446	31	(a) Does not include 3 cases in which proceedings were taken under the Secretary of State's Orders, dated 26th December, 1905, and 15th March, 1907, against drivers of hackney carriages.
13	1	4	—	23	—	6	1	6	—	1	—	6	1	33	2	23	—	11	1	53	2	2	—	11	—	10	—	338	25	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	12	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,995	92	
13	1	4	—	23	—	6	1	6	—	1	—	6	1	33	2	23	—	11	1	53	2	2	—	11	—	10	—	4745	233	

No. 20.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of SUMMONSES against "DRINK HOUSES" in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT from the Year 1844 to 1907 inclusive.

Year.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Year.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
1844	699	128	827	1876	186	86	272
1845	734	155	889	1877	210	109	319
1846	781	223	1,004	1878	187	89	276
1847	756	177	933	1879	182	114	296
1848	762	158	920	1880	158	81	239
1849	1,125	247	1,372	1881	122	74	196
1850	1,085	269	1,354	1882	126	56	182
1851	960	226	1,186	1883	116	70	186
1852	1,293	321	1,614	1884	96	73	169
1853	1,138	263	1,401	1885	86	46	132
1854	1,067	290	1,357	1886	81	43	124
1855	718	256	974	1887	52	35	87
1856	881	229	1,110	1888	115	71	186
1857	917	235	1,152	1889	104	62	166
1858	879	235	1,114	1890	149	77	226
1859	683	210	893	1891	93	82	175
1860	646	237	883	1892	121	68	189
1861	961	227	1,188	1893	175	75	250
1862	995	184	1,179	1894	198	142	340
1863	1,053	206	1,259	1895	213	75	288
1864	892	276	1,168	1896	204	119	323
1865	824	235	1,059	1897	315	145	460
1866	671	375	1,046	1898	222	166	388
1867	816	194	1,010	1899	196	128	324
1868	1,034	288	1,322	1900	306	184	490
1869	986	381	1,367	1901	307	202	509
1870	770	266	1,036	1902	415	264	679
1871	362	176	538	1903	485	324	809
1872	279	220	499	1904	434	359	793
1873	171	123	294	1905	310	242	552
1874	249	149	398	1906	270	146	416
1875	263	113	376	1907	262	217	479

33096

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE against PUBLICANS and BEER HOUSE KEEPERS during the Year 1907, and the RESULT of APPEALS against CONVICTIONS.

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Number of cases in which there were Appeals against Convictions.	Result of Appeal.		
					Dismissed.	Conviction Quashed.	Conviction Varied.
Permitting betting and gaming	86	48	134	1	—	1	—
Permitting drunkenness, quarrelsome or riotous conduct	45	67	112	1	—	1	—
Selling intoxicating liquor to drunken persons	47	52	99	1	1	—	—
Selling intoxicating liquor, opening or keeping open premises, or allowing intoxicating liquor to be consumed thereon, during prohibited hours.	11	18	29	1	—	1	—
Selling intoxicating liquor to child under 14 years in vessel not corked and sealed, or in quantity of less than one pint.	8	7	15	1	1	—	—
Permitting premises to be the habitual resort of prostitutes or a brothel	13	2	15	1	—	—	1
Permitting intoxicating liquor to be consumed on or near off-licensed premises	2	10	12	—	—	—	—
Supplying intoxicating liquor to police on duty	5	3	8	—	—	—	—
Harbouring police on duty	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Drunk on his own premises	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Refusing to admit police	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Permitting spirits to be brought into beerhouse and consumed thereon	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Selling intoxicating liquor by retail at place not authorised by licence	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aiding and abetting in selling intoxicating liquor without licence	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Keeping public bagatelle board without licence	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Selling to habitual drunkard while on Black List	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	222	211	433	6	2	3	1

No. 22.

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected during the Year 1907.

Indictable Offences.

	Offences.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily Convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder (of persons aged above one year).	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Murder (of infants aged one year and under).	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempt to murder	9	8	17	1	1	2	—	—	—	8	7	15	8	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Threats, conspiracy, or incitement to murder.	8	—	8	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Manslaughter...	33	3	36	5	—	5	—	—	—	28	3	31	12	1	13	14	2	16	2	—	2
	Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	56	13	69	1	—	1	—	—	—	55	13	68	51	9	60	2	2	4	2	2	4
	Endangering railway passengers ...	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	a331	33	364	101	10	111	5	—	5	224	23	247	177	11	188	38	8	46	9	4	13
	Assault	43	6	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	6	49	42	6	48	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Intimidation and molestation ...	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
	Cruelty to or neglect of children ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Child stealing...	2	3	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Procuring abortion	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	—	—	—
	Concealment of birth	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unnatural offences	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	19	—	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	18	15	—	15	2	—	2	1	—	1
	Indecency with males	30	—	30	12	—	12	—	—	—	18	—	18	10	—	10	7	—	7	1	—	1
	Rape.—Assaults to commit rape, &c.	20	—	20	15	—	15	—	—	—	5	—	5	2	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Indecent assaults on females ...	110	—	110	45	—	45	7	—	7	58	—	58	39	—	39	13	—	13	5	—	5
	Defilement of girls under 13 ...	21	—	21	8	—	8	1	—	1	12	—	12	10	—	10	2	—	2	—	—	—

No. 1. Offences against the Person —*cont.*	Defilement of girls under 16 ...	22	—	22	7	—	7	—	—	—	15	—	15	9	—	9	6	—	6	—	—	—
	Procuration	6	1	7	1	1	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Abduction	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bigamy	*a*32	12	44	6	2	8	—	—	—	25	10	35	22	8	30	3	2	5	—	—	—
No. 2. Offences against Property, with Violence.	Sacrilege (robbing places of worship)	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	11	—	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Burglary	284	6	290	10	1	11	—	—	—	274	5	279	259	3	262	15	2	17	—	—	—
	Housebreaking and stealing ...	185	9	194	11	4	15	13	—	13	161	5	166	153	3	156	7	2	9	1	—	1
	Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c. and stealing.	241	3	244	21	1	22	8	—	8	212	2	214	193	2	195	19	—	19	—	—	—
	Attempts to break into houses, shops, warehouses, &c.	57	—	57	5	—	5	—	—	—	52	—	52	47	—	47	5	—	5	—	—	—
	Entering dwelling houses, shops, &c. with intent to commit felony.	78	—	78	14	—	14	3	—	3	61	—	61	58	—	58	2	—	2	1	—	1
	Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	45	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	45	43	—	43	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Robbery and assaults with intent to rob.	87	1	88	23	1	24	—	—	—	64	—	64	44	—	44	19	—	19	1	—	1
	Extortion by other threats	15	1	16	3	—	3	1	—	1	11	1	12	9	1	10	2	—	2	—	—	—
No. 3. Offences against Property, without Violence.	Larceny of horses, cattle, or sheep...	125	—	125	25	—	25	4	—	4	96	—	96	71	—	71	22	—	22	3	—	3
	Larceny and attempted larceny from the person.	626	253	879	181	132	313	238	75	313	207	46	253	182	25	207	21	16	37	4	5	9
	Larceny in house to the value of 5*l.* or with menaces.	35	8	43	8	4	12	—	—	—	27	4	31	24	3	27	2	1	3	1	—	1
	Larceny by a servant, and attempted larceny, servant.	*d*1,219	*e*345	1,564	188	70	258	853	248	1,101	177	26	203	139	20	159	30	4	34	8	2	10
	Embezzlement	515	8	523	68	1	69	408	7	415	39	—	39	32	—	32	6	—	6	1	—	1
	Larceny of post letters, &c. ...	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	28	26	—	26	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Other aggravated larcenies punishable by penal servitude for life or 14 years.	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	10	—	10	1	—	1	1	—	1
	Simple larceny, attempted simple larceny, and other minor larcenies.	*f*6,997	1,098	8,095	1,540	312	1,852	4,266	663	4,929	*g*1,175	*h*123	1,298	999	86	1,085	156	29	185	18	7	25
	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	306	49	355	55	12	67	130	30	160	121	7	128	110	5	115	11	2	13	—	—	—
	Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	39	4	43	8	—	8	—	—	—	31	4	35	24	4	28	5	—	5	2	—	2

a 1 died while under remand. *b* 1 absconded while under remand. *c* 1 absconded while under remand. *d* 1 absconded while under remand. *e* 1 absconded while under remand.
f 13 absconded, 1 died, and 2 escaped from custody while under remand. *g* 1 absconded and 1 escaped from custody while awaiting trial. *h* 1 absconded while awaiting trial.

No. 22—*continued.*

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—*continued.*

Indictable Offences—*continued.*

Offences.		Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found or not Prosecuted.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 3. Offences against Property, without Violence—*cont.*	Falsifying accounts	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Other frauds	*a* 67	7	74	26	3	29	—	—	—	*b* 38	4	42	29	4	33	6	—	6	2	—	2
	Receiving stolen goods	*b* 323	67	390	78	21	99	60	21	81	184	25	209	157	16	173	27	9	36	—	—	—
	Offences in connection with bankruptcy.	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
No. 4. Malicious injuries to Property.	Arson	8	2	10	7	—	7	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Killing and maiming cattle... ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Malicious use, manufacture or possession of explosives.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other malicious injuries	51	1	52	2	—	2	—	—	—	*d* 49	1	50	43	1	44	4	—	4	1	—	1
No. 5. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.	Forgery and uttering (felony) ...	58	7	65	1	1	2	—	—	—	57	6	63	53	6	59	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Coining	15	4	19	1	1	2	—	—	—	14	3	17	14	2	16	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	59	9	68	22	2	24	—	—	—	37	7	44	30	5	35	6	2	8	1	—	1
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above classes.	Riot	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bribery...	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	10	—	10	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Perjury...	4	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
	Other offences against public justice	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Libel	1	5	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	4	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Poaching	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Indecent exposure (public indecency)	6	1	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Keeping disorderly houses	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above classes—*cont.*	Habitual drunkenness	33	299	332	—	—	—	31	257	288	2	42	44	2	39	41	—	3	3	—	—	—
	Suicide (attempting to commit) ...	413	253	666	322	187	509	39	42	81	52	24	76	47	22	69	1	—	1	4	2	6
	Other misdemeanours, viz. :—																					
	Betting and gaming	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	*e* 3	1	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Obscene publications	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Offences under Prevention of Crimes Act, viz. :—																					
	Offences by licence holders	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Special offences by twice convicted persons.	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
	TOTAL	12,766	2,537	15,303	2,830	775	3,605	6,069	1,343	7,412	3,844	418	4,262	3,273	307	3,580	495	88	583	70	22	92

Non-indictable Offences.

Adulteration of food and drugs	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults :																						
Aggravated...	141	3	144	—	—	—	141	3	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On constable	1,787	360	2,147	107	34	141	1,680	326	2,006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common	3,583 *f*	525	4,108	1,471	214	1,685	2,109	311	2,420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Betting and gaming	1,002	26	1,028	104	5	109	898	21	919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brothel keeping	187	305	492	14	27	41	173	278	451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to animals	2,586 *g*	5	2,591	801	1	802	1,780	4	1,784	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to children	*h* 40	*i* 49	89	5	12	17	33	36	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary Education Acts, offences against ...	14	—	14	3	—	3	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Game laws, offences against :																						
Night poaching	10	—	10	2	—	2	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Day poaching	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highway Acts, offences against :																						
Obstructions and nuisances	*j* 287	*k* 32	319	64	11	75	222	20	242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Cars...	22	—	22	1	—	1	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bicyeles	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure	181	—	181	61	—	61	120	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

a 3 absconded while under remand.
e 1 not yet tried.
i 1 absconded while under remand.

b 1 removed to asylum while awaiting trial.
f 3 absconded while under remand.
j 1 absconded while under remand.

c 1 absconded while under remand.
g 5 absconded while under remand.
k 1 absconded while under remand.

d 1 died while awaiting trial.
h 2 absconded while under remand.

No. 22—*continued.*

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—*continued.*

Non-indictable Offences—*continued.*

Offences.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intoxicating liquor laws, offences against :																					
Drunkenness simple	11,841	6,660	18,501	1,502	1,185	2,687	10,339	5,475	15,814	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness with aggravations	[a] 22,565	9,439	32,004	1,155	811	1,966	21,408	8,628	30,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed sale of drink	17	—	17	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	97	7	104	8	—	8	89	7	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labour laws, offences against :																					
Intimidation	6	—	6	5	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious damage :																					
To animals	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To fences, &c.	30	1	31	6	1	7	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To trees, shrubs, &c.	39	—	39	4	—	4	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To fruit, &c.	19	—	19	6	—	6	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	[b] 843	[c] 182	1,025	125	31	156	715	150	865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Shipping Act, offences against... ...	43	—	43	2	—	2	41	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military and naval law, offences against :																					
Army	1,393	6	1,399	119	3	122	1,274	3	1,277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navy	287	—	287	51	—	51	236	—	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to.	94	106	200	6	9	15	88	97	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pawnbrokers Acts, offences against :																					
Unlawful pledging	[d] 36	51	87	1	1	2	34	50	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	2	2	4	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police regulations, offences against :																					
Unlawful possession	[e] 1,006	62	1,068	462	14	476	543	48	591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Police Acts	[f] 7,574	[g] 2,694	10,268	1,958	923	2,881	5,613	1,768	7,381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County Byelaws	180	194	374	1	1	2	179	193	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Acts and Byelaw	8	1	9	2	—	2	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Poor Law, offences against :																								
Neglecting to maintain family, &c.	*h* 710	*i* 46	756	170	20	190	534	25	559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misbehaviour by paupers	1,259	66	1,325	90	8	98	1,169	58	1,227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing or destroying workhouse clothes ...	291	11	302	9	3	12	282	8	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	54	5	59	1	—	1	53	5	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Crimes Acts :																								
Offences by licence holders	15	3	18	—	—	—	15	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences by supervisees	17	—	17	4	—	4	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special offences by twice-convicted persons...	222	3	225	7	—	7	215	3	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution	—	2,046	2,046	—	134	134	—	1,912	1,912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railways, offences in relation to	*j* 243	2	245	50	—	50	192	2	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue laws, offences against	40	3	43	9	—	9	31	3	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Law, offences against :																								
Public Health (London) Act, 1891	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage and hackney carriage regulations, offences against.	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing and attempting to steal :																								
Animals	7	—	7	2	—	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fences, stiles, gates, &c....	6	2	8	—	—	—	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trees, shrubs, &c....	12	—	12	1	—	1	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Growing fruit, plants, vegetables, &c. ...	*k* 362	3	365	94	—	94	266	3	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving or possessing stolen animals, trees, fruit, &c.	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tramway Act, offences against	10	1	11	1	1	2	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy Acts, offences against :																								
Begging	*l* 4,485	*m* 728	5,213	1,167	323	1,490	3,311	404	3,715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleeping out	462	*n* 82	544	288	54	342	174	27	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming, &c.	2,258	1	2,259	279	1	280	1,979	—	1,979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Found in enclosed premises, possessing pick-locks, &c.	729	10	739	300	7	307	429	3	432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frequenting	*o* 827	19	846	347	8	355	479	11	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Living on prostitutes' earnings...	*p* 134	—	134	16	—	16	117	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	54	7	61	5	2	7	49	5	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

a 2 absconded while under remand.
c 1 absconded while under remand.
i 1 absconded while under remand.
m 1 absconded while under remand.

b 3 absconded while under remand.
f 2 absconded and 1 died while under remand.
j 1 absconded while under remand.
n 1 absconded while under remand.

c 1 absconded while under remand.
g 3 absconded while under remand.
k 2 absconded while under remand.
o 1 absconded while under remand.

d 1 died while under remand.
h 6 absconded while under remand.
l 7 absconded while under remand.
p 1 absconded while under remand.

No. 22—*continued.*

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—*continued.*

Non-indictable Offences—*continued.*

Offences.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily Convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Birds' Protection Act, offences against ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences, viz. : Aiding and abetting prostitution	100	—	100	5	—	5	95	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Act, 1860.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Friendly Societies Act, 1896 ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Industrial Schools Act, 1866...	3	1	4	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Musical Copyright Act, 1906...	20	2	22	4	1	5	16	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Old Metal Dealers Act, 1861...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Pedlars Act, 1871	825	99	924	389	58	447	436	41	477	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Post Office Act, 1837	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Servants' Characters Act, 1792	26	3	29	1	1	2	25	2	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Solicitors Act, 1874	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Trades Union Act, 1871 ...	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Uniforms Act, 1894	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ „ Watermen's and Lightermen's Act, 1859.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	69,127	23,854	92,981	11,291	3,906	15,197	57,797	19,939	77,736	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL for all offences ...	81,893	26,391	108,284	14,121	4,681	18,802	63,866	21,282	85,148	3,844	418	4,262	3,273	307	3,580	495	88	583	70	22	92

NOTES.—In addition to the above numbers 1,176 males and 911 females were apprehended for drunkenness simple, drunkenness with aggravations, common assault, &c., &c., and liberated on bail to appear at Police Court, but failed to attend at the hearing of the case.

In this Table all attempts to commit crime are included under the heading of the crime itself.

No. 23.

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED by METROPOLITAN POLICE during each of the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Total Number of Persons Apprehended.	Committed for Trial			Summarily dealt with by Magistrates.		Number of Persons whose Cases were pending before Magistrates on 31st December 1907.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Bills not found, not Prosecuted, &c.	Convicted, held to Bail, Committed to Industrial Schools, &c.	Discharged.	
1888	(*a*) 75,807	2,701	688	100	49,606	22,711	—
1889	78,795	2,585	637	87	53,281	22,205	—
1890	(*a*) 83,414	2,489	542	80	57,557	22,745	—
1891	83,369	2,698	560	102	57,023	22,986	—
1892	84,922	2,749	515	103	58,949	22,606	—
1893	84,761	2,758	402	84	57,770	23,747	—
1894	(*b*) 88,107	2,654	431	88	59,718	25,196	—
1895	(*c*) 85,763	2,636	465	73	58,222	24,329	—
1896	(*d*) 90,423	2,396	449	69	60,965	26,459	—
1897	(*e*) 102,525	2,454	490	88	71,727	27,696	—
1898	(*f*) 116,778	2,659	489	80	83,854	29,617	—
1899	(*g*) 115,550	2,522	461	80	85,054	27,349	—
1900	(*h*) 108,267	2,519	527	91	81,438	23,619	—
1901	(*i*) 109,534	2,928	514	94	82,960	22,952	—
1902	(*j*) 112,205	3,087	516	93	86,415	22,014	—
1903	(*k*) 124,554	3,322	591	93	98,583	21,887	—
1904	(*l*) 126,530	3,167	453	66	101,428	21,347	—
1905	(*m*) 127,317	3,176	523	108	103,362	20,068	—
1906	(*n*) 119,897	3,420	527	103	96,335	19,459	—
1907	(*o*) 108,284	3,580	583	92	85,148	18,802	657

(*a*) One died while awaiting trial.

(*b*) Six absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and nine absconded, two died, one was committed to a lunatic asylum, and one committed suicide in prison while under remand from police court.

(*c*) Six absconded and three died while awaiting trial, and twenty-six absconded and three died while under remand from police court.

(*d*) Four absconded and two died while awaiting trial, and seventy-two absconded, six died, and one was removed to an asylum while under remand from police court.

(*e*) One removed to an asylum while awaiting trial, one absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and sixty-two absconded, four died, and one was removed to an asylum while under remand from police court.

(*f*) Five absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and sixty-four absconded, eight died, and one was removed to an asylum while under remand from police court.

(*g*) Six absconded, two died, and one removed to an asylum while awaiting trial; and sixty-four absconded, ten died, and one removed to an asylum while under remand from police court.

(*h*) Five absconded while awaiting trial, and sixty-four absconded, and four died while under remand from police court.

(*i*) Nine absconded, one committed suicide, and one escaped from prison while awaiting trial, and sixty-eight absconded, six died, and one escaped from custody while under remand from police court.

(*j*) Twelve absconded while awaiting trial and sixty absconded, seven died, and one escaped from custody while under remand from police court.

(*k*) One absconded and one died while awaiting trial, one absconded while awaiting sentence at sessions, and seventy-two absconded and three died while under remand from police court.

(*l*) Six absconded while awaiting trial, and sixty-one absconded, one died, and one escaped from custody while under remand from police court.

(*m*) Twelve absconded, one died and one escaped from custody while awaiting trial; sixty absconded, four died, and one was removed to an asylum while under remand from police court, and one committed suicide at police court.

(*n*) Two absconded while awaiting trial, and forty-eight absconded, and three died while under remand from police court.

(*o*) Three absconded, one died, one escaped from custody, and one removed to an asylum while awaiting trial; one not yet tried; sixty-six absconded, four died, and two escaped from custody while under remand from police court.

No. 24.

RETURN of the "PRINCIPAL" OFFENCES COMMITTED, APPREHENSIONS EFFECTED, and CONVICTIONS RECORDED, in the Years 1906 and 1907.

Offences.	1906.			1907.			Remarks.
	Cases.	Apprehensions.	Convictions.	Cases.	Apprehensions.	Convictions.	
(*a*) Murder	17	9	7	12	6	4	
Attempts to commit Murder, Wounding, &c.	331	349	186	337	325	192	
Manslaughter	20	20	10	35	36	13	
Procuring or attempting to procure Abortion ...	3	2	2	10	6	4	
Concealing Births	15	17	12	4	4	2	
Unnatural Offences... ...	7	8	3	4	4	—	
Attempts to commit unnatural offences	20	15	14	27	19	15	
Rape, Defilement of Girls, Attempts to commit Rape, &c.	71	67	24	68	63	22	
Abduction	6	5	—	6	3	2	
Bigamy	43	43	32	46	44	30	
Child Stealing	4	4	1	6	5	2	
Abandoning Children under 2 years of age	21	3	1	30	—	—	
Attempting to commit Suicide	645	642	133	689	666	150	
Libel	5	4	2	5	6	4	
Sacrilege and breaking into Churches, &c., with intent to Steal	52	26	23	35	13	12	
Burglary	445	211	179	547	290	262	
Housebreaking and Stealing, and with intent to Steal...	1,459	240	195	1,962	225	189	
Breaking into Shops, &c., and Stealing, and with intent to Steal	1,041	355	316	1,077	290	243	
Robbery	71	87	39	69	80	40	
Assaults with intent to commit robbery, and demanding money with menaces	23	29	17	28	24	15	
Horse stealing	133	109	66	189	124	74	
Cattle stealing	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheep stealing	6	—	—	7	—	—	
Larceny from the Person ...	1,128	755	453	1,271	821	483	
„ by Servants ...	1,767	1,494	1,248	1,861	1,590	1,285	
Other Larcenies, including 5*l*. Dwelling	9,209	7,880	6,017	10,817	8,524	6,341	
Embezzlement	699	526	447	680	523	447	
Receiving stolen goods ...	377	436	281	345	390	254	
Frauds, obtaining Goods by False Pretences, &c. ...	1,038	506	346	939	433	307	
Arson, &c.	21	21	9	5	10	2	
Forgery and Uttering, and other Forgeries	153	72	57	169	65	59	
Coining, Possessing Instruments for Coining, &c. ...	20	41	36	8	19	16	
Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin	55	61	38	52	68	35	
Total	18,907	14,037	10,194	21,340	14,676	10,504	

(*a*) These figures do not include cases of infants found dead, and in respect of which coroners' inquests were held.

In 1906 arrests were made in nine cases; in six the murderers committed suicide; and in the remaining two cases no person has been arrested.

In 1907 arrests were made in seven cases; in three the murderers committed suicide; and in the remaining two cases no person has been arrested. In one case the charge against the person apprehended was not disposed of on 31st December, 1907, and the arrest will therefore be included in the figures for 1908.

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RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of certain SPECIFIED OFFENCES committed against the PERSON, the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED, and the PROPORTION OF OFFENCES to each 100,000 of the ESTIMATED POPULATION for the Years 1880 to 1907 inclusive.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Murder.			Attempts to commit Murder, Wounding, &c.			Manslaughter.			Unnatural Offences.			Attempts to commit Unnatural Offences.			Rape, Defilement of Girls, Attempts to commit Rape, &c.			Child Stealing.			Abduction.			Procuring or attempting to procure Abortion.			Assaults to Rob, and Demanding Money with Menaces.			Total for all Offences.			Remarks.
		Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Apprehensions.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	
1880	4,706,880	17	20	·361	131	142	2·783	97	90	2·061	5	6	·106	3	3	·064	95	61	2·018	—	—	—	3	3	·064	3	3	·064	28	26	·595	382	354	8·116	
1881	4,788,657	11	11	·230	149	157	3·112	84	90	1·754	3	3	·063	7	6	·146	67	48	1·399	5	5	·104	3	3	·063	2	2	·042	21	17	·439	352	342	7·351	
1882	4,890,952	10	11	·200	150	148	3·005	85	88	1·703	5	5	·100	6	8	·120	57	39	1·142	1	—	·020	6	6	·120	—	—	—	25	27	·501	345	332	6·913	
1883	5,042,556	16	14	·317	112	107	2·221	83	88	1·646	4	4	·079	7	10	·139	64	52	1·269	6	6	·119	5	5	·099	3	4	·059	17	24	·337	317	314	6·286	
1884	5,147,727	16	16	·311	143	151	2·778	74	77	1·438	3	2	·058	6	7	·117	74	64	1·438	6	5	·117	1	3	·109	6	4	·117	24	20	·466	353	349	6·857	
1885	5,255,069	9	11	·171	93	96	1·770	97	96	1·846	4	5	·076	4	5	·076	93	69	1·770	4	4	·076	10	7	·190	—	1	—	11	15	·209	325	309	6·185	
1886	5,364,627	8	10	·149	135	130	2·516	98	95	1·827	4	5	·075	2	2	·037	102	105	1·901	6	6	·112	6	6	·112	—	—	—	21	23	·391	382	382	7·121	
1887	5,476,447	13	13	·237	130	134	2·374	96	88	1·753	3	3	·055	5	3	·091	73	78	1·333	2	2	·037	8	8	·146	2	4	·037	20	26	·365	352	359	6·428	
1888	5,590,576	28	24	·501	192	192	3·434	94	88	1·681	3	3	·054	2	2	·036	89	82	1·592	2	3	·036	7	7	·125	—	—	—	26	29	·465	443	430	7·924	
1889	5,707,061	17	8	·298	153	155	2·681	34	29	·569	3	3	·053	5	5	·088	66	68	1·156	3	3	·053	6	6	·105	9	7	·158	22	26	·385	318	310	5·572	
1890	5,825,951	16	13	·275	145	145	2·489	41	42	·704	8	9	·137	10	13	·172	95	88	1·631	4	4	·069	9	9	·154	4	3	·069	18	20	·309	350	350	6·008	
1891	5,713,859	12	8	·210	188	203	3·290	32	34	·560	12	15	·210	9	9	·158	75	74	1·313	5	5	·088	11	10	·193	2	3	·035	23	28	·403	369	389	6·458	
1892	5,810,759	16	10	·275	166	156	2·857	25	33	·430	3	5	·052	3	4	·052	97	100	1·669	5	6	·086	8	7	·138	—	—	—	29	33	·499	352	354	6·058	
1893	5,909,980	20	12	·338	184	173	3·113	27	28	·457	7	8	·118	10	7	·169	88	90	1·489	14	9	·237	15	15	·254	—	—	—	14	12	·237	379	354	6·413	
1894	6,010,235	13	8	·216	243	238	4·043	32	36	·532	2	2	·033	3	3	·050	72	77	1·198	4	4	·067	4	4	·067	13	9	·216	16	22	·266	402	403	6·689	
1895	6,112,180	18	14	·294	266	258	4·352	37	41	·605	2	3	·033	6	6	·098	75	73	1·227	1	—	·016	2	3	·033	7	13	·115	23	24	·376	437	435	7·150	
1896	6,259,966	21	10	·335	255	249	4·074	24	20	·383	6	6	·096	9	9	·144	63	66	1·006	7	6	·112	6	5	·096	4	4	·064	26	30	·415	421	405	6·725	
1897	6,376,610	19	14	·298	331	315	5·191	30	37	·470	2	2	·031	14	14	·220	80	80	1·255	1	1	·016	8	7	·125	8	10	·125	20	25	·314	513	505	8·045	
1898	6,496,723	18	11	·277	352	343	5·418	39	49	·600	9	6	·139	5	5	·077	64	58	·985	3	2	·046	5	6	·077	4	2	·062	31	38	·477	530	520	8·158	
1899	6,620,434	21	13	·317	318	307	4·803	31	36	·468	9	9	·136	9	10	·136	76	69	1·148	4	4	·060	7	5	·106	1	5	·015	29	41	·438	505	499	7·628	
1900	6,576,648	16	9	·243	297	294	4·516	38	49	·578	4	7	·061	14	15	·213	78	76	1·186	1	1	·015	13	13	·198	3	3	·045	12	15	·182	476	482	7·237	
1901	6,678,808	24	16	·359	316	322	4·731	29	38	·434	10	9	·150	12	12	·180	69	67	1·033	3	2	·045	5	4	·075	—	1	—	25	36	·374	493	507	7·381	
1902	6,779,336	20	13	·295	328	360	4·838	47	58	·693	5	4	·074	13	12	·192	79	87	1·165	4	3	·059	4	3	·059	—	—	—	26	39	·384	526	579	7·759	
1903	6,880,636	17	11	·247	302	309	4·389	22	28	·320	4	3	·058	7	8	·102	74	84	1·075	3	3	·044	6	8	·087	2	4	·029	15	24	·218	452	482	6·569	
1904	6,983,249	20	12	·286	253	245	3·623	30	31	·430	8	9	·115	7	7	·100	63	71	·902	15	14	·215	3	1	·043	6	7	·086	20	25	·286	425	422	6·086	
1905	7,086,638	21	17	·296	267	278	3·767	24	24	·339	6	5	·085	7	5	·099	62	68	·875	2	2	·028	6	6	·085	2	2	·028	24	32	·339	421	439	5·941	
1906	7,191,018	17	9	·236	331	349	4·603	20	20	·278	7	8	·097	20	15	·278	71	67	·987	4	4	·056	6	5	·083	3	2	·042	23	29	·320	502	508	6·980	
1907	7,296,404	12	6	·164	337	325	4·619	55	36	·489	4	4	·055	27	19	·370	68	63	·932	6	5	·082	6	3	·082	10	6	·137	28	24	·381	533	491	7·305	

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890, and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar-General's Returns; the census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over-estimated.

[2 11

No. 26.—Result of Committals for

Offences.	Total in the year 1907.			Death.		Penal														
						Life.	20 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.	8 Years.	7 Years.		6 Years.		5 Years.		Over 4 Years and under 5 Years.
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Murder (of persons aged above one year).	6	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder (of infants aged one year and under).	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt to murder	15	8	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threats, conspiracy, or incitement to murder.	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	31	28	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	68	55	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	247	224	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Assault	49	43	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intimidation and Molestation.	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 1. Offences against the person. — Cruelty to or neglect of children.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 1. Offences against the person. — Abandoning children under 2 years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child stealing	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procuring abortion	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offences	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Indecency with Males ..	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Indecent assault on Females	58	a58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defilement of girls under 13	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defilement of girls under 16	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procuration	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy	35	25	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence. — Sacrilege (robbing places of worship).	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence. — Burglary..	279	274	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	3	—	19	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence. — Housebreaking and stealing	166	161	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence. — Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c., and stealing.	214	212	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence. — Attempts to break into shops, warehouses, &c.	52	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence. — Entering dwelling-houses, shops, &c., with intent to commit felony.	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence. — Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence. — Robbery and assaults with intent to rob.	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence. — Extortion by other threats	12	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
No. 3. Offences against property without violence. — Larceny of horses, cattle, or sheep.	96	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
No. 3. Offences against property without violence. — Larceny from the person ..	253	207	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
No. 3. Offences against property without violence. — Larceny in house to the value of 5*l.* or with menaces.	31	27	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
No. 3. Offences against property without violence. — Larceny by a servant ..	203	177	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3. Offences against property without violence. — Embezzlement	29	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3. Offences against property without violence. — Larceny of post letters, &c.	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*a*) 1 absconded while awaiting trial.

TRIAL during the Year 1907.

Servitude.						Imprisonment.										Sent to Reformatory or Industrial School.		Fined and Discharged.		Committed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.		Held to Bail.		Whipped only.	Sent to Reformatory for Inebriates.		Acquitted.		Bills not found or not Prosecuted.		Persons whose cases were pending on 31 Dec. 1907.
4 Years.		Over 3 Years and under 4 Years.		3 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		12 Months and under 2 Years.		6 Months and under 12 Months.		1 Month and under 6 Months.		Under 1 Month.																		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	2	—	1
—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	15	5	8	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	3
3	—	1	—	5	—	7	—	41	1	46	1	20	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	52	5	—	—	—	38	8	9	4	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	8	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	26	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	14	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	5	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	7	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1	—	6	—	19	—	3	—	102	2	50	1	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	15	2	—	—	2
2	—	3	—	20	—	3	—	70	—	22	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	—	—	—	7	2	1	—	1
—	—	—	—	21	—	2	—	76	—	34	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	38	1	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	16	—	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3
1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	18	—	11	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
1	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	21	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
6	—	1	—	[2]4	—	2	—	15	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	19	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	29	—	11	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	22	—	3	—	—
3	—	7	—	26	1	1	—	90	13	32	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	21	16	4	5	2
—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3
1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	26	2	21	1	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	14	—	—	—	30	4	8	2	6
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

Robbery and Assaults with intent to Rob.—1 of those marked [2] was flogged in addition to the term of penal servitude shown.

No. 26.—Result of Committals for

Offences.	Total in the year 1907.			Death.		Penal															
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.			Life.	20 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.		8 Years.	7 Years.		6 Years.		5 Years.		Over 4 Years and under 5 Years.
				M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
No. 3—*cont.* Offences against property without violence.																					
Other aggravated larcenies punishable by penal servitude for life or 14 years.	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple larceny and minor larcenies.	1,298	a1,175	b123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—
Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	128	121	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	35	31	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Falsifying accounts	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other frauds	42	c38	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods ..	209	184	d25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Offences in connection with bankruptcy.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4. Malicious injuries to property.																					
Arson	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killing and maiming cattle	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious use manufacture or possession of explosives.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious injuries ..	50	e49	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.																					
Forgery and uttering (felony).	63	57	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Coining	17	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	44	37	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes.																					
Riot	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bribery, &c.	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against public justice.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blasphemy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libel	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poaching..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure (public indecency).	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping disorderly houses	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habitual drunkenness ..	44	2	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide, attempting to commit.	76	52	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other misdemeanours, viz.:—																					
Betting and Gaming ..	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obscene publications ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Prevention of Crimes Acts, viz.:—																					
Offences by licence holders..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special offences by twice-convicted persons.	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4,262	3,844	418	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	17	1	10	—	91	3	—	—

(*a*) 1 absconded and 1 escaped from custody while awaiting trial. (*b*) 1 absconded while awaiting trial.
(*c*) 1 removed to lunatic asylum while awaiting trial. (*d*) 1 convicted and expulsion order recommended in lieu of sentence.
(*e*) 1 died while awaiting trial. (*f*) 1 not yet tried.

TRIAL during the Year 1907—*continued.*

Servitude.						Imprisonment.										Sent to Reformatory or Industrial School.		Fined and Discharged.		Committed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.		Held to Bail.		Whipped only.	Sent to Reformatory for Inebriates.		Acquitted.		Bills not found or not Prosecuted.		Persons whose cases were pending on 31 Dec. 1907.
4 Years.		Over 3 Years and under 4 Years.		3 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		12 Months and under 2 Years.		6 Months and under 12 Months.		1 Month and under 6 Months.		Under 1 Month.																		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
8	—	6	—	72	1	22	—	383	23	234	19	115	11	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	138	31	—	—	—	156	29	18	7	14
2	—	2	—	6	—	1	—	40	1	33	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	1	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	13	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	3
2	—	1	—	5	—	3	—	46	2	48	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	8	—	—	—	27	9	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	14	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
2	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	14	—	18	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	7	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	30	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	42	14	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
41	1	33	—	216	4	60	—	1112	54	726	48	346	31	20	13	6	—	4	1	11	11	563	108	1	2	30	495	88	70	22	57

Prevention of Crimes Act.—88 persons have been sentenced to periods of police supervision in addition to penal servitude or imprisonment.

No. 27.

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of the PERSONS TRIED and CONVICTED at SESSIONS, &c.

	Offences.	Total in the Year 1907.			Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 16.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and under 50.		50 Years and under 60.		Above 60 Years.	
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
No. 1. Offences against the person.	Murder (of persons aged above one year).	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Murder (of infants aged one year and under).	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempt to murder...	15	8	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	2	4	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Threats, conspiracy or incitement to murder.	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Manslaughter ...	13	12	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	60	51	9	—	—	—	—	13	—	19	2	10	5	5	2	4	—	—	—
	Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	188	177	11	—	—	—	—	30	—	56	1	47	7	27	2	12	1	5	—
	Assault	48	42	6	—	—	3	—	10	—	8	2	11	3	6	1	3	—	1	—
	Cruelty to or neglect of children.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Child stealing ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Procuring abortion	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
	Concealment of birth	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
	Indecency with males	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	Rape, assaults to commit rape, &c.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Indecent assaults on females.	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	8	—	5	—	10	—	3	—
	Defilement of girls under 13.	10	10	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
	Defilement of girls under 16.	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
	Procuration... ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abduction	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bigamy	30	22	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	7	4	7	1	1	—	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence.	Sacrilege (robbing places of worship).	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Burglary	262	259	3	—	—	—	—	50	—	118	2	57	—	22	—	8	1	4	—
	Housebreaking and stealing.	156	153	3	—	—	5	—	45	—	61	2	27	—	9	—	2	1	4	—
	Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c., and stealing.	195	193	2	—	—	3	—	49	2	89	—	33	—	14	—	3	—	2	—
	Attempts to break into houses, shops, warehouses, &c.	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	21	—	14	—	3	—	1	—	3	—
	Entering dwelling-houses, shops, &c., with intent to commit felony.	58	58	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	29	—	18	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
	Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	18	—	12	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
	Robbery and assaults with intent to rob.	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	26	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Extortion by other threats.	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	1	—
No. 3. Offences against property without violence.	Larceny of horses, cattle or sheep.	71	71	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	28	—	22	—	9	—	1	—	1	—
	Larceny and attempted larceny from the person.	207	182	25	—	—	—	—	26	1	79	10	50	10	18	3	4	—	5	1
	Larceny in house to the value of 5*l.* or with menaces.	27	24	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	1	12	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Larceny and attempted larceny by a servant.	159	139	20	—	—	2	—	22	5	44	7	47	2	16	6	8	—	—	—
	Embezzlement ...	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	13	—	7	—	5	—	1	—	1	—

No. 27—*continued.*

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of the PERSONS TRIED and CONVICTED at SESSIONS, &c.—*cont.*

	Offences.	Total in the Year 1907.			Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 16.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and under 50.		50 Years and under 60.		Above 60 Years.	
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 3. Offences against property without violence—*cont.*	Larceny of post letters, &c.	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
	Other aggravated larcenies punishable by penal servitude for life or 14 years.	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	—
	Simple larceny, attempted simple larceny, and minor larcenies.	1,085	999	86	—	—	6	—	187	6	346	28	252	21	112	14	57	12	39	5
	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	115	110	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	29	—	33	5	27	—	14	—	6	—
	Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	28	24	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	4	6	—	7	—	—	—
	Falsifying accounts	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Other frauds ...	33	29	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	2	17	1	3	—	1	1	1	—
	Receiving stolen goods.	173	157	16	—	—	1	—	17	1	44	4	50	5	27	4	10	1	8	1
	Offences in connection with bankruptcy.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
No. 4. Malicious injuries to property.	Arson	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Malicious use, manufacture or possession of explosives.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other malicious injuries.	44	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	11	—	6	—	—	1
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	Forgery and uttering (felony).	59	53	6	—	—	—	—	6	1	13	2	19	1	12	2	3	—	—	—
	Coining	16	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	5	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
	Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	35	30	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	11	1	7	3	4	—	5	—	—	1
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above classes.	Riot	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bribery	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
	Perjury	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other offences against public justice.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Libel	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Poaching	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Indecent exposure ...	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Keeping disorderly houses.	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
	Habitual drunkenness.	41	2	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	13	—	15	—	7	—	—
	Suicide (attempting to commit).	69	47	22	—	—	—	—	1	6	15	9	11	3	12	3	7	1	1	—
	Other misdemeanours, viz.:—																			
	Betting and gaming	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Obscene publications	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
	Prevention of Crimes Act:—																			
	Offences by licence holders.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Special offences by twice convicted persons.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	3,580	3,273	307	—	—	21	—	533	23	1,169	92	867	94	397	57	188	30	98	11

No. 28.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c. by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1907, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c., during the Year 1907.			Disposal												Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1907.		
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.	Otherwise disposed of.			
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.							Male and Female.	Male.	Female.
INDICTABLE OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.																		
Simple larceny and offences punishable as simple larceny.	4,929	4,266	663	—	166	756	587	747	459	147	125	228	595	1,117	2	948	808	140
Larceny from the person ..	313	238	75	—	31	115	43	46	16	5	3	8	16	30	—	46	37	9
Larceny as a clerk or servant..	1,101	853	248	—	68	123	202	152	47	19	2	2	144	342	—	139	101	38
Embezzlement	415	408	7	—	16	61	105	79	14	9	—	—	33	98	—	38	37	1
Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	160	130	30	—	14	45	36	20	5	1	—	—	12	27	—	24	18	6
Receiving stolen goods	81	60	21	—	7	15	16	7	2	—	—	—	22	12	—	28	22	6
Acts endangering safety of passengers in railways.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Habitual drunkenness	288	31	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	288	—	—	—
Other indictable offences committed by children or young persons, viz. :—																		
Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Indecent assault on females ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—
Defilement of girl under 13 ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housebreaking and stealing ..	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	—	3	—	1	1	—
Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c., and stealing.	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	2	2	—
Entering with intent to commit felony.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	—
Larceny of horses, cattle, or sheep.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	7,330	6,029	1,301	—	302	1,116	989	1,052	543	189	142	250	822	1,635	290	1,231	1,031	200
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.																		
Adulteration of food and drugs	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults :																		
Aggravated	144	141	3	—	51	62	11	10	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
On constable	2,006	1,680	326	10	74	124	202	270	134	—	—	—	1,140	52	—	141	107	34
Common	2,420	2,109	311	—	—	—	320	340	124	1	—	—	1,355	280	—	1,685	1,471	214
Betting and gaming	919	898	21	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	683	234	—	109	104	5
Brothel keeping	451	173	278	—	28	51	39	17	2	—	—	—	286	28	—	41	14	27
Cruelty to animals	1,784	1,780	4	—	—	5	10	12	11	—	—	—	1,718	28	—	802	801	1
Cruelty to children	69	33	36	—	15	23	13	8	4	—	—	—	1	5	—	17	5	12
Elementary Education Acts, offences against.	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	3	3	—
Game laws, offences against :																		
Night poaching	8	8	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—
Day poaching	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Highway Acts, offences against :																		
Obstructions and nuisances	242	222	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	16	—	75	64	11
Motor cars	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	1	1	—
Bicycles..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure	120	120	—	—	—	51	25	18	3	—	—	—	15	6	2	61	61	—
Intoxicating Liquor laws, offences against :																		
Drunkenness simple ..	15,814	10,339	5,475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,663	151	—	2,687	1,502	1,185
Drunkenness with aggravations.	30,036	21,408	8,628	—	—	—	—	635	477	—	—	—	28,348	573	3	1,966	1,155	811
Unlicensed sale of drink ..	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	96	89	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—	8	8	—

No. 28—*continued.*

ETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1907, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c., during the Year 1907.			Disposal.											Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1907.		
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.	Otherwise disposed of.		
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.							Male and Female.	Male.	Female.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—*cont.*																		
our laws, offences against: Intimidation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	5	—
icious damage:																		
To animals	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
To fences, &c.	24	24	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	7	6	1
To trees, shrubs, &c. ..	35	35	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	31	—	—	4	4	—
To fruit, &c.	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	6	6	—
Other offences	865	715	150	—	—	—	122	98	64	—	—	—	555	26	—	156	125	31
rchant Shipping Act, fences against.	41	41	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	—	—	—	28	—	1	2	2	—
itary and naval law, fences against:																		
Army	1,277	1,274	3	—	—	8	28	74	47	—	—	—	57	4	1,059	122	119	3
Navy	236	236	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	234	51	51	—
Volunteers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
ks, commons, and open aces, offences in relation to.	185	88	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	6	—	15	6	9
nbrokers Acts, offences ainst:																		
Unlawful pledging	84	34	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	5	—	2	1	1
Other offences	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	1
ce regulations, offences ainst:																		
Unlawful possession ..	591	543	48	—	—	—	97	94	65	—	—	—	279	56	—	476	462	14
Metropolitan Police Acts ..	7,381	5,613	1,768	—	—	—	—	12	13	—	—	—	6,620	736	—	2,881	1,958	923
County Byelaws	372	179	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372	—	—	2	1	1
Local Acts and Byelaws ..	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	2	—
r law, offences against:																		
Neglecting to maintain family, &c.	559	534	25	—	—	179	108	169	52	—	—	—	2	14	35	190	170	20
Misbehaviour by paupers..	1,227	1,169	58	—	—	48	41	415	663	—	—	—	3	20	37	98	90	8
Stealing or destroying workhouse clothes.	290	282	8	—	—	36	41	122	75	—	—	—	2	7	7	12	9	3
Other offences	58	53	5	—	—	1	17	18	19	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—
vention of Crimes Acts:																		
Offences by licence holders	18	15	3	6	1	2	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences by supervisees ..	13	13	—	3	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	—
Special offences by twice convicted persons.	218	215	3	148	47	16	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	7	—
stitution	1,912	—	1,912	—	—	39	15	237	56	—	—	—	1,512	41	12	134	—	134
ways, offences in relation to	194	192	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	169	24	—	50	50	—
enue laws, offences against	34	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	9	9	—
itary law, offences against: Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
ge and Hackney Carriage egulations, offences against.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
ling and attempting to eal:																		
Animals	5	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	—
Fences, stiles, gates, &c. ..	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
Trees, shrubs, &c.	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	1	1	—
Growing fruit, plants, vegetables, &c.	269	266	3	—	—	—	—	9	13	1	1	—	215	30	—	94	94	—
Receiving or possessing stolen animals, trees, fruit, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

No. 28—*continued.*

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1907, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c., during the Year 1907			Disposal.												Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1907.		
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.	Otherwise disposed of.			
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.							Male and Female.	Male.	Female.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—*cont.*																		
Tramway Act, offences against	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	2	1	1
Vagrancy Act, offences against:																		
Begging	3,715	3,311	404	—	—	165	60	988	1,958	11	—	—	153	156	224	1,490	1,167	323
Sleeping out	201	174	27	—	—	4	1	26	113	11	—	—	15	29	2	342	288	54
Gaming, &c.	1,979	1,979	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	—	—	—	1,939	31	—	280	279	1
Found in enclosed premises, possessing picklocks, &c.	432	429	3	—	—	159	65	78	64	9	3	—	4	47	3	307	300	7
Frequenting	490	479	11	—	—	228	49	63	49	7	—	—	2	67	25	355	347	8
Living on prostitutes' earnings.	117	117	—	—	—	101	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	16	16	—
Other offences	54	49	5	—	—	31	5	10	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	5	2
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Birds' Protection Act, offences against.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences, viz.:—																		
Aiding and abetting prostitution.	95	95	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	91	3	—	5	5	—
Offences under:																		
Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Act, 1860.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Friendly Societies Act, 1896	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial Schools Act, 1866	2		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
Musical Copyright Act, 1906.	17	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	5	4	1
Old Metal Dealers Act, 1861	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pedlars Act, 1871	477	436	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468	9	—	447	389	58
Post Office Acts, 1837 and 1884.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Servants' Characters Act, 1792.	27	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3	—	2	1	1
Solicitors' Act, 1874	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trades Union Act, 1871 ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Uniforms Act, 1894	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Watermen's and Lightermen's Act, 1859.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	77,736	57,797	19,939	167	217	1,337	1,285	3,750	4,042	40	4	—	62,530	2,710	1,654	15,197	11,291	3,906
Grand Total for all offences ..	85,066	63,826	21,240	167	519	2,453	2,274	4,802	4,585	229	146	250	63,352	4,345	1,944	16,428	12,322	4,106

No. 29.

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL at SESSIONS, &c., SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, or DISCHARGED by the MAGISTRATES during the Year 1907.

How disposed of.	Total for the Year.			Ages.													
				Under 12.		12 to 16.		16 to 21.		21 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		Above 60.	
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tried and convicted at Sessions, &c.	3,580	3,273	307	—	—	21	—	533	23	1,169	92	867	94	397	57	188	30	98	11
Acquitted, bills ignored, &c. ...	675	565	110	—	—	6	2	47	6	209	43	151	40	96	14	39	5	17	—
Total number of persons tried.	4,255	3,838	417	—	—	27	2	580	29	1,378	135	1,018	134	493	71	227	35	115	11
Summarily convicted or held to bail, &c.	85,148	63,866	21,282	270	11	1,670	73	8,253	784	17,532	4,647	15,622	6,931	11,096	5,190	6,004	2,467	3,419	1,179
Discharged by magistrates ...	18,802	14,121	4,681	225	7	969	76	2,164	331	3,600	1,087	3,067	1,298	1,994	857	1,206	515	896	510
Total number summarily dealt with.	103,950	77,987	25,963	495	18	2,639	149	10,417	1,115	21,132	5,734	18,689	8,229	13,090	6,047	7,210	2,982	4,315	1,689
Grand total	(a) 108,205	81,825	26,380	495	18	2,666	151	10,997	1,144	22,510	5,869	19,707	8,363	13,583	6,118	7,437	3,017	4,430	1,700

(a) In addition to the above, 79 persons absconded, died, &c., before the cases were disposed of.

No. 30.

RETURN showing the TOTAL NUMBER of FELONIES relating to PROPERTY COMMITTED, the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED, the FIRST AMOUNT of LOSS, the AMOUNT RECOVERED, and the NETT LOSS; also the PROPORTION of FELONIES to each 1,000 of the ESTIMATED POPULATION for the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies to each 1,000 of the Estimated Population.	Remarks.
			£	£	£			
1868	22,083	9,799	83,495	15,897	67,598	3,507,828	6·295	
1869	21,529	10,088	81,418	17,558	63,860	3,563,410	6·042	
1870	19,095	10,351	98,946	19,724	79,222	3,618,992	5·276	
1871	16,926	10,054	77,328	19,284	58,044	3,808,360	4·444	
1872	17,651	10,271	71,794	19,106	52,688	3,879,943	4·549	
1873	18,879	10,667	84,009	20,957	63,052	3,949,142	4·780	
1874	17,814	9,858	77,498	18,429	59,069	4,018,341	4·433	
1875	17,093	9,729	99,208	20,492	78,716	4,087,540	4·182	
1876	18,893	10,210	135,570	19,998	115,572	4,211,607	4·486	
1877	20,281	10,462	118,680	21,196	97,484	4,450,000	4·557	
1878	21,792	10,849	157,283	19,785	137,498	4,534,040	4·806	
1879	21,891	11,431	101,798	22,460	79,338	4,619,652	4·739	
1880	23,920	13,336	129,687	37,881	91,806	4,706,880	5·081	
1881	23,669	14,046	127,186	23,618	103,568	4,788,657	4·943	
1882	24,754	14,347	159,288	63,222	96,066	4,990,952	4·960	
1883	22,979	13,865	116,329	27,370	88,959	5,042,556	4·557	
1884	21,311	12,995	108,406	21,737	86,669	5,147,727	4·140	
1885	19,505	12,433	112,336	19,081	93,255	5,255,069	3·712	
1886	19,156	12,147	118,340	18,129	100,211	5,364,627	3·571	
1887	20,035	12,769	113,671	17,898	95,773	5,476,447	3·658	
1888	22,559	13,943	126,296	27,066	99,230	5,590,576	4·035	
1889	19,544	12,946	114,960	20,124	94,836	5,707,061	3·425	
1890	17,491	12,103	99,841	21,666	78,175	5,825,951	3·002	
1891	18,777	12,970	127,561	31,722	95,839	5,713,859	3·286	
1892	19,224	13,302	139,018	46,894	92,124	5,810,759	3·308	
1893	19,043	12,899	166,479	37,426	129,053	5,909,980	3·222	
1894	18,666	12,049	121,578	23,324	98,254	6,010,235	3·106	
1895	17,765	11,915	198,003	58,983	139,020	6,112,180	2·906	
1896	16,285	11,312	131,713	22,468	109,245	6,259,966	2·601	
1897	16,094	11,350	132,248	21,775	110,473	6,376,610	2·524	
1898	17,134	12,332	149,139	31,858	117,281	6,496,723	2·637	
1899	16,149	11,540	111,857	23,451	88,406	6,620,434	2·439	
1900	16,665	12,089	212,340	39,178	173,162	6,576,648	2·534	
1901	17,433	12,347	376,206	142,490	233,716	6,678,808	2·610	
1902	17,759	12,272	158,992	46,268	112,724	6,779,336	2·619	
1903	17,896	12,735	191,885	42,108	149,777	6,880,696	2·601	
1904	18,806	12,897	163,876	42,562	121,314	6,983,249	2·693	
1905	18,515	12,850	181,018	52,915	128,103	7,086,638	2·613	
1906	17,197	12,255	147,963	42,035	105,928	7,191,018	2·391	
1907	19,622	12,978	202,811	62,781	140,030	7,296,404	2·689	

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890, and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar General's Returns; the Census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over-estimated.

No. 31.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CASES of BURGLARY COMMITTED during the Year 1907, distinguishing those in which PROPERTY was STOLEN from those in which no LOSS OCCURRED, also PARTICULARS as to the HOURS when the OFFENCES were COMMITTED, and if COMMITTED in UNOCCUPIED HOUSES; also whether with VIOLENCE to the PERSON or otherwise, the VALUE of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, and the NUMBER of OFFENCES in which no LOSS ultimately occurred.

How effected.	Committed between																Number of Offences committed in unoccupied houses.	No. of Offences in which Violence to the Person was used.	No. of Cases in which the Value of Property Stolen was								Total Value of Property Stolen.	Total Value of Property Recovered.	No. of Offences in which no loss ultimately occurred.	Remarks.
	9 p.m. and 10 p.m.		10 p.m. and 11 p.m.		11 p.m. and 12 night.		12 night and 2 a.m.		2 a.m. and 4 a.m.		4 a.m. and 6 a.m.		Time unknown.		Total.				Under 1*l.*	1*l.* and under 5*l.*	5*l.* and under 10*l.*	10*l.* and under 20*l.*	20*l.* and under 50*l.*	50*l.* and under 100*l.*	100*l.* and under 500*l.*	500*l.* and upwards.				
	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.											£	£		
By false keys	1	1	1	—	3	1	2	—	2	1	1	2	2	—	12	5	—	—	2	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	88	64	9	
„ breaking out	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	11	1	6	—	9	—	31	1	—	1	8	12	4	3	2	1	1	—	543	258	2	
„ door insecurely fastened	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	7	2	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	81	44	2	
„ doors forced when secured by bolts, chains, &c....	10	3	9	1	5	1	9	3	8	—	4	1	7	—	52	9	9	1	8	17	10	8	7	1	1	—	702	72	19	
„ fanlight over door left open ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ fanlight over door insecurely fastened	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	7	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	57	10	4	
„ window insecurely fastened ...	3	1	2	—	6	1	20	4	45	2	28	7	44	—	148	15	3	1	25	49	35	24	11	3	—	1	1,703	503	54	
„ window forced when secured by shutters, bars, &c.	1	1	5	2	10	1	34	6	79	14	51	4	41	—	221	28	2	1	44	96	32	26	15	5	2	1	2,325	707	100	
„ area grating insecurely fastened...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1,956	1,956	3	
„ climbing portico	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	37,000	23,000	1	
„ attic windows through empty houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	
„ ladders from adjoining buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	12	1	
„ means unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	17	6	17	3	27	5	73	14	149	20	95	15	106	—	484	63	14	6	89	185	88	66	37	11	4	4	44,469	26,626	196	

No. 32.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CASES of HOUSEBREAKING COMMITTED during the Year 1907, distinguishing those in which PROPERTY was STOLEN from those in which no LOSS OCCURRED; also PARTICULARS as to the HOURS when the OFFENCES were COMMITTED, and if COMMITTED in UNOCCUPIED HOUSES; also whether with VIOLENCE to the PERSON or otherwise, the VALUE of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, and the NUMBER of OFFENCES in which no LOSS ultimately occurred.

How effected.	Committed between														Total.		Number of Offences committed in unoccupied houses.	No. of Offences in which Violence to the Person was used.	No. of Cases in which the Value of Property Stolen was							Total Value of Property Stolen.	Total Value of Property Recovered.	No. of Offences in which no Loss ultimately occurred.	Remarks.
	6 a.m. and 8 a.m.		8 a.m. and 10 a.m.		10 a.m. and 1 p.m.		1 p.m. and 4 p.m.		4 p.m. and 7 p.m.		7 p.m. and 9 p.m.		Time unknown.						Under 1*l.*	1*l.* and under 5*l.*	5*l.* and under 10*l.*	10*l.* and under 20*l.*	20*l.* and under 50*l.*	50*l.* and under 100*l.*	100*l.* and under 500*l.*	500*l.* and upwards.				
	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.											£	£		
By false keys	5	—	1	—	7	1	22	1	14	1	21	2	34	—	104	5	56	2	8	26	32	20	13	1	4	—	1,534	153	10	
„ breaking out ...	13	2	2	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	9	1	33	3	6	1	3	10	7	6	4	2	1	—	527	30	4	
„ door insecurely fastened	10	—	2	—	12	—	23	1	18	1	22	—	37	1	124	3	64	1	6	42	34	27	13	—	2	—	1,330	32	9	
„ door forced when secured by bolts, chains, &c. ...	40	2	14	1	41	—	190	6	188	5	192	11	185	2	850	27	538	1	55	319	215	152	83	18	8	—	8,775	405	59	
„ fanlight over door left open	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ fanlight over door insecurely fastened	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	12	1	7	—	1	4	5	—	2	—	—	—	106	—	2	
„ window insecurely fastened	160	4	14	1	2	1	15	—	25	—	30	2	59	—	305	8	64	1	26	113	69	62	27	5	3	—	3,126	366	28	
„ window forced when secured by shutters, bars, &c.	195	3	14	—	9	1	24	2	26	1	57	4	141	4	466	15	172	—	55	200	110	56	32	11	1	1	10,179	460	40	
„ area grating insecurely fastened ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
„ climbing portico ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
„ attic windows through empty houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	53	1	1	
„ ladders from adjoining buildings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	
„ means unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	428	11	47	2	72	3	278	10	274	8	330	19	471	9	1,900	62	908	6	155	716	473	323	176	37	19	1	25,638	1,447	153	

No. 33.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED for SIMPLE DRUNKENNESS and DRUNKENNESS with AGGRAVATIONS, the ESTIMATED POPULATION, and the PROPORTION PER 1,000 each YEAR from 1844 to 1907 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000.	Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000.
1844	16,474	2,250,823	7·319	1876	32,328	4,211,607	7·676
1845	17,361	2,295,410	7·559	1877	32,369	4,450,000	7·274
1846	18,705	2,339,997	7·994	1878	35,408	4,534,040	7·809
1847	16,874	2,384,584	7·076	1879	33,892	4,619,652	7·345
1848	16,461	2,429,171	6·776	1880	29,868	4,706,880	6·345
1849	21,027	2,473,758	8·500	1881	27,288	4,788,657	5·698
1850	23,897	2,518,345	9·489	1882	26,296	4,990,952	5·269
1851	23,172	2,562,932	9·041	1883	26,545	5,042,556	5·264
1852	23,640	2,618,514	9·028	1884	25,137	5,147,727	4·883
1853	23,652	2,674,096	8·845	1885	22,568	5,255,069	4·295
1854	22,078	2,729,679	8·088	1886	24,620	5,364,627	4·589
1855	19,297	2,785,261	6·928	1887	20,658	5,476,447	3·772
1856	18,703	2,840,843	6·584	1888	23,638	5,590,576	4·228
1857	20,047	2,896,425	6·921	1889	27,358	5,707,061	4·794
1858	20,829	2,952,007	7·056	1890	31,310	5,825,951	5·374
1859	18,779	3,007,590	6·243	1891	30,567	5,713,859	5·350
1860	18,199	3,063,172	5·941	1892	30,657	5,810,759	5·276
1861	17,059	3,118,754	5·469	1893	32,737*	5,909,980	5·539
1862	18,312	3,174,336	5·769	1894	34,658*	6,010,235	5·766
1863	17,651	3,229,918	5·465	1895	34,605*	6,112,180	5·662
1864	18,781	3,285,500	5·716	1896	39,427*	6,259,966	6·298
1865	19,257	3,341,082	5·764	1897	46,899*	6,376,610	7·355
1866	18,383	3,396,664	5·412	1898	54,476*	6,496,723	8·385
1867	16,941	3,452,246	4·907	1899	56,066*	6,620,434	8·469
1868	19,632	3,507,828	5·597	1900	50,667*	6,576,648	7·704
1869	20,391	3,563,410	5·722	1901	49,685	6,678,808	7·439
1870	21,625	3,618,992	5·975	1902	50,813	6,779,336	7·495
1871	25,213	3,808,360	6·358	1903	59,714	6,880,696	8·678
1872	29,109	3,879,943	7·502	1904	60,899	6,983,249	8·721
1873	29,755	3,949,142	7·535	1905	59,189	7,086,638	8·352
1874	26,155	4,018,341	6·509	1906	55,515	7,191,018	7·720
1875	30,976	4,087,540	7·578	1907	50,505	7,296,404	6·921

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890 and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar-General's Returns; the Census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over estimated.

* *See* Notes to Tables 34 and 35.

No. 34.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PREMISES LICENSED by JUSTICES for the SALE of INTOXICATING LIQUOR by RETAIL in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, together with the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED for DRUNKENNESS, &c., during the Year 1907.

Division.	For Consumption on or off the Premises.			For Consumption off the Premises only.		Total Number of Licensed Premises.	No. of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness.				Total.	Remarks.
							Simple Drunkenness.		Drunkenness with Aggravations.			
	No. of Full Victuallers.	No. of Beer Houses.	No. of Refreshment Houses.	No. of Shops where other goods besides liquor are sold.	No. of Other Premises (off Beer Houses, &c.).		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
A or Whitehall	80	4	1	8	6	99	134	95	239	107	575	
B „ Chelsea	178	44	13	95	34	364	250	226	506	257	1,239	
C „ St. James's ...	309	14	21	71	51	466	559	223	1,817	549	3,148	
D „ Marylebone ...	251	28	16	92	14	401	499	434	1,356	709	2,998	
E „ Holborn	291	15	9	40	18	373	538	240	870	318	1,966	
F „ Paddington ...	179	32	11	95	55	372	173	201	354	198	926	
G „ Finsbury	359	137	6	34	27	563	478	278	778	385	1,919	
H „ Whitechapel ...	403	208	2	33	10	656	829	431	1,214	750	3,224	
J „ Hackney	356	224	2	87	131	800	428	303	843	308	1,882	
K „ Bow	438	325	1	57	212	1,033	1,127	405	2,200	742	4,474	
L „ Lambeth	271	142	2	31	18	464	1,630	739	1,730	911	5,010	
M „ Southwark ...	356	103	3	27	10	499	545	254	1,161	443	2,403	
N „ Islington	298	142	5	132	192	769	500	342	1,210	481	2,533	
P „ Camberwell ...	310	185	5	175	132	807	441	258	852	320	1,871	
R „ Greenwich... ...	409	199	6	131	33	778	1,028	348	1,300	440	3,116	
S „ Hampstead ...	275	115	6	125	44	565	285	227	545	181	1,238	
T „ Hammersmith ...	415	276	7	182	95	975	547	359	979	405	2,290	
V „ Wandsworth ...	399	190	13	265	140	1,007	350	208	843	260	1,661	
W „ Clapham	351	236	7	247	128	969	479	297	1,142	321	2,239	
X „ Kilburn	291	165	5	136	140	737	495	397	1,579	801	3,272	
Y „ Highgate	359	120	6	180	142	807	517	394	1,031	550	2,492	
Thames	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	16	3	29	
Total	6,578	2,904	147	2,243	1,632	13,504	11,841	6,660	22,565	9,439	50,505	

NOTE.—*Simple Drunkenness* is the offence of being found drunk in a public place or on licensed premises.

Drunkenness with Aggravations is the offence of being guilty, while drunk, of disorderly, indecent, or riotous behaviour, or of being drunk when in charge of children, animals, vehicles, or locomotives, or in possession of loaded firearms.

No. 35.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PROSTITUTES APPREHENDED in each of the Years named.

Years.	Total Number Apprehended for all Offences.	Disorderly Prostitutes, &c.		Remarks.
		Number Convicted.	Number Discharged.	
1880	6,597	2,363	268	
1881	5,609	1,535	286	
1882	4,940	1,460	248	
1883	5,962	2,784	442	
1884	5,356	2,502	413	
1885	6,148	2,999	312	
1886	6,214	3,233	389	
1887	3,766	1,800	249	
1888	2,797	1,475	52	
1889	3,220	1,933	92	
1890	3,281	2,106	90	
1891	3,495	2,000	118	The Numbers shown as Convicted and Discharged in this Return are those who were charged with Annoying Male Passengers for the Purpose of Prostitution and as Disorderly Prostitutes. The Numbers Apprehended include those charged with various offences, but being included in the Number of all other persons who were charged with the same offences, the results cannot be given separately.
1892	3,228	1,820	67	
1893	3,184	*573	165	
1894	3,632	*746	157	
1895	3,303	*498	131	
1896	3,290	*523	103	
1897	4,066	*968	197	
1898	4,771	*1,326	193	
1899	4,163	*1,436	198	
1900	3,862	*1,542	262	
1901	4,320	2,135	274	
1902	4,496	2,720	227	
1903	4,333	2,907	245	
1904	4,742	3,349	272	
1905	4,970	3,772	252	
1906	4,577	3,668	235	
1907	2,509	1,912	134	
Totals ...	120,831	56,085	6,071	

* The apparent decrease as compared with former years is due to an alteration in the system of classification under which numerous cases of a kind previously included in this column are now transferred to Table 22.

No. 36.

RETURNS of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED by the METROPOLITAN POLICE under the VAGRANT and POOR LAW ACTS, &c., during the Years named.

Years.	Begging.			Sleeping out.			Misbehaviour by Paupers, and destroying Workhouse Clothing.			Other Offences under Vagrant and Pedlars Acts.			No. committed to Sessions for sentence as Incorrigible Rogues.	Total Number of Persons apprehended.
	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.		
1888	4,400	2,432	1,968	481	295	186	1,493	142	1,351	621	308	313	57	7,052
1889	3,264	1,604	1,660	564	352	212	1,387	124	1,263	898	531	367	84	6,197
1890	2,993	1,413	1,580	605	391	214	1,060	141	919	600	274	326	71	5,329
1891	2,678	1,301	1,377	640	398	242	993	142	851	375	64	311	90	4,776
1892	2,101	1,040	1,061	732	480	252	960	116	844	429	109	320	66	4,288
1893	1,934	794	1,140	496	393	103	1,080	118	962	273	159	114	73	3,856
1894	2,132	912	1,220	439	362	77	1,414	141	1,273	261	155	106	87	4,333
1895	1,890	783	1,107	442	331	111	1,392	157	1,235	(e) 285	144	136	66	4,075
1896	(c) 2,173	868	1,302	(a) 398	295	102	1,224	140	1,084	(g) 314	161	145	83*	4,192
1897	(h) 2,158	754	1,402	(a) 554	375	178	(a) 1,294	153	1,140	(a) 290	149	140	83*	4,379
1898	2,404	820	1,584	742	541	201	(a) 1,288	113	1,174	(f) 380	169	205	118*	4,932
1899	(l) 2,193	686	1,506	507	378	129	1,147	140	1,007	(c) 371	179	189	115*	4,333
1900	(k) 2,278	709	1,564	456	342	114	(a) 1,139	133	1,005	(a) 233	110	122	141*	4,247
1901	2,777	950	1,827	(a) 495	315	179	1,431	134	1,297	(f) 230	126	98	161*	5,094
1902	(i) 2,837	824	2,010	430	283	147	1,623	125	1,498	(f) 485	210	269	168*	5,543
1903	(d) 3,312	984	2,324	(a) 483	337	145	1,782	107	1,675	(c) 836	314	519	181*	6,594
1904	(c) 3,920	1,100	2,817	(a) 602	359	242	(a) 1,930	109	1,820	(d) 896	301	591	223*	7,571
1905	(j) 5,669	1,721	3,944	633	320	313	(a) 1,886	151	1,734	(e) 1,302	382	915	301*	9,791
1906	(f) 5,926	1,612	4,308	(a) 573	315	257	(b) 1,614	119	1,493	1,325	435	890	349*	9,787
1907	(g) 4,990	1,490	3,492	(a) 542	342	199	1,523	100	1,423	985	454	531	355*	8,395
Totals ...	62,029	22,797	39,193	10,814	7,204	3,603	27,660	2,605	25,048	11,389	4,734	6,607	2,872	114,764

(a) 1 absconded while under remand.
(b) 2 absconded while under remand.
(c) 3 absconded while under remand.
(d) 4 " " " "
(e) 5 " " " "
(f) 6 " " " "
(g) 8 " " " "
(h) 1 " and 1 died while under remand.
(i) 1 " , and 2 died while under remand.
(j) 3 " and 1 died while under remand.
(k) 4 " " 1 " " " "
(l) 1 died while under remand.

* In other Tables relating to persons summarily dealt with, these are included under the specific offences which they had committed.

No. 37.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED in DOCKYARD DIVISIONS, and the RESULTS, in each of the Years named.

Offences.	1896.					1897.					1898.					1899.					1900.					1901.				
	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.	
				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	3	6	6	—	—	—
Larceny by a Servant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious Damage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military and Naval Law—Offences against	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue Laws—Offences against	2	1	1	—	—	6	4	2	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	9	6	3	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Vagrancy—Found in enclosed premises	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Admiralty (Powers, &c.) Act, 1865	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful Possession of Government Stores, &c.	6	3	3	—	—	9	8	1	—	—	7	6	1	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	14	12	2	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	9	4	—	—	20	16	4	—	—	17	12	5	—	—	14	9	5	—	—	26	20	3	—	3	14	14	—	—	—

No. 37—*continued.*

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED in DOCKYARD DIVISIONS, and the RESULTS, in each of the Years named—*continued.*

Offences.	1902.					1903.					1904.					1905.					1906.					1907.				
	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial.	
				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies	5	3	2	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	10	8	—	2	—	6	6	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	11	8	—	2	1
Larceny by a Servant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	5	—	—	4	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Assault, Police	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious Damage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military and Naval Law—Offences against	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Revenue Laws—Offences against	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	5	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vagrancy—Found in enclosed premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Admiralty (Powers, &c.) Act, 1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful Possession of Government Stores, &c.	17	15	2	—	—	26	20	6	—	—	20	19	1	—	—	16	14	2	—	—	17	16	1	—	—	16	14	2	—	—
TOTALS	26	22	4	—	—	36	28	8	—	—	36	32	2	2	—	25	23	2	—	—	29	24	4	1	—	36	25	2	7	2

No. 38.

COST of POLICE BUILDINGS COMPLETED in the Year 1907, as FURNISHED by the RECEIVER for the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Div.	Name of Building.	Accommodation provided for		Cost of		Annual rent receivable.	
		Married men.	Single men.	Site.	Building.	Married men.	Single men.
				£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
H	Commercial Street Alterations	—	—	—	6,504	—	—
W	Clapham Police Station	2	31	904	*10,501	36 8 0	80 12 0
R	Bexley Heath Police Station	2	10	1,200	*8,750	33 16 0	28 12 0
A	Regency Street, Candidates' Section House	3	86	†6,344	*12,980	101 8 0	223 12 0
E	Huntley Street, Married Quarters ...	54	—	21,000	*22,227	1,345 10 0	—
E	Bow Street Police Station. New cells ...	—	—	—	*4,103	—	—
D	Marylebone Police Court. New cells ...	—	—	—	*2,922	—	—
N	Edmonton Police Station. New cells and alteration.	—	—	—	*2,080	—	—
R	Erith (Embankment)	—	—	3,600	3,532	—	—
CO	New Scotland Yard Extension	—	—	—	*‡69,500	—	—
R	Greenwich Temporary Police Court ...	—	—	—	*1,175	—	—
	Totals	61	127	33,048	144,274	1,517 2 0	332 16 0

* Contract amounts, accounts not yet adjusted so that actual cost cannot be given.
† Represents cost of the portion of the site occupied by the Candidates' Section House.
‡ Part of this building is sublet to H.M. Office of Works.

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE

FOR THE YEAR

1907.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND,

&c., &c., &c.

Metropolitan Police Office, Dublin Castle,
4th May, 1908.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Criminal and Statistical Returns for the year 1907.

Indictable Offences—(TABLES I. TO IV).

The total number of indictable offences committed within the district during the year was 2,980, against 3,151 in 1905, being a decrease of 171. They may be classified as follows :—

—	Number of Crimes Committed.	Number of Persons made Amenable.	Number of Persons Convicted.
I. Offences against the Person,	78	76	50
II. Offences against Property with Violence,	188	92	79
III. Offences against Property without Violence,	2,628	965	675
IV. Malicious Injuries to Property,	36	26	18
V. Other Offences,	50	44	23
Total,	2,980	1,203	845

Non-Indictable Offences (TABLES V. TO VII.)

The total number of persons dealt with summarily for non-indictable offences during the year was 28,632, against 27,659 in 1905, being an increase of 973. They were disposed of as follows :—

Charge Withdrawn,	16
Charge Dismissed,	4,845
Sent to Prison,	1,881
Sent to Reformatory and Industrial Schools,	51
Fined,	21,687
Admitted to Bail,	71
Otherwise disposed of,	81
Total,	28,632

The total number of persons made amenable for offences during the year was 29,835, against 28,959 in 1906, viz. :—

—	Arrests.	Summonses.	Total.
1906, ...	13,609	15,350	28,959
1907, ...	13,756	16,079	29,835
Increase, . . .	147	729	876
Decrease, . . .	—	—	—

Quasi-Criminal Proceedings (TABLE IX.).

The total number of orders made by Magistrates in quasi-criminal matters during the year was 13,057 against 12,505 in 1906, viz. :—

Subject of Proceedings.	Number of Applications.	Number of Orders made.
1. Sureties, ...	613	613
2. Conducing to Commission of Offences, .	18	18
3. Maintenance, ...	141	122
4. Stolen Goods, &c., ...	347	316
5. Employers and Workmen, . . .	81	64
6. Children, ...	897	872
7. Sanitary Law, ...	1,317	1,092
8. Small Tenements—Orders for Possession, .	8,551	8,079
9. Other Orders, ...	1,982	1,881
Total, . . .	13,947	13,057

Sentences of Persons Convicted on Indictment.

Of the 327 persons convicted on indictment, 2 were sentenced to 10 years, 1 to 5 years, and 20 to 3 years' penal servitude, 2 to 2 years, 60 to 12 months and under 2 years, 79 to 6 months and under 12 months, 77 to 1 month and under 6 months, and 6 to under 1 month, 2 were sent to Reformatory School, 1 was fined, 72 were held to bail, and 5 received other punishment. (See Table II.)

Sentences of Persons Summarily Convicted.

Of the 24,188 persons summarily convicted on charges by the Magistrates, 3 were sentenced to imprisonment for over 6 months, 116 for 6 months and above 3 months, 191 for 3 months and above 2 months, 503 for 2 months and above 1 month, 856 for 1 month and above 14 days, 603 for 14 days and under, 65 were sent to Reformatories, 21,715 were fined, 133 were held to bail, and 3 received other punishments. (See Table VI.)

Percentage of the Convictions of Persons made Amenable.

Of the persons proceeded against by indictment, 71·4 per cent., and of the persons proceeded against summarily, 82·3 per cent. were convicted.

Ages of Persons Arrested and Summarily Convicted.

Of the 11,379 persons arrested, tried summarily, and convicted, 17 were under 12 years of age, 163 were 12 years and under 16, 1,043 were 16 years and under 21, 3,843 were 21 years and under 30, 3,163 were 30 years and under 40, 1,863 were 40 years and under 50, 810 were 50 years and under 60, and 477 were 60 years and upwards. (See Table VIII.)

Education of Persons Arrested and Summarily Convicted.

Of the 7,029 males arrested and summarily convicted during the year, 674 could neither read nor write, 6,221 could read only or read and write imperfectly, 120 could read and write well, and 14 were of superior education. Of 4,350 females arrested and summarily convicted, 545 could neither read nor write, 3,786 could read only or read and write imperfectly, 18 could read and write well, and 1 was of superior education. (See Table VIII.)

INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAWS.

Each Inspector and Sergeant is required to specially visit licensed premises at uncertain hours during his patrol, for the purpose of detecting breaches of the Licensing Laws.

These officers paid visits during the year—

22,832 to Public Houses.
5,761 to Spirit Grocers and Beer Dealers.

Total, 28,593

Offences by Licensed Persons.—122 publicans, 37 spirit grocers, and 12 beer dealers were prosecuted during the year. Total 171, as compared with 118 in year 1906, being an increase of 53. In 1 case the charge was withdrawn, 24 were dismissed with caution, 49 without caution, 97 were convicted and fined in sums varying from £1 to £10.

In no case was the conviction directed to be recorded on the licence. (See Table X.)

Drunkenness.—The charges of drunkenness, not combined with any other offence, numbered 3,774, viz., 2,534 males and 1,240 females, against 3,386, viz., 2,255 males and 1,131 females, in 1906, and 3,358, viz., 2,193 males and 1,165 females, in 1905.

The number arrested for being drunk and disorderly was 1,321, viz., 671 males and 650 females, against 1,327, viz., 686 males and 641 females, in 1906, and 1,248, viz., 616 males and 632 females, in 1905.

The number arrested for drunkenness, combined with offences other than disorderly conduct, was 108, against 95 in 1906, and 134 in 1905. These cases are included in Table No. V. under the more serious offence, viz., assault, or wilful damage, &c., and are not included under drunk or drunk and disorderly.

The total number of persons who were drunk when arrested by the police during the year was 5,203 against 4,808 in 1906, and 4,740 in 1905. (See Table X.)

Licences opposed by the Police.—Thirty-six applications for new, renewal, and transfer licences were opposed by the Police at Licensing Sessions. Twenty were granted, and sixteen refused. (See Table XIII.)

Previous Convictions for Drunkenness.—121 persons were convicted of drunkenness three and less than five times, and 24 five and less than ten times, and 1 ten times and upwards during the year. Total 146, against 183 in 1906, being a decrease of 37.

Dogs.

12,401 dogs were licensed during the year; 2,089 stray dogs were seized by the Police, and conveyed to the "Dogs' Home." Of this number 1,690 were destroyed, 98 restored to owners, 215 sold, and 76 died.

The Police applied for a summons against 1,749 persons for keeping unlicensed dogs, and of 2,249 persons who were prosecuted for having unlicensed, stray, or unmuzzled dogs, 235 were discharged, 1,880 were fined under 5*s.* each, and 111 in sums varying from 5*s.* to £1. (See Table XV.)

Persons under Police Supervision.

Forty-three ticket-of-leave convicts and 1 supervisee were under Police observation in Dublin during the year. Of this number 8 left for other parts of the United Kingdom, 2 absconded, one died, 4 were convicted and sentenced for a new offence, and 3 had their licences revoked for misconduct (See Table XVI.)

Thieves and Persons of known Bad Character.

The number of thieves and persons of known bad character within the Police District who were proceeded against on indictment and summarily during the year was 287 against 560 in 1906, being a decrease of 273 as compared with the latter year. The number of the above class at large within the District in the month of April, 1906, was 174. (See Tables XVII. and XVIII.)

Stolen Property recovered.

The average actual daily loss sustained by the public from theft, &c., is set down at £101 18*s.* 2*d.*, against £49 14*s.* 1*d.* in 1906, and £11 16*s.* 11*d.* in 1905. The gross loss was £38,948, against £20,037 in 1906, and £6,300 in 1905. This sum, which is considerably in excess of the annual average, includes estimated value of the Regalia of the Order of St. Patrick, stolen during the year.

4·5 per cent. of property stolen has been recovered by the Police in 1907, against 9·4 per cent. in 1906, and 31·3 per cent. in 1905. (See Table XIX.)

HACKNEY VEHICLES.

Table showing the number of Licensed Vehicles under the control of the Dublin Police in years 1906 and 1907 :—

Class of Vehicle.	Year 1906.	Year 1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Stage Carriages,	6	7	1	.
Motor Stage Carriages,	1	1	.	.
Tram Cars,	260	275	15	.
Job Carriages,	162	153	.	9
Motor Job Carriages,	19	25	6	.
Outside Cars,	967	962	.	5
Cabriolets,	575	595	20	.
Phætons,	80	61	.	19
TOTAL,	2,070	2,079	42	33
Net Increase,	.	.	9	.

Since the year 1897, the number of Cabs has decreased from 649 to 595—over 9 per cent.; and the number of Outside Cars has decreased from 1,305 to 962—over 26 per cent.

An inspection of all Hackney Vehicles was held in April, and the owners of vehicles observed to be unserviceable were required to have them properly repaired.

The proceedings taken by the Police to enforce the Dublin Carriage Regulations are shown in Tables XX. and XXI. There is a decrease of 174 in the number of summons cases, and an increase of 75 in the number of arrests, as compared with the year 1906.

The Licences of 5 outside cars and 9 cabs were temporarily suspended, the licences of 1 outside car and 1 cab were revoked, and 3 drivers were refused renewal of their Licences.

Property found in Hackney Vehicles.—There were 333 articles of property surrendered to the Police by drivers during the year, of which number 175 were claimed. The articles included 153 umbrellas, 4 gold bracelets, 2 gold lockets, 1 gold chain, 1 silver cigarette case, 1 clock, 8 opera and field glasses, and several coats, rugs, &c.

Two sovereigns were received by drivers in mistake for silver coin. Sums of money amounting to £56 0*s.* 10½*d.* were found in vehicles and surrendered by the drivers to the Police.

POLICE FORCE.

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES.

PERIOD OF SERVICE OF EACH RANK.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Station Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 1 year,	.	.	.	.	67	67
1 and under 2 years,	.	.	.	.	45	45
2 „ „ 3 „	.	.	.	.	75	75
3 „ „ 4 „	.	.	.	.	42	42
4 „ „ 5 „	.	.	.	.	57	57
5 „ „ 6 „	.	.	.	.	55	55
6 „ „ 7 „	.	.	.	.	62	62
7 „ „ 8 „	.	.	.	.	67	67
8 „ „ 9 „	.	.	.	.	19	19
9 „ „ 10 „	.	.	.	.	66	66
10 „ „ 11 „	.	.	.	.	36	36
11 „ „ 12 „	.	.	.	1	30	31
12 „ „ 13 „	.	.	.	.	42	42
13 „ „ 14 „	.	.	.	.	30	30
14 „ „ 15 „	.	.	.	8	27	35
15 „ „ 16 „	.	.	.	13	22	35
16 „ „ 17 „	.	.	2	16	18	36
17 „ „ 18 „	.	.	2	14	22	38
Carried forward,	.	.	4	52	782	838
Brought forward,	.	.	4	52	782	838
18 and under 19 years,	.	1	4	17	22	44
19 „ „ 20 „	.	.	2	15	8	25
20 „ „ 21 „	.	1	1	8	9	19
21 „ „ 22 „	.	1	4	15	18	38
22 „ „ 23 „	.	1	3	7	16	27
23 „ „ 24 „	.	1	12	6	16	35
24 „ „ 25 „	1	1	5	11	26	44
25 „ „ 26 „	.	2	1	5	24	32
26 „ „ 27 „	.	2	.	3	3	8
27 „ „ 28 „	.	1	4	5	9	19
28 „ „ 29 „	.	.	1	3	8	12
29 „ „ 30 „	.	3	2	.	3	8
30 and upwards,	6	9	.	.	9	24
Total,	7	23	43	147	953	1,173
Over strength,	.	.	1	.	.	1
Wanting to complete,	.	1	.	2	20	3
Established strength,	7	24	42	149	973	1,195

SUMMARY OF LENGTH OF SERVICE.

YEAR.	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and upwards.	Total.	AVERAGE SERVICE. Years.	Months.
1906,	128	160	263	179	165	289	1,184	13	0
1907,	112	174	269	174	178	266	1,173	12	11

The effective strength on 31st December, 1907, was 1,173 of all ranks, and the number of removals from the Force through all causes during the year was 79.

Area and Boundary of the Police District.

The area of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District is about 36 square miles. The boundaries of the District and of each Police Division are stated at page 33.

Population of the Police District.

The population according to the Census of the year 1901 is 392,797.

GENERAL.

The gross expenditure on the Dublin Metropolitan Police Establishment (*i.e.*, Police and Police Courts), in the financial year ended 31st March, 1907, was Police, £149,786, and Police Courts, £9,764, total £159,550, of which the proportion paid out of moneys voted by Parliament was £105,958.

A Police Tax is established by 1 Vict., cap. 25, at 8*d.* in the £1, which yielded in that year £28,360 from the City and £14,921 from the County (*i.e.*, the full amount less 5 per cent. paid to the Corporation and to the County Council for the collection of the Tax, and also less the certified proportion of the former Collector-General's annuity).

These sums amount to about 17·7 per cent. and 9·3 per cent. respectively of the gross expenditure on the Establishment.

Other sums appropriated in aid of the cost of the Establishment (Police and Police Courts) in the same year amounted to £10,311, as follows :—

	£
Hackney Car and Carriage, &c., Licenses, . . .	3,605
Fines and Fees, Police Courts, ...	5,643
Publicans', Pedlars' and Chimney Sweeps' Fees, . .	483
Incidental Revenue (Receipts for private services of Police, Sale of cast stores, &c.), ...	580

The pay of the Force, including Superintendents, Inspectors, Station Sergeants, Sergeants, and Constables was £98,792.

The mean rateable value of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Area for the year 1906–1907 was £1,396,598, of which £913,465 falls in the City and £483,133 in the County.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN ROSS OF BLADENSBURG, *Lt.-Colonel*,
Chief Commissioner of Police.

No. 9393.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
8th May, 1908.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Statistical Tables of the Dublin Metropolitan Police for the year 1907.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Chief Commissioner,
Dublin Metropolitan Police.

TABLES.

TABLE I.—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.—Crimes

OFFENCES (1.)	CRIMES. Number of Crimes Committed. (2.)	APPREHENSIONS. Persons Apprehended. Total Number. (3.) Total.	Males.	Females.	Apprehended. Without Warrant. (4.)	On Warrant issued in First Instance. (5.)	On Warrant issued on failure to appear to Summons. (6.)
Class I.—Offences against the Person.							
Murder (of Infants aged one Year and under),	1	1	.	1	1	.	.
Attempt to Murder,	3	3	3	.	3	.	.
Manslaughter,	13	18	12	6	18	.	.
Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies),	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
Malicious Wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours),	6	6	6	.	6	.	.
Indecency with Males,	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
Rape,	2	2	2	.	2	.	.
Indecent assaults on Females,	5	3	3	.	3	.	.
Defilement of Girls under 13,	5	5	5	.	5	.	.
Defilement of Girls under 16,	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
Bigamy,	2	2	2	.	.	2	.
Abandoning Children under two years,	9	3	.	3	3	.	.
Cruelty to or Neglect of Children,	2	2	1	1	2	.	.
Assault,	27	28	25	3	27	1	.
Class II.—Offences against Property with Violence.							
Sacrilege (robbing Places of Worship),	4	1	.	1	1	.	.
Burglary,	20	7	6	1	7	.	.
Housebreaking,	69	37	37	.	37	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c.	58	28	27	1	28	.	
Attempts to break into Houses, Shops, Warehouses, &c.,	24	6	6	.	6	.	.
Entering with intent to commit Felony,	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
Robbery and Assaults with intent to rob,	12	10	7	3	10	.	.
Class III.—Offences against Property without Violence.							
Larceny of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep,	9	3	3	.	3	.	.
Larceny from the Person,	196	115	59	56	115	.	.
Larceny in House, to value of £5, or with Menaces,	9	4	4	.	4	.	.
Larceny by a Servant,	52	7	4	3	7	.	.
Embezzlement,	65	19	18	1	18	1	.
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies,	2,225	758	629	129	753	5	.
Obtaining Goods, &c., by False Pretences,	55	41	34	7	27	14	.
Frauds by Bankers, Agents, Directors, &c.,	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
Other Frauds,	2	2	2	.	2	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods,	14	14	7	7	14	.	.
Class IV.—Malicious Injuries to Property.							
Arson,	5	5	4	1	5	.	.
Other Malicious Injuries,	31	21	15	6	21	.	.
Class V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.							
Forgery and uttering (felony),	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
Forgery (misdemeanour),	3	3	3	.	3	.	.
Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin,	13	9	9	.	8	1	.
Class VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes.							
Offences against Public Justice :—							
Bribery, &c,	3	3	3	.	2	1	.
Indecent Exposure,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suicide (attempting to commit),	24	24	17	7	24	.	.
Other misdemeanours, viz. :—							
Habitual Drunkenness,	2	2	1	1	2	.	.
Publican carrying on Betting on Licensed Premises,	1	2	2	.	.	2	.
TOTAL,	2,9.0	1,200	962	238	1,173	27	—
GRAND TOTAL OF PERSONS APPREHENDED AND APPEARING TO SUMMONS,	—	1,203	965	238		—	—

The number of Larcenies, &c., committed as stated above, is inclusive of 618 cases where the property stolen was of less value than

Committed, Apprehensions, and Prosecutions.

APPREHENSIONS.							PROCEEDINGS BY SUMMONS.								
DISPOSAL OF PERSONS APPREHENDED.							Persons dealt with on Summons. (14.)			DISPOSAL OF PERSONS DEALT WITH ON SUMMONS.						
Discharged.		Tried Summarily and		Committed for Trial and						Discharged.		Tried Summarily and		Committed for Trial and		
Charge withdrawn. (7.)	Charge dismissed. (8.)	Discharged (Acquitted). (9.)	Convicted. (10.)	Sent to Prison. (11.)	Released on Bail. (12.)	Otherwise disposed of. (13.)	Total.	Males.	Females.	Charge withdrawn. (15.)	Charge dismissed. (16.)	Discharged (Acquitted). (17.)	Convicted. (18.)	Sent to Prison. (19.)	Released on Bail. (20.)	Otherwise disposed of. (21.)
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.	.	3	2	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	9	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	224	514	335	120	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
5		738		455												
.	5	224	514	335	123											
5		738		458												

5*a*, and no person was apprehended or proceeded against.

a Sent to Industrial Schools.

TABLE II.—Showing the Results of Cases Committed for Trial

OFFENCES.	Totals. (1.)			Death. (2.)		Imprisoned for: Life. (3.)		20 Years Penal Servitude. (4.)		10 Years Penal Servitude. (5.)		7 Years Penal Servitude (6.)		6 Years Penal Servitude. (7.)		5 Years Penal Servitude. (8.)	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.
Class I.—Offences against the Person.																	
Murder (of Infants aged one Year and under),	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempt to Murder	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter,	11	8	6	.			.	.		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wounding and other acts endangering life (Felonies),	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malicious Wounding and other like offences (Misdemeanours),	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecency with Males,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecent Assaults on Females,	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Defilement of Girls under 13,	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Defilement of Girls under 16,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abandoning Children under two years,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Cruelty to or Neglect of Children,	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault,	30	27	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class II.—Offences against Property with Violence.																	
Sacrilege (Robbing Places of Worship),	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary,	7	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking,	37	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c.,	28	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Break into Houses, Shops, Warehouses, &c.,	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Entering with intent to commit Felony,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery and Assaults with intent to Rob,	10	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class III.—Offences against Property without Violence.																	
Larceny of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep,	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny from the Person,	38	20	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny in House, to value of £5, or with Menaces,	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny by a Servant,	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement,	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies,	137	113	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Goods, &c., by False Pretences,	42	35	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Frauds by Bankers, Agents, Directors, &c.,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Frauds,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods,	9	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class IV.—Malicious Injuries to Property.																	
Arson,	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Malicious Injuries,	21	15	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																	
Forgery and uttering (felony),	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forgery (misdemeanour),	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin,	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes.																	
Offences against Public Justice :—																	
Bribery, &c.,	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suicide (attempting to commit),	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Misdemeanours, viz. :—																	
Habitual Drunkenness,	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Publican carrying on Betting on Licensed Premises,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	458	374	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

uring the Year 1907, and the Nature of Sentences imposed.

IMPRISONED FOR														Sent to a Reformatory School.		Fined, Held to Bail, &c.						Acquitted.		Bills not Found.		Discharged No Prosecution.		Held over not Tried.	
4 Years Penal Servitude.		3 Years Penal Servitude.		2 Years.		12 Months and under 2 Years.		6 Months and under 12.		1 Month and under 6.		Under 1 Month.				Fined.		Held to Bail.		Other Punishments.									
(9.)		(10.)		(11.)		(12.)		(13.)		(14.)		(15.)		(16.)		(17.)		(18.)		(19.)		(20.)		(21.)		(22.)		(23.)	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
																							1						
						1												2				1							
						1		1	1									2	3		1a	2		1	1				
		1																											
						1																3		1		1			
																				1b									
						1																				1			
								1														1		1					
		1				2																2							
						1																							
										1												1							
	1																	1											
								1													1c								
						7		1		2	1					1		7				4	1	2	1	1			
									1																				
		1				1		2	1									2											
						8		8		4		1		2				10				4							
						8		6		5								4				4			1				
						1				3												1		1					
						1																							
						3		3		1	1												2						
																		3											
				2				4	1	1	4		2					1	3			8	5	3	3			1	
								2		1														1					
																									1			1	1
		1				1		1										1				1							
		7				9	2	21	6	29	2	2	1					16	5			23	6	3	1	2		1	1
						4		10	2	13	1							4	4			2				2			
						1																							
		1																						1					
										1								1	1			1	2	3					
		1				1												1	1			1							
		1	1			2	1	3	1		2							2			1c	3		1		3			
																						1							
								1																2					
		2				2				2												2							
										3																			
						1			1															1		1	1		
																				1c			1						
																						2							
		18	2	2		57	3	65	14	66	11	3	3	2		1		54	18	2	3	67	18	21	8	11	1	3	2

a Sent to a Home by Order of the Court. Committed to an Institution for Imbeciles. c Committed to Inebriate Reformatory.

TABLE III.—CRIMES (Indictable Offences) Committed

OFFENCES. (1).	CRIMES					
	Jan. (2).	Feb. (3).	March. (4).	April. (5).	May. (6).	June. (7).
Class I.—Offences against the Person.						
Murder (of Infants aged one Year and under),	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempt to Murder,	.	.	1	1	.	1
Manslaughter,	1	3	1	2	.	1
Wounding and other acts endangering Life (Felonies),	.	.		.	.	.
Malicious Wounding and other like offences (Misdemeanours),	.	.	1	.	.	.
Indecency with Males,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Rape,	.	.	.	1	.	.
Indecent Assaults on Females,	2	.	.	2	.	.
Defilement of Girls under 13,	1	1	.	.	1	.
Defilement of Girls under 16,	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bigamy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abandoning Children under two years,	.	1	.	1	1	.
Cruelty to or Neglect of Children,	1	.	.	1	.	.
Assault,	5	.	1	2	2	4
Class II.—Offences against Property with Violence.						
Sacrilege (robbing places of worship),	1	.	.	1	.	.
Burglary,	4	1	4	3	3	1
Housebreaking,	8	5	7	4	2	8
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c.,	8	5	8	9	4	2
Attempts to break into Houses, Shops, Warehouses, &c.,	9	2	.	.	4	2
Entering with intent to commit Felony,	.	1	.	.	.	.
Robbery and Assaults with intent to Rob,	.	1	.	1	.	1
Class III.—Offences against Property without Violence.						
Larceny of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep,	1	.	.	2	3	.
Larceny from the Person,	20	12	14	22	20	14
Larceny in House, to value of £5, or with Menaces,	.	.	2	1	2	.
Larceny by a Servant,	5	3	7	5	4	2
Embezzlement,	3	5	5	4	1	13
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies,	225	197	201	193	200	158
Obtaining Goods, &c., by False Pretences,	9	6	6	5	4	3
Frauds by Bankers, Agents, Directors, &c.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Frauds,	.	1	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods,	1	1	1	2	3	2
Class IV.—Malicious Injuries to Property.						
Arson,	.	.	2	.	.	.
Other Malicious Injuries,	3	3	2	4	2	4
Class V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.						
Forgery and Uttering (Felony),	1	.	.	.	.	.
Forgery (misdemeanour),	2	1	.	.	.	.
Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin,	1	1	1	.	1	1
Class VI.—Other Offences not included in the above Classes.						
Offences against Public Justice:—						
Bribery, &c.,	3	.	.	.	.	.
Indecent Exposure,	.	.		1	1	1
Suicide (attempting to commit),	2	3	1	1	3	3
Other misdemeanors, viz.:—						
Habitual Drunkenness,	.			1	.	.
Publican carrying on Betting on Licensed Premises,	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL,	317	253	265	269	261	223

The number of Larcenies, &c. committed as stated above, is inclusive of 618 cases where the property

and Apprehensions in each Month of the Year.

COMMITTED.						APPREHENSIONS.											
July. (8).	Aug. (9).	Sept. (10).	Oct. (11).	Nov. (12).	Dec. (13).	Jan. (14).	Feb. (15).	March. (16).	April. (17).	May. (18).	June. (19).	July. (20).	August. (21).	Sept. (22).	Oct. (23).	Nov. (24).	Dec. (25).
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	5	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
1	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	5	2	2	2	1	5	.	1	3	2	4	1	5	2	2	2	1
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
5	8	4	10	4	4	4	3	5	1	1	.	5	5	3	4	5	1
4	2	9	4	2	1	5	2	3	7	.	2	1	1	6	1	.	.
1	.	3	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	3	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	22	10	9	11	27	12	7	15	17	13	9	5	7	4	9	5	12
.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
.	6	6	5	6	3	1	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
3	6	2	7	11	5	.	3	2	2	.	6	2	.	.	3	1	.
159	154	193	176	186	183	63	57	75	74	64	54	49	49	81	60	66	66
4	2	5	3	4	4	8	2	7	4	2	2	1	2	4	3	2	4
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	.	1	1	.	1
.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.
3	1	.	5	2	2	3	1	2	4	.	3	2	.	.	3	1	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	3	3	.	.	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	3	4	4	.	.	1
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
209	226	247	232	237	241	122	86	120	132	95	90	79	88	113	94	86	95

stolen was of less value than 5s., and no person was apprehended or proceeded against.

TABLE IV. Number of Indictable Offences committed and

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF CRIMES COMMITTED.					NUMBER OF PERSONS		
	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July, August, September.	October, November, December.	Total Crime.	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July, August, September
A, ...	129	119	93	96	437	44	68	45
B, ...	125	113	107	126	471	50	56	54
C, ...	306	257	258	260	1,081	117	88	105
D, ...	118	101	71	70	360	77	66	37
E	84	123	109	105	421	18	26	32
F, ...	73	40	44	53	210	22	13	7
TOTAL, . .	835	753	682	710	2,980	328	317	280

* Exclusive of 3 persons

Disposal of Persons proceeded against in each Police District.

PROCEEDED AGAINST.				DISPOSAL OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST.						
				Discharged.		Tried Summarily and		Committed for Trial and		Otherwise disposed of.
October, November, December.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Charge with-drawn.	Charge dismissed.	Discharged (Acquitted).	Convicted.	Sent to Prison.	Released on Bail.	
42	199	148	51	.		42	71	53	33	.
67	227	204	23	.	.	25	108	77	17	.
80	390	285	105	.	.	109	123	116	41	1
45	225	187	38	.	4	30	115	68	8	.
26	102	88	14	.	.	10	63	18	10	1
15	57	50	7		1	8	34	3	11	.
275	*1,200	962	238	.	5	224	514	335	120	2

proceeded against by Summons.

TABLE V.—NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES.—

OFFENCES. (1.)	APPREHENSIONS.					
	PERSONS APPREHENDED.					
	Total Number. (2).			Apprehended.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Without Warrant. (3).	On Warrant issued in First Instance. (4).	On Warrant issued on Failure to Appear to Summons. (5).
Adulteration of Food and Drugs,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults:—						
Aggravated, on Women and Children,	97	87	10	97	.	.
On Constable,	295	251	44	294	.	1
Common,	1,062	720	282	999	.	3
Betting and Gaming,	46	43	3	43	2	1
Brothel Keeping,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cruelty to Animals,	17	16	1	16	.	1
Cruelty to Children,	36	19	17	32	2	2
Diseases of Animals Act, Offences against,	.	.		.	.	.
Dogs, Offences in relation to,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Elementary Education Acts, Offences against,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Highway Acts, Offences against:—						
Offences by Owners and Drivers of Carts,	22	21	1	21	1	.
Obstructions and Nuisances,	189	68	121	123	.	66
Locomotives,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecent Exposure,	8	8	.	8	.	.
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against:—						
Drunkenness,	5,092	3,203	1,889	5,085	.	7
Permitting Drunkenness on Licensed Premises,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences against Public Order,	1	1	.	1	.	.
Illegal Sale of Drink,	32	12	20	.	.	32
Offences against Closing Regulations,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences,	7	7	.	7	.	.
Labour Laws, Offences against:—						
Factory Acts,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malicious Damage,	273	183	90	273	.	.
Military and Naval Law, Offences against:—						
Army,	110	110	.	110	.	.
Navy,	9	9	.	9	.	.
Pawnbrokers Acts, Offences against:—						
Offences by Pawnbrokers,	.	.	.	.	.	
Other Offences,	.	.	.	.	.	
Police Regulations, Offences against:—						
Unlawful Possession,	394	324	70	394	.	.
Dublin Metropolitan Police Act,	3,098	1,792	1,306	3,080	1	17
Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851	3	2	1	3	.	.
Borough Bye-Laws,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Local Acts and Bye-Laws,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poor Law, Offences against:—						
Neglecting to Maintain Family, &c.,	11	11	.	3	3	5
Misbehaviour by Paupers,	18	14	4	18	.	.
Other Offences,	1	1	.	1	.	.
Prevention of Crimes Acts:—						
Offences by Licence Holders,	5	5	.	1	4	.
Prostitution,	690	.	690	690	.	.
Railways, Offences in Relation to,	23	22	1	23	.	.
Revenue Laws, Offences against,	3	3	.	3	.	.
Sanitary Law, Offences against:—						
Public Health Acts,	1	1	.	.	.	1
Local Acts and Bye-Laws,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, Offences against,	19	18	1	18	1	.
Vaccination Acts, Offences against,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vagrancy Acts, Offences against:—						
Begging,	549	383	166	549	.	.
Sleeping out,	2	1	1	2	.	.
Gaming, &c.,	4	4	.	4	.	.
Found in Enclosed Premises,	72	70	2	72	.	.
Frequenting,	8	8	.	8	.	.
Other Offences,	417	417	.	417	.	.
Weights and Measures Acts, Offences against,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wild Birds Protection Acts, Offences against,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences, viz.,—						
Trading as Pedlar without Licence,	2	2	.	2	.	.
Offences by General Dealers,	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	12,556	7,836	4,720	12,406	14	136
GRAND TOTAL OF PERSONS APPREHENDED AND APPEARING TO SUMMONS.	28,632	18,787	9,845	.	.	.

The following cases, ordinarily dealt with summarily, which have been sent for Trial under a special

Apprehensions and Prosecutions.

Disposal of Persons Apprehended.			PROCEEDINGS BY SUMMONS.						
			Persons dealt with on Summons. (9).			Disposal of Persons dealt with on Summons.			Convictions in Absence of Defendant. (All cases in this column are included in Col. 11).
Discharged. (6).	Convicted. (7).	Otherwise disposed of. (8).	Total.	Males.	Females.	Discharged. (10).	Convicted. (11).	Otherwise disposed of (12).	(13).
.	.	.	112	80	32	17	95	.	
.	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	287	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
315	657	.	278	106	172	197	81	.	
23	23	.	18	17	1	3	15	.	
.	.	.	30	7	23	5	25	.	
3	11	.	705	662	43	169	536	.	
14	22	.	297	138	159	156	141	.	
.	.	.	16	14	2	.	16	.	
.	.	.	2,249	1,711	538	216	2,033	.	
.	.	.	472	388	84	7	465	.	
8	14	.	2,516	2,473	43	306	2,210	.	
18	171	.	3,557	475	3,082	959	2,598	.	
.	.	.	8	8	.	5	3	.	
.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
337	4,755	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	
.	.	.	28	27	1	12	16	.	
.	1	.	14	10	4	5	9	.	
4	28	.	137	50	87	27	108	2	
.	.	.	60	53	7	27	33	.	
1	6	.	206	172	34	81	125	.	
.	.	.	37	37	.	6	31	.	
62	210	1	24	22	2	13	11	.	
13	25	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	
4	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	5	3	2	4	1	.	
.	.	.	18	12	6	13	5	.	
86	307	1	4	3	1	2	2	.	
253	2,845	.	2,270	1,757	513	497	1,773	.	
1	2	.	211	183	28	35	176	.	
.	.	.	549	497	52	60	489	.	
.	.	.	1,149	1,056	93	198	951	.	
2	9	.	6	6	.	1	5	.	
.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
12	678	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
4	19	.	20	16	4	4	16	.	
1	2	.	60	49	11	.	60	.	
.	1	.	23	17	6	7	16	.	
.	.	.	22	16	6	9	13	.	
3	16	.	901	823	78	206	695	.	
.	.	.	19	15	4	3	16	.	
131	401	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
27	44	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
227	189	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	12	11	1	3	9	.	
.	.	.	3	3	.	2	1	.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	38	33	5	10	28	.	
1,598	10,865	95	16,076	10,951	5,125	3,265	12,809	2	.
4,861	23,674	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

The Court records do not afford the information required for this Column.

Statutory provision are excluded from this Return, viz.:—Assault, Aggravated, 24; Malicious Damage, 17.

TABLE VI.—CASES TRIED SUMMARILY.

OFFENCES. (1).	Persons proceeded against (2).	Number discharged. Charge withdrawn. (3).	Number discharged. Charge dismissed. (4).	Committed to Industrial School. (5).
Section (a.) Indictable Offences tried Summarily.				
Simple Larceny,	621	1	177	2
Larceny from the Person,	77	1	32	.
Larceny by a Servant,	4	.	.	.
Embezzlement,	14	.	1	.
Receiving Stolen Goods,	5	.	3	.
Suicide, Attempting to Commit,	19	.	9	.
TOTAL OF SECTION (*a*),	740	2	222	2
Section (b.) Other Offences tried Summarily.				
Adulteration of Food and Drugs,	112	.	17	.
Assaults :—				
Aggravated, on Women and Children,	97	.	.	.
On Constable,	295	.	8	.
Common,	1,280	.	542	.
Betting and Gaming,	64	.	26	.
Brothel Keeping,	30	.	5	.
Cruelty to Animals,	722	1	171	.
Cruelty to Children,	333	1	169	.
Diseases of Animals Act, Offences against,	16	.	.	.
Dogs, Offences in relation to,	2,219	2	214	.
Elementary Education Act, Offences against,	472	.	7	.
Highway Acts, Offences against :—				
Offences by Owners and Drivers of Carts,	2,538	.	314	.
Obstructions and Nuisances,	3,746	.	977	.
Locomotives,	8	.	5	.
Indecent Exposure,	8	.	.	.
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against :—				
Drunkenness,	5,093	.	337	.
Permitting Drunkenness on Licensed Premises,	28	.	12	.
Other Offences against Public Order,	15	.	5	.
Illegal Sale of Drink,	169	.	31	.
Offences against Closing Regulations	60	1	26	.
Other Offences,	213	.	82	.
Labour Laws, Offences against :—				
Factory Acts,	37	.	6	.
Malicious Damage,	297	.	75	1
Military and Naval Law, Offences against :—				
Army,	110	.	13	.
Navy,	9	.	4	.
Pawnbrokers Acts, Offences against :—				
Offences by Pawnbrokers,	5	.	4	.
Other Offences,	18	.	13	.
Police Regulations, Offences against :—				
Unlawful Possession,	398	.	83	1
Dublin Metropolitan Police Act,	5,368	4	746	.
Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851,	214	.	36	.
Borough Bye-Laws,	549	2	58	.
Local Acts and Bye-laws,	1,149	.	198	.
Poor Law, Offences against :—				
Neglecting to maintain Family, &c.,	17	.	3	.
Misbehaviour by Paupers,	18	.	.	.
Other Offences,	2	.	.	1
Prevention of Crimes Act :—				
Offences by License Holders,	5	.	.	.
Prostitution,	690	.	12	.
Railways, Offences in Relation to,	43	.	8	.
Revenue Laws, Offences against,	63	.	1	.
Sanitary Law, Offences against :—				
Public Health Acts,	24	.	7	.
Local Acts and Bye-laws,	22	1	8	.
Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, Offences against,	920	1	208	.
Vaccination Acts, Offences against,	19	1	2	.
Vagrancy Acts, Offences against :—				
Begging,	549	.	131	14
Sleeping out,	2	.	1	.
Gaming,	4	.	2	.
Found in Enclosed Premises,	72	.	27	1
Frequenting,	8	.	4	.
Other Offences,	417	.	227	1
Weights and Measures Acts, Offences against,	12	.	3	.
Wild Birds Protection Acts, Offences against,	3	.	2	.
Other Offences, viz. :—				
Pedlar Trading without Licence,	2	.	2	.
Offences by General Dealers,	38	2	8	.
TOTAL OF SECTION (*b*),	28,632	16	4,845	19
GRAND TOTAL OF BOTH SECTIONS,	29,372	18	5,067	21

a Cases "Stand generally." *b* Handed over to Military or Naval Authorities. *c* Recommitted to Prison.

—Proceedings and Results.

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.													Cases where a Second Punishment is added.			
	Imprisonment.									Recognizances with or without sureties.						
Number Convicted.	Total.	Over 6 months.	6 months and over 3.	3 months and over 2.	2 months and over 1.	1 month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.	Reformatory School.	Whipping.	Fine.	Probation of First Offenders Act.	Special Statute.	Whipping.	Fine.	Recognizances with or without Sureties.	Otherwise disposed of.
(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).	(11).	(12).	(13).	(14).	(15).	(16).	(17).	(17	(18).	(19).	(20).	(21).
441	327	.	55	58	84	71	59	29	.	28	57	.	.	.	.	.
44	40	.	6	15	5	4	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	4	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	10	.	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
10	9	.	.	3	2	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
514	391	.	65	79	94	83	70	33	.	28	62	.	.	.	.	.
95	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	.	.	.	.	.	.
97	97	2	37	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
287	145	1	8	16	48	62	10	.	.	141	1	.	.	.	1	.
738	426	.	2	4	170	166	84	4	.	202	6	.	.	.	10	.
38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	6	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.
550	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	549	.	.	.	.	.	.
163	52	.	2	2	4	4	40	.	.	109	2	.	.	.	.	.
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
2,033	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,033	.	.	.	.	.	.
465	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	465	.	.	.	.	.	.
2,224	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,224	.	.	.	.	.	.
2,769	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,769	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	8	.	1	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4,756	70	.	.	.	.	64	6	.	.	4,686	.	.	.	.	2	.
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
136	77	.	.	.	10	42	25	.	.	59	.	.	.	.	.	*a*2
33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	.
131	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	131	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
221	139	.	.	3	62	43	31	11	.	64	7	.	.	.	1	.
25	24	.	.	1	7	7	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	*b*72
1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*b*4
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
309	165	.	.	2	33	57	73	9	.	104	31	.	.	.	.	.
4,618	21	.	.	.	4	11	6	.	.	4,593	4	.	.	.	9	.
178	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	175	.	.	.	.	.	.
489	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	489	.	.	.	.	.	.
951	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	951	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	8	.	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.
18	17	.	.	.	.	11	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*c*3
678	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	675	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	1	.	.	.	.	.
62	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
711	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	711	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
404	392	.	.	1	3	210	178	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	37	.	.	7	9	14	7	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.
4	4	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
189	180	.	.	11	50	72	47	7	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.
23,674	1,881	3	51	112	409	773	533	32	.	21,687	71	.	.	.	25	81
24,188	2,272	3	116	191	503	856	603	65	.	21,715	133	.	.	.	25	81

TABLE VII.—Number of Persons proceeded against for Offences determined

Section (*a*)—Indictable

DIVISIONS.	Persons Apprehended.		Persons dealt with on Summons.		Persons proceeded against.	Number Discharged.		Committed to Industrial School.	CONVICTED		
						Charge Withdrawn.	Charge Dismissed.		Number Convicted.	IMPRISONMENT.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						Total.	Over 6 Months
A, . . .	82	31	.	.	113	.	42	.	71	61	.
B, . . .	120	13	.	.	133	1	24	.	108	82	.
C, . . .	163	70	.	.	233	1	108	1	123	113	.
D, . . .	119	26	.	.	145	.	30	.	115	61	.
E, . . .	65	9	.	.	74	.	10	1	63	39	.
F, . . .	37	5	.	.	42	.	8	.	34	32	.
Total, . .	586	154	.	.	740	2	222	2	514	391	.

Section (*b*)—Offences, other than

DIVISIONS.	Persons Apprehended.		Persons dealt with on Summons.		Total Persons proceeded against.	Number Discharged.		Committed to Industrial School.	CONVICTED		
						Charge Withdrawn.	Charge Dismissed.		Number Convicted.	IMPRISONMENT.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						Total.	Over 6 Months.
A, . . .	1,438	1,040	1,929	389	4,796	1	541	1	4,241	451	.
B, . . .	2,189	907	1,926	749	5,771	.	841	10	4,890	402	.
C, . . .	1,632	1,409	2,056	2,320	7,417	4	1,338	4	6,052	450	3
D, . . .	1,326	1,002	2,268	1,192	5,788	11	1,216	4	4,546	290	.
E, . . .	687	225	1,682	297	2,891	.	504	.	2,385	169	.
F, . . .	564	137	1,090	178	1,969	.	405	.	1,560	119	.
Total, . .	7,836	4,720	10,951	5,125	28,632	16	4,845	19	23,674	1,881	3

summarily, and Results of Proceedings in each Police District.

Offences disposed of Summarily.

AND SENTENCED.										Cases where a Second Punishment is added.			
IMPRISONMENT.					Re-formatory School.	Whipping.	Fine.	Recognizances with or without Sureties.		Whipping.	Fine.	Recognizances with or without Sureties.	Otherwise Disposed of.
6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 Days.	14 Days and under.				Probation of First Offenders' Act.	Special Statute.				
13	10	18	13	10	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	18	25	20	8	9	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.
23	24	20	22	21	10	.	4	45	.	.	.	.	.
7	11	11	15	17	5	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	11	10	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	5	10	7	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	79	94	83	70	33	.	28	62	.	.	.	.	.

Indictable, disposed of Summarily.

AND SENTENCED.										Cases where a Second Punishment is added.			
IMPRISONMENT.					Re-formatory School.	Whipping.	Fine.	Recognizances with or without Sureties.		Whipping.	Fine.	Recognizances with or without Sureties.	Otherwise Disposed of.
6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 Days.	14 Days and under.				Probation of First Offenders' Act.	Special Statute.				
23	33	143	152	100	11	.	3,779	.	.	.	.	.	12
3	21	78	132	168	4	.	4,443	41	.	.	.	.	30
15	27	83	217	105	8	.	5,594	.	.	.	.	6	19
5	15	56	149	65	6	.	4,220	27	.	.	.	.	14
4	8	30	66	61	2	.	2,211	3	.	.	.	12	2
1	8	19	57	34	1	.	1,440	.	.	.	.	7	4
51	112	409	773	533	32	.	21,687	71	.	.	.	25	81

TABLE VIII.—CASES TRIED SUMMARILY.—

Section (*a*)—Indictable Offences Tried Summarily.—

OFFENCES. (1.)	Total Numbers Convicted. (2.)	Sex of Persons Convicted. (3.)		Age of					
		Males.	Females.	Under 12 years. (4.)		12 and under 16. (5.)		16 and under 21. (6.)	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Simple Larceny,	441	383	58	3	.	68	2	99	7
Larceny from the Person,	41	25	19	.	.	3	.	5	1
Larceny by a Servant,	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement,	13	12	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Receiving Stolen Goods,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Suicide, Attempting to Commit,	10	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL OF SECTION (*a*),	514	432	82	3	.	71	2	97	9

Section (*b*)—Other Offences Tried Summarily.—Age, Sex,

Assaults:—									
Aggravated,	97	87	10	.	.	.	.	5	1
On Constable,	287	243	44	.	.	.	.	23	2
Common,	657	465	192	.	.	5	.	52	21
Betting and Gaming,	23	22	1	.	.	.	.	5	.
Cruelty to Animals,	14	13	1	.	.	.	.	3	.
Cruelty to Children,	22	12	10	.	.	.	.	.	1
Highway Acts, Offences against:—									
Offences by Owners and Drivers of Carts,	14	13	1	.	.	.	.	3	.
Obstructions and Nuisances,	171	62	109	.	1	2	5	14	65
Indecent Exposure,	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against:—									
Drunkenness,	4,755	3,002	1,753	.	.	.	.	126	66
Other Offences against Public Order,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illegal Sale of Drink,	28	10	18	.	.	.	.	.	2
Other Offences,	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malicious Damage,	210	137	73	2	.	24	2	11	3
Military and Naval Law, Offences against:—									
Army,	25	25	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Navy,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Police Regulations, Offences against:—									
Unlawful Possession,	307	246	61	5	.	22	2	44	4
Dublin Metropolitan Police Act,	2,815	1,649	1,196	.	.	3	.	287	100
Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poor Law, Offences against:—									
Neglecting to maintain Family, &c.,	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misbehaviour by Paupers,	18	13	5	.	.	1	.	2	.
Prevention of Crimes Act:—									
Offences by Licence Holders,	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prostitution,	678	.	678	.	.	.	1	.	14
Railways, Offences in Relation to,	19	19	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Revenue Laws, Offences against,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sanitary Laws, Offences against:—									
Public Health Acts,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, Offences against,	16	15	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
Vagrancy Acts, Offences against:—									
Begging,	401	296	108	6	.	14	.	13	7
Sleeping Out,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gaming, &c.,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Found in Enclosed Premises,	44	41	3	.	.	4	.	8	.
Frequenting,	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences.	189	187	2	.	.	5	.	32	.
TOTAL OF SECTION (*b*),	10,865	6,597	4,268	13	1	80	10	651	286

Age, Sex, and Education of Persons Convicted.

Age, Sex, and Education of Persons Convicted.

Persons Convicted.										Education of Persons Convicted.							
21 and under 30. (7.)		30 and under 40. (8.)		40 and under 50. (9.)		50 and under 60. (10.)		60 and upwards. (11.)		Neither Read nor Write. (12.)		Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly. (13.)		Read and Write well. (14.)		Superior Education. (15.)	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
116	8	53	21	40	15	8	2	5	3	33	9	348	49	1	.	1	.
10	6	3	6	4	4	.	2	.	.	2	2	23	17	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
5	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.
141	16	60	27	45	20	10	4	5	4	36	11	394	71	1	.	1	.

and Education of Persons Convicted after Apprehension.

27	2	38	3	10	2	7	2	.	.	10	.	77	10	.	.	.	.
111	10	76	17	26	11	5	3	2	1	31	6	211	38	.	.	1	.
200	58	115	68	71	31	10	7	12	7	70	23	393	169	2	.	.	.
8	.	6	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	.	.	.	.
5	.	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	12	1	.	.	.	.
2	2	6	7	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	11	9	.	.	.	.
3	.	5	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	12	1	.	.	.	.
26	17	10	14	3	5	5	1	2	1	4	23	57	86	1	.	.	.
2	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.
907	514	893	529	589	387	318	174	164	83	203	198	2,686	1,536	103	18	10	1
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	6	5	4	.	3	2	3	.	.	.	4	10	14	.	.	.	.
5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.
49	25	32	26	13	13	5	4	1	.	26	14	111	59	.	.	.	.
15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
67	24	52	15	27	12	18	3	11	1	48	9	198	52	.	.	.	.
633	483	423	336	201	193	74	62	28	22	136	150	1,505	1,046	8	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
2	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	5	1	.	1	2	2	1	1	6	2	7	3	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.
.	327	.	229	.	97	.	9	.	1	.	70	.	608	.	.	.	.
7	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	7	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	13	1	1	.	.	.
37	10	62	8	33	23	32	31	94	29	63	33	231	75	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
14	1	6	.	4	2	4	.	1	.	5	.	36	3	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
71	1	49	1	23	.	3	.	4	.	30	.	157	2	.	.	.	.
2,206	1,480	1,815	1,261	1,016	782	496	301	321	147	638	534	5,827	3,715	119	18	13	1

TABLE IX.—Proceedings

SURETIES.

SUBJECT OF PROCEEDINGS. (1).	Number of Applications. (2).	Number of Orders made. (3).
Orders to find Sureties to keep the Peace	240	240
Orders to find Sureties for Good Behaviour	373	373
TOTAL,	613	613

CONDUCING TO COMMISSION OF OFFENCES.

Orders for parents to pay fines, &c., imposed on, or to give security for good behaviour of Youthful Offenders (Youthful Offenders' Act, 1901, sec. 2),	18	18

MAINTENANCE.

Married Women:—		
Orders for Maintenance in cases of Desertion (49 and 50 Vic., cap. 52),	100	82
Children:—		
Orders for payment of Maintenance in Industrial Schools (31 and 32 Vic., cap. 25, secs. 29 and 30),	15	15
Orders for payment of Maintenance in Reformatory Schools (31 and 32 Vic., cap. 59, sec. 23),	26	25
TOTAL,	141	122

GOODS, STOLEN, &c.

SUBJECT OF PROCEEDINGS. (1).	Number of Applications. (2).	Number of Orders made. (3).
Stolen Goods: Orders for Restoration —		
After a Conviction (14 and 15 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 6, and 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 126, sec. 8),	198	194
Goods unlawfully detained: Orders for Restoration (5 and 6 Vic., cap. 24, sec. 68, and certain Local Acts),	149	122
TOTAL,	347	316

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

Orders under Employers and Workmen Act, 1875,	81	64

CHILDREN.

Attendance Orders: Orders made under the Irish Education Act, 1892, sec. 4,		642	623
Committals to Industrial Schools under	Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868, sec. 11,	234	228
	Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868, sec. 13,	21	21
	TOTAL,	897	872

in Quasi-Criminal Matters.

SURETIES.

ORDERS ENFORCED BY IMPRISONMENT.						
	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.					
TOTAL. (4).	Over 6 months. (5).	6 months and over 3. (6).	3 months and over 2. (7).	2 months and over 1. (8).	1 month and over 14 days. (9).	14 days and under (10).
78	.	.	4	6	34	34
104	.	.	.	9	38	57
182	.	.	4	15	72	91

CONDUCING TO COMMISSION OF OFFENCES.

.	.	.	.	.	.	.

MAINTENANCE.

.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	

SANITARY LAW.

SUBJECT OF PROCEEDINGS. (1.)	Number of Applications. (2.)	Number of Orders made. (3.)
Nuisances: Orders dealing with (41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, sec. 112, &c.),	832	610
Houses Unfit for Human Habitation: Orders prohibiting use of (41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, sec. 113),	53	50
Overcrowded Houses: Orders for Closing (53 and 54 Vic., cap. 70, sec. 32),	4	4
Unsound Meat, &c.: Orders for Destruction of (41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, sec. 133, and 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 59, sec. 28),	427	427
Persons suffering from Infectious Disease: Orders for Removal of (41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, sec. 141),	1	1
TOTAL,	1,317	1,092

OTHER ORDERS.

Dangerous and Neglected Structures: Orders relating to (Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, sec. 75, and certain Local Acts),	238	208
Dogs: Orders to keep under Control (34 and 35 Vic., cap. 56, sec. 2),	2	2
Orders to Destroy (34 and 35 Vic., cap. 56, sec. 2),	1	1
Orders to take out Licences for (28 Vic., cap. 50, sec. 6, &c.),	1,740	1,669
Small Tenements: Orders for Possession (14 and 15 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 15, and 34 and 35 Vic., cap. 76, sec. 10),	8,551	8,079
Illegal Nets: Orders to Destroy (5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, sec. 103, &c.)	1	1
TOTAL,	10,533	9,960

TABLE X.—Offences against the Intoxicating Liquor Laws.—Nature

(*a*)—Offences by

OFFENCES.	CLASS OF CONSUMPTION ON PREMISES.				
	Publicans.			Wine Sellers only.	Theatres, Canteens, &c.
	With Public House only.	With Hotel.	With other Business.		
Selling, during Prohibited Hours,	.	1	39	.	.
,, to Children,	.	.	23	.	.
,, to Drunken Persons,	.	1	11	.	.
Permitting, on Licensed Premises, consumption of liquor contrary to tenor of Licence,	.	6	10	.	.
Permitting Betting or Gaming,	.	.	4	.	.
,, Drunkenness or Riotous Conduct,	.	.	15	.	.
,, Prostitutes or Reputed Thieves to resort,	.	.	3	.	.
Harbouring, &c., Police when on Duty,	.	.	.	.	.
Refusing or delaying to admit Police on Duty,	.	1	3	.	.
Other Offences,	.	.	5	.	.
TOTAL,	.	9	113	.	.

(*b*)—Offences by other

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	RESULT OF		
				Charge withdrawn.	CHARGE DISMISSED.	
					With Caution.	Without Caution.
Drunkenness in a Public Place,	2,136	916	3,102	.	215	82
,, on Licensed Premises,	1	1	2	.	.	.
,, and Disorderly Conduct,	671	650	1,321	.	14	17
,, in Charge of Vehicles, &c.,	191	.	191	.	1	4
,, Repeated, within twelve months,	156	323	479	.	2	2
Selling or Keeping for Sale without a Licence,	53	98	151	.	13	10
Tippling or found on Licensed Premises at Prohibited Hours,	100	6	106	.	24	18
Tippling on Unlicensed Premises,	20	3	23	.	4	6
Other Offences,	17	17	34	.	5	3
TOTAL,	3,395	2,014	5,409	.	278	142

* One of these cases is included in the number convicted.

of Offence, Number of Persons tried, and the Result of Proceedings.

Licensed Persons.

OFFENDER.				RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.											
CONSUMPTION OFF PREMISES.			Total.	Charge withdrawn.	CHARGE DISMISSED.		Convicted.	FINED.					IMPRISONED.	Otherwise disposed of.	Recorded on Licence.
Spirit Grocer and Beer Dealer.	Spirit Grocer only.	Beer Dealer only.			With Caution.	Without Caution.		Under £1.	£1 and under £2.	£2 and under £5.	£5 and under £10.	£10 and upwards.			
11	.	2	53	1	6	16	30	10	11	8	1	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	28	.	5	7	16	7	6	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	12	.	.	3	9	2	.	3	3	1	.	.	.
18	.	8	42	.	3	13	26	5	3	9	8	1	.	.	.
.	.	1	5	.	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	15	.	6	2	7	3	1	1	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	6	.	1	2	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	7	.	1	3	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	.	12	171	1	24	49	97	29	25	26	15	2	.	.	.

than Licensed Persons.

PROCEEDINGS.										
Convicted.	FINED WITH ALTERNATIVE OF IMPRISONMENT.						IMPRISONED WITHOUT ALTERNATIVE OF FINE.			Otherwise disposed of.
	Under 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. under 5s.	5s. under 10s.	10s. under £1.	£1 under £2.	£2 and upwards.	14 Days and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 2 Months.	2 Months and over.	
2,805	3	107	2,520	171	4	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
1,290	.	7	127	831	248	43	5	29	.	.
186	.	.	2	39	127	18	.	.	.	.
474	.	.	7	94	190	146	1	35	.	2*
126	.	.	1	14	23	11	25	42	10	2
64	5	8	21	26	3	1	.	.	.	.
13	.	1	8	3	.	1	.	.	.	.
26	.	3	11	9	2	.	.	.	1	.
4,986	8	126	2,697	1,188	598	220	31	106	11	4

the offender having been convicted on indictment. See Table II.

TABLE XI.—Offences against the Intoxicating Liquor Laws.

(*a*)—Offences by Licensed Persons in each Police District.

DIVISION.	Total.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.											
		Charge withdrawn.	Charge Dismissed.		Convicted.	Fined.					Imprisoned.	Otherwise disposed of.	Recorded on Licence.
			With Caution.	Without Caution.		Under £1.	£1 and under £2.	£2 and under £5.	£5 and under £10	£10 and upwards.			
A,	42	1	9	9	23	5	2	13	2	1	.	.	.
B,	13	.	1	2	10	3	3	.	4	.	.	.	.
C,	56	.	7	17	32	7	9	10	6	.	.	.	.
D,	26	.	4	3	19	10	7	1	1	.	.	.	.
E,	12	.	3	5	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
F,	22	.	.	13	9	3	2	1	2	1	.	.	.
TOTAL,	171	1	24	49	97	29	25	26	15	2	.	.	.

(*b*)—Offences by other than Licensed Persons in each Police District.

DIVISION.	Males.	Females.	Total.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.														
				Charge withdrawn.	Charge Dismissed.		Convicted.	Fined with Alternative of Imprisonment.						Imprisoned without Alternative of Fine.			Otherwise disposed of.
					With Caution.	Without Caution.		Under 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. under 5s.	5s. under 10s.	10s. under £1.	£1 under £2.	£2 and upwards.	14 Days and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 2 Months.	2 Months and over.	
A,	442	376	818	.	59	5	754	3	33	333	215	130	34	1	4	1	.
B,	1,144	429	1,573	.	47	1	1,525	3	8	996	244	208	63	.	3	.	.
C,	681	610	1,291	.	22	117	1,149	1	38	527	334	91	53	28	67	10	3
D,	526	434	960	.	114	2	844	1	38	424	247	58	44	1	31	.	.
E,	333	110	443	.	26	7	410	.	3	237	73	80	17	.	.	.	.
F,	269	55	324	.	10	10	301	.	6	180	75	31	9	1	1	.	1
TOTAL,	3,395	2,014	5,409	.	278	142	4,986	8	126	2,697	1,188	598	220	31	106	11	4

NOTE.—Cases from the A, B, and E Divisions are tried in the Southern, those from C and D Divisions in the Northern, and those from F Division in Kingstown Police Court.

TABLE XII.—Showing the number and description of Premises Licensed for the sale of Intoxicating Liquor in each Division of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District on the 31st December, 1907.

DIVISION.	Consumption on Premises.						Consumption off Premises.				Licensed Premises open on Sunday.			
	Public Houses.			Wine Houses.	Theatres, Canteens, &c.	Total.	Spirit Grocer and Beer Dealer.	Spirit Grocer only.	Beer Dealer only.	Total.	Public Houses.	Spirit Grocer and Beer Dealer and Spirit Grocer only.	Beer Dealer.	Total.
	Public Houses only.	With Hotel.	With other Business.											
A.	27	3	152	.	.	182	40	3	8	51	173	41	6	220
B.	33	21	136	8	3	201	52	6	9	67	177	22	2	201
C.	48	14	134	3	.	199	73	4	18	95	183	46	9	238
D.	18	6	124	3	1	152	46	1	3	50	133	27	3	163
E.	.	.	81	.	2	83	50	1	2	53	79	16	2	97
F.	3	5	59	3	.	70	21	.	14	35	65	10	14	89
TOTAL.	129	49	686	17	6	887	282	15	54	351	810	162	36	1,008

TABLE XIII.—Showing the number of Applications for New, Renewal, and Transfer Licences which were opposed by the Police at Licensing Sessions, and the numbers Granted and Refused during the Year 1907.

CLASS OF PREMISES.	New Licences.		Renewal Licences.		Transfer Licences.	
	Granted.	Refused.	Granted.	Refused.	Granted.	Refused.
CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES—						
Public House only,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Public House and Hotel,	1	1	.	.	.	.
Public House and Other Business,	1	.	9	8	2	2
Wine House,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Theatre, Canteen, &c.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
CONSUMPTION OFF THE PREMISES—						
Spirit Grocer and Beer Dealer,	1	.	4	4	.	.
Spirit Grocer only,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beer Dealer only,	1	.	1	1	.	.
TOTALS,	4	1	14	13	2	2

TABLE XIV.—Return of Persons Convicted Three Times and Upwards, of being Drunk, or Drunk and Disorderly, during the year ended 31st December, 1907 (so far as known to the Police).

DIVISION.	No. Convicted 3 times and less than 5.	No. Convicted 5 times and less than 10.	No. Convicted 10 times and upwards.	TOTAL.
A.	12	6	1	19
B.	72	2	.	74
C.	4	3	.	7
D.	17	4	.	21
E.	13	7	.	20
F.	3	2	.	5
TOTAL,	121	24	1	146

TABLE XV.—Showing the Number of Dogs Licensed, Number of Stray Dogs seized by the Police, how Disposed of, and the Result of Prosecutions during the Year 1907.

	Number of Dogs Licensed.	Number of Stray Dogs seized by Police.	How Disposed of.						Number of Persons prosecuted.			Sentence.					
			Destroyed.	Restored to Owner.	Sold.	Died, &c.	Remaining in "Dog's Home" on 31st Dec., 1907.	Total.	For Unlicensed Dogs.	For Stray and unmuzzled Dogs.	Total.	Dismissed.	Fined.				Other penalties.
													Under 5s.	5s. and under 10s.	10s. and under £1.	£1 and over.	
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)	(17.)
Dublin City,	6,901	1,771	1,483	62	155	63	8	1,771	1,143	281	1,424	104	1,207	81	7	4	21
Blackrock Township,	596	42	18	9	13	2	.	42	61	47	108	25	77	2	3	1	.
Dalkey "	298	10	4	.	5	.	1	10	36	51	87	32	50	4	1	.	.
Killiney "	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kingstown "	931	18	12	1	3	2	.	18	87	65	152	37	112	2	1	.	.
Pembroke "	1,290	159	119	9	24	6	1	159	123	26	149	15	132	2	.	.	.
Rathmines "	1,822	89	54	17	15	3	.	89	223	22	245	16	226	3	.	.	.
Outside Townships, "	486	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	8	84	6	76	.	.	.	2
TOTAL,	12,401	2,089	1,690	98	215	76	10	2,089	1,749	500	2,249	235	1,880	94	12	5	23

TABLE XVI.—Return of Ticket-of-Leave Convicts, also of Persons under Police Supervision.

	Ticket-of-Leave Convicts in Dublin during the year.				How disposed of.								Number under Police Supervision.				How disposed of.						
	In Dublin at commencement of the year.	Came from Prison during the year.	Transferred from other places.	Total in Dublin during the year.	Transferred to other places.	Emigrated.	Absconded.	Dead.	Convicted and Sentenced for new Offences.	Licenses Revoked for Misconduct.	Licenses expired.	Number at present on Licence.	In Dublin at commencement of the year.	Came from Prison during the year.	Transferred from other places.	Total in Dublin during the year.	Transferred to other places.	Absconded.	Emigrated.	Dead.	Imprisoned for new Offences.	Term of Supervision expired.	Number at present under Supervision.
1907.																							
Total,	13	23	7	43	8	–	2	1	4	3	10	15	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

TABLE XVII.—CHARACTER of PERSONS PROSECUTED.

PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES.
(NOT TRIED SUMMARILY.)

DIVISION. (1.)	TOTAL. (2.)			Habitually Engaged in Crime.						Prostitutes. (6.)	Vagrants. (7.)		Other Persons of Bad Character. (8.)		Habitual Drunkards (not under preceding heads). (9.)		Previous Character good or unknown. (10.)	
				Thieves. (3.)		Receivers. (4.)		Otherwise. (5.)										
	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A,	87	67	20	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		.	.	.	64	17
B,	94	84	10	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	75	8
C,	158	123	35	6	2	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	3	.	.	1	114	23
D,	80	68	12	5	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	10	.	.	.	51	7
E,	29	24	5	1	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	5
F,	15	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	2
TOTAL,	463	379	84	22	6	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	15	.	1	1	339	62

PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST SUMMARILY.

DIVISION. (11.)	TOTAL. (12.)			Habitually Engaged in Crime.						Prostitutes. (16.)	Vagrants. (17.)		Other Persons of Bad Character. (18.)		Habitual Drunkards (not under preceding heads). (19.)		Previous Character good or unknown. (20.)	
				Thieves. (13.)		Receivers. (14.)		Otherwise. (15.)										
	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A,	4,909	3,449	1,460	2	.	1	.	9	2	73	101	7	18	3	15	65	3,303	1,310
B,	5,901	4,235	1,669	31	2	.	.	.	.	183	3	2	11	3	56	74	4,134	1,405
C,	7,650	3,851	3,799	44	2	.	.	.	.	689	2	.	21	20	9	65	3,775	3,023
D,	5,933	3,713	2,220	28	19	.	.	.	.	211	15	3	.	.	26	83	3,644	1,902
E,	2,966	2,434	531	25	.	.	.	.	.	72	13	.	2	1	25	23	2,369	435
F,	2,011	1,691	320	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	2	2	1,681	316
TOTAL,	29,372	19,373	9,999	130	23	1	.	9	2	1,228	142	14	52	27	133	314	18,906	8,391

TABLE XVIII.—Suspected Persons at Large

DIVISION. (1.)	NUMBER OF SUSPECTED PERSONS AT LARGE.										
	TOTAL NUMBER. (2.)			Habitually Engaged in Crime.						Other Suspected Persons. (6.)	
				Thieves. (3.)		Receivers. (4.)		Otherwise. (5.)			
	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A,	54	45	9	6	2	.	.	.	.	39	7
B,	21	21	.	12	.	.	.	8	.	1	.
C,	74	54	20	16	7	.	.	12	2	26	11
D,	19	14	5	5	3	.	.	.	.	9	2
E,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F,	6	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1
TOTAL,	174	139	35	39	12	.	.	20	2	80	21

* In addition to this number there were 44 Officers and

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Amount of Property Lost by the Public in Pounds

OFFENCES.	Amount Lost and Amount Recovered					
	1904.			1905.		
	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Burglary,	318	110	208	407	161	246
Breaking into Dwellings, &c., by day,	330	76	254	564	292	272
——— Outhouses, by night or day,	97	36	61	155	44	111
*Embezzlement and Frauds, &c.,	338	60	278	440	240	200
Forgery, &c.,	3	2	1	61	46	15
Horse, Sheep and Cattle Stealing,	75	75	.	8	7	1
Incendiarism,	.	.	.	21	.	21
Robbery from the Person,	106	36	70	157	78	79
*Goods exposed for Sale, or not, in Public Places, and in Shops,	1,099	372	727	581	212	369
Tools, Lead, &c., from unoccupied Houses,	129	31	98	167	51	116
From Carts or Carriages,	91	6	85	65	26	39
Linen, &c., exposed to dry,	45	4	41	107	7	100
Poultry, &c., exposed in Outhouses,	36	7	29	34	11	23
*By False Keys only,	55	8	47	103	12	91
*By Lodgers,	54	15	39	40	13	27
*By Servants,	423	151	272	403	148	255
*By Doors being left open,	509	149	360	310	88	222
*By Persons pretending Business,	42	12	30	168	117	51
By Lifting Windows, or Breaking Glass,	219	37	182	105	40	65
*By Picking Pockets,	235	49	186	205	51	154
*By Prostitutes,	710	139	571	695	37	658
*From Drunken Persons,	151	21	130	139	36	103
From Children,	.	.	.	3	.	3
By other Means and Means unknown,	1,238	346	892	1,362	251	1,108
TOTAL,	6,303	1,742	4,561	6,300	1,971	4,329

* NOTE.—It will be manifest that the Loss sustained under the

and Houses of Bad Character.

Numbers included in Columns 2 to 6, under 16 years of age. (7.)		Persons at Large under Police Supervision.		Number of Houses of Bad Character.					Population of Division.	Strength of Police Force in Division.	DIVISION.
				Total Number.	Houses of Receivers of Stolen Goods.	Houses Frequented by Thieves.					
		Licence Holders.	Supervisees.			Public Houses.	Beer Shops.	Other Houses.			
M.	F.	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)	(17.)
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83,574	188	A.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	56,745	217	B.
4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	81,917	233	C.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73,194	220	D.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63,970	146	E.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	33,397	141	F.
4	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	392,797	*1,145	TOTAL.

men employed in the "G" or Detective Division.

Sterling, with the Amount Recovered by the Police, for Four Years ended 1907.

within and outside of Police District.

1906.			1907.			1907.								
						Loss and Recovery within Police District.			Loss and Recovery outside of Police District.			Total Number of Cases within and outside of Police District.		
First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.	Within Police District.	Outside of Police District.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
270	131	139	150	42	108	150	42	108	.	.	.	26	.	26
283	129	154	340	141	199	340	141	199	.	.	.	63	.	63
163	54	109	442	28	414	442	28	414	.	.	.	105	.	105
14,205	47	14,158	388	65	323	388	65	323	.	.	.	81	.	81
137	67	70	21	21	.	21	21	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
208	203	5	286	220	66	286	220	66	.	.	.	10	.	10
.	.	.	20	.	20	20	.	20	.	.	.	1	.	1
182	55	127	262	41	221	262	41	221	.	.	.	121	.	121
472	174	298	430	196	234	430	196	234	.	.	.	299	.	299
230	36	194	218	70	148	218	70	148	.	.	.	253	.	253
55	11	44	87	45	42	87	45	42	.	.	.	71	.	71
66	7	59	50	7	43	50	7	43	.	.	.	79	.	79
48	8	40	29	4	25	29	4	25	.	.	.	38	.	38
181	2	179	270	36	234	270	36	234	.	.	.	76	.	76
169	74	95	114	28	86	114	28	86	.	.	.	91	.	91
652	344	308	253	47	206	253	47	206	.	.	.	108	.	108
552	60	492	569	116	453	561	116	448	5	.	5	343	1	344
30	14	16	82	19	63	82	19	63	.	.	.	58	.	58
141	29	112	240	48	192	240	48	192	.	.	.	99	.	99
112	8	104	157	55	102	157	55	102	.	.	.	56	.	56
365	64	301	253	22	231	253	22	231	.	.	.	81	.	81
309	8	301	176	21	155	176	21	155	.	.	.	47	.	47
11	1	10	23	2	21	23	2	21	.	.	.	11	.	11
1,196	355	841	34,088	472	33,616	34,088	472	33,616	.	.	.	615	.	615
20,037	1,881	18,156	38,948	1,746	37,202	38,943	1,746	37,197	5	.	5	2,734	1	2,735

heads marked thus (*) could not have been prevented by the Police.

TABLE XX.—Showing the Classification of Offences for which Owners and Magistrates' Decisions thereon,

OFFENCES.	Hackney Carriages.							
	Fined.	Cautioned.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Drivers' Licences suspended, and periods.			Total.
					One Month.	14 days.	7 days.	
ARISING BY DRIVERS.								
Seeking for hire at a place not appointed,	151	68	4	1	.	.	.	224
Not wearing Badge,	89	52	3	1	.	.	.	145
Absent from Beast and Vehicle,	157	32	4	.	.	.	.	193
Improperly ranged on Stand,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Improperly feeding Beast,	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	5
Deficient of Cards and Fare Book,	8	4	1	.	.	.	.	13
Refusing to Hire on Tender of Legal Fare,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Furious Driving to Public Danger,	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	14
Not having Steps and Footboards turned up when disengaged,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Not filling Hazard by prescribed Route,	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Not having Beast and Vehicle ready for Hire,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Disorderly conduct,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Number covered,	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	7
Not notifying change of Residence,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Demanding more than Legal Fare,	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3
Other Offences,	27	11	1	.	2	.	.	41
ARISING BY OWNERS.								
Vehicles in Bad Repair,	26	13	.	1	.	.	.	40
Accoutrements do.,	27	11	.	.	.	.	.	38
Interior of Vehicle Dirty,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Name, &c., not painted on Vehicle,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Number do.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
"Dublin Plate" Number not visible,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences,	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	20
ARISING FROM GENERAL INSPECTION.								
Not producing Beasts and Vehicles for Annual Inspection,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
	532	208	15	3	2	.	.	760

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Offences for which Licensed Drivers and Conductors of the Judges and Magistrates

OFFENCES.	By Judges.		By Magistrates.						
			Fines without Imprisonment.				Imprisonment		
	6 Months imprisonment.	Bills ignored.	20s.	15s.	10s.	5s.	£5 or Ten Weeks.	40s. or One Month.	30s. or Three Weeks.
Drunkenness,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1
Drunk, and furious driving to public danger,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Do. and assaulting police,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Do. and disorderly conduct,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Disorderly conduct,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Careless driving and injury to person,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cruelty to animals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Furious driving to public danger,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Other offences,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	27	1

Drivers of Hackney Carriages, &c., were Summoned by the Police, and the during the Year 1907.

Cabriolets.								Job Carriages and Horses.					Stage Carriages.					Total for each Offence.
Fined.	Cautioned.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Drivers' Licences suspended, and periods. One Month.	14 days.	7 days.	Total.	Fined.	Cautioned.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Total.	Fined.	Cautioned.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Total.	
91	7	.	2	2	.	.	102	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	326
51	38	1	.	.	.	.	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	235
72	25	2	2	.	.	.	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	294
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
3	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
1	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
17	17		2	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77
14	2	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
5	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
19	5	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
5	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
10	.	1	1	.	.	.	12	8	1	1	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	43
1	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
300	107	4	8	2	.	.	421	8	1	1	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	1,192

were Arrested by the Police whilst in charge of their Vehicles, and the Decisions during the Year 1907.

By Magistrates.																		Total for each Offence.
with Option of Fine.						Imprisonment without Fine.			Compensation.						Licence Revoked.	Cautioned	Suspended.	Discharged.	
20s. or Fourteen Days.	15s. or Ten Days.	10s. or Seven Days.	7s. 6d. or Four Days.	5s. or Forty-eight Hours.	2s. 6d. or Twenty-four Hours.	Two Months.	One Month.	Under One Month.	£5.	£3 10s.	£2.	£1.	10s.	5s.					
46	.	14	.	15	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	14	.	122
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8
10	1	17	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	44
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
3	2	.	.	2	.	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	.	6	36
65	4	32	.	25	3	4	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	18	15	10	222

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Number of Re-Committals of Persons Arrested by the Dublin Metropolitan Police for Four Years ended 1907, exclusive of Vagrants and Drunkards.

RE-COMMITTED.	1904.				1905.				1906.				1907.			
	Total.	Mountjoy Female.	Kilmainham.	Mountjoy.	Total.	Mountjoy Female.	Kilmainham.	Mountjoy.	Total.	Mountjoy Female.	Kilmainham.	Mountjoy.	Total.	Mountjoy Female.	Kilmainham.	Mountjoy.
Once,	710	218	112	350	827	289	152	386	760	237	155	368	831	283	169	379
Twice,	302	159	33	110	363	173	31	159	334	159	33	112	386	194	35	157
Thrice	75	31	9	32	76	41	8	27	94	54	10	30	94	45	18	36
Four times	41	25	3	13	60	28	4	28	62	22	6	34	68	32	5	31
Five times,	17	6	2	9	24	9	2	13	18	6	3	9	24	8	2	14
Six times,	2	.	.	2	8	3	.	5	11	7	.	4	8	3	.	5
Seven times,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	5	5	.	.
Eight times,	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Nine times,	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.
Ten times,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Eleven times,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	2	2	.	.
Twelve times,	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thirteen times,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Fourteen times,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1		.	.	.	.	.
Fifteen times,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sixteen times,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seventeen times,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eighteen times,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nineteen times,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Twenty times and upwards,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	1,149	444	189	516	1,369	552	197	620	1,293	496	207	590	1,425	579	224	622

NOTE.—This Table is compiled from Returns furnished from the respective Prisons.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT on the HEALTH of the DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE for the Year 1907.

During the year 1907 there has been a good deal of general sickness amongst the members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. This seems to be due, for the most part, to the continued wet and cold weather which prevailed throughout the year. This was also the cause of increase of Influenza, cases of which became more and more numerous as the past winter advanced.

The per-centage of sickness amounted to 2·7, which is an increase on that of the past two years.

There were eight deaths altogether, two being due to Lung Disease, one to Typhoid Fever, and one to Diphtheria.

HENRY W. OULTON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Principal Medical Officer.

TABLE showing Number of Days' Sickness in the Dublin Police, Length of Service of the Men who were Sick, Number of Days' Sickness caused by Exposure to the Weather, and Number of Days Absent in consequence of Hurts received on Duty, for last two years.

Length of Service of the Men who were Sick.	Actual Strength of the Force on the 31st Dec.	Number of Days' Sickness experienced during the Year.								Daily Average Number of Men Absent through Sickness during the year.	Daily Average Number of Men per cent. on the Actual Strength of the Force, as existing on 31st Dec., 1907, Absent through Sickness.	Sickness caused or Aggravated by Exposure to the Weather.*		Sickness arising from being Hurt on Duty.	
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	Total.			Number of Days.	Per Cent.	Number of Days.	Per Cent.
Under 5 Years' service,	286	845	651	452	479	255	263	–	2,948	8·0	2·7	1,065	36·1	149	5·0
5 Years and under 10,	269	493	505	501	293	212	65	–	2,069	5·6	2·0	803	39·0	255	12·3
10 Years and under 20,	352	431	812	1,078	1,004	218	115	119	3,807	10·4	2·9	1,282	33·6	176	4·6
20 Years and upwards,	266	954	575	588	719	171	74	97	3,178	8·7	3·2	1,166	36·6	11	·3
TOTAL, 1907,	1,173	2,723	2,546	2,619	2,495	856	517	216	12,092	32·8	2·7	4,321	36·0	591	4·9
TOTAL, 1906,	1,184	2,403	2,360	2,823	1,857	1,441	544	107	11,535	31·6	2·6	5,425	47·0	726	6·2

* Bronchitis, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Throat Disease, and Cold.

Names of the MEN who voluntarily retired on PENSION during the Year 1907 under 46 Vic., Cap. 14, Sec. 3.

No.	NAME AND DIVISION.	RANK.	Service. Years.	Service. Days.	No.	NAME AND DIVISION.	RANK.	Service. Years.	Service. Days.
1	Edward Farrelly, D,	Const.,	25	219	18	Philip Ryan, C,	Const.,	25	11
2	Michael Fahy, A,	Const.,	25	12	19	Michael Hand, D,	Const.,	25	16
3	Nicholas Gyves, E,	Sergt.,	25	120	20	Thomas Richardson, F,	Sergt.,	25	10
4	Martin Clinton, B,	Const.,	27	11	21	Thomas Lenihan, C,	Insptr.,	32	238
5	John Bolger, C,	Const.,	25	12	22	Richard Stapleton, B,	Const.,	25	19
6	James Byrne, A,	Stn. Sergt.,	26	48	23	Patrick Porter, A,	Const.,	25	155
7	John Waters, D,	Stn. Sergt.,	27	44	24	John J. Nugent, A,	Const.,	25	49
8	Martin Dowling, E,	Sergt.,	25	41	25	Cormick Cormyn, C,	Const.,	27	131
9	Patrick Haslam, G,	Sergt.,	31	136	26	James Wilson, D,	Const.,	25	14
10	James Nolan, E,	Const.,	31	223	27	Mathew O'Brien, C,	Const.,	25	126
11	Patrick Devoy, C,	Sergt.,	30	166	28	Anthony Gunn, C,	Const.,	25	17
12	Patrick Burke, D,	Const.,	27	16	29	Thomas Egan, F,	Const.,	30	39
13	Thomas Toal, D,	Const.,	25	12	30	John Kelly, E,	Const.,	25	70
14	Thomas Moran, E,	Sergt.,	25	12	31	Edward McDonnell, D,	Const.,	31	207
15	Patrick Saunders, C,	Const.,	25	135	32	Henry Stephens, E,	Insptr.,	30	64
16	James Beatty, E,	Const.,	28	175	33	Joseph Hyland, D,	Const.,	25	171
17	Patrick Murphy, A,	Const.,	25	56	34	Thomas Cooney, C,	Const.,	29	320

Names of the MEN of less than 25 Years' Service who were PENSIONED during the Year 1907, in consequence of Ill-health.

No.	NAME.	DIVISION.	Rank.	Cause.	Service	
					Years.	Days.
1	Francis Daly,	E,	Stn.-Sergt.,	Melancholia,	19	63
2	Christopher Coffey,	A,	,,	Rheumatic Arthritis of right Wrist and Hand,	24	15

The following Members were DISCHARGED on Gratuity during the Year 1907 in consequence of Ill-health.

No.	NAME.	DIVISION.	Rank.	Cause.	Service.	
					Years.	Days.
1	John Ryan	C,	Constable,	Incipient Phthisis,	11	89
2	Patrick Loughrey,	F,	,,	Melancholia,	6	81
3	John Poole,	C,	,,	Anasarca,	8	321
4	John Sheridan,	A,	,,	Chronic Disease of Kidneys,	5	192
5	Joseph Costigan,	C,	,,	Haemoptysis,	14	143
6	John Harvey,	D,	,,	Tubercular Disease of Lung	10	335
7	George Gilbride,	D,	,,	Dyspepsia,	13	358
8	William Oates,	E,	,,	Phthisis,	6	317
9	Timothy Mullane,	F,	,,	Inflammation of Lung,	1	341

TABLE showing the Number of MEN who DIED during the Year 1907, and the cause of Death.

No.	Name.	Division.	Rank.	Date of Death.	Disease
1	James Whelan,	A,	Stn.-Sergt.	15th February,	Ulcerated Stomach.
2	William Baine,	D,	Constable,	9th May,	Phthisis.
3	William O'Neill,	B,	,,	24th May,	Typhoid Fever.
4	Henry O'Brine	A,	,,	29th May,	Heart Failure.
5	James Smyth,	D,	,,	8th September,	Malignant Tumour.
6	William Butler,	B,	Inspector	16th September,	Heart Disease.
7	Thomas McGowan,	B,	Constable,	24th October,	Pneumonia.
8	William Tynan,	D,	Sergeant,	8th November,	Diphtheria.

Death-rate in 1907 = 6·8 per thousand.
,, 1906 = 5·9 ,,

TABLE showing the Number of MEN who were SICK from Typhoid Fever, with the Number of Days they were Off Duty, during the Year 1907.

No.	Name.	Division.	Rank.	Number of Days.
1	*William O'Neill,	B,	Constable,	123
2	Charles Wilson,	B,	,,	99
			Total, 1907,	222
			Total, 1906,	302

* Proved fatal.

HENRY W. OULTON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Principal Medical Officer.

DIVISIONS AND BOUNDARIES OF THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police was established under the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 William IV., Chapter 29, 4th July, 1836.

Boundary.—The District was defined and extended under the provisions of the Acts 1 Vic., cap. 25, and 2 & 3 Vic., cap. 78, sec. 14, 63 & 64 Vic., cap. 264, sec. 61, and Order in Council dated 23rd October, 1901. It now comprises the City of Dublin, and part of the County of Dublin, bounded as follows :—*

From the Lighthouse on the North Wall of the River Liffey, by a direct line to the Lighthouse at the end of the South Wall; thence by low-water mark and the sea shore to a point two furlongs beyond the Southern Wall of Mount Malpas, Killiney, and from said point by a line running two furlongs distance from said Wall to the entrance gate of said Mount; thence by a line at the like distance to the left or outside of the Glenageary and Rochestown roads, leading to Kill-of-the-Grange; thence at like distance by the cross road of Dean's-grange and Stillorgan-road, to a point on the left bank of the River Dodder two furlongs southward of Donnybrook-bridge; thence by the left bank of that river to the junction of the baronies of Newcastle and Uppercross, near Cypress-grove, and by the boundary of those baronies to the third lock on the Grand Canal, near Golden-bridge; thence by a direct line, drawn through the fields from said lock to Chapelizod-bridge on the River Liffey, to a point 50 perches from said lock where said line intersects the boundary between the parishes of St. Jude and Ballyfermott, and by said boundary to where it intersects the G. S. & W. Railway at the carriage sheds; thence by a continuation of aforesaid direct line until it again intersects the boundary between said parishes, near Stone House; thence by said parish boundary until it abuts on St. Laurence-road, near Lynch's-lane; thence by aforesaid direct line to Chapelizod-bridge on the River Liffey, and by the left bank of the Liffey to the ferry at foot of Knockmaroon-hill; thence by the road over that hill to the Knockmaroon-gate of the Phœnix Park; thence by the Park wall to Ashtown Lodge, at the rere of the Under Secretary's house, and by the most direct road thence to Longford-bridge on the Royal Canal; thence by the most direct road to Tolka river, and by that river to Convent wall, opposite Glasnevin Cemetery, and by west side of said wall to Finglas-road, North, at Harburn Lodge, and by the left of said road, Naul-road (and Claremont to rere of Glasnevin House), to Glenavon House, thence along north side of fence across the fields to the boundary line between the townlands of Hampstead and Drishogue, and by said boundary line and wire fence between Hampstead and Albert Model Farm to a point about 200 yards from gate lodge entrance to Albert Model Farm, on Drumcondra-road; thence in a direct line to ash tree marking City boundary, on right of avenue leading to Hampstead, and across said avenue to and by the left of hedge to Whitehall; thence by the left to Drumcondra-road to a point opposite entrance to Broom-hill; thence by the right of Drumcondra-road to northern end of Charlotte-place; thence across field by said hedge to the cross fence; thence in a northerly direction by said fence to opposite Pucks-town-road; thence across the fields to Puckstown-road, along said road for about fifty yards to stone pillars on said road; thence across fields by hedge on right to cross fence and said fence in an easterly direction to opposite Artane Lodge; thence by fence to the left to Puckstown-road, across said road and field to stream there; thence by the right of and along said stream to Donnycarney-bridge, Malahide-road, across said road, and along fields on right bank of said stream to within about 100 yards of Killester-lane; thence by right hand side of fence to the left to the stone pillars on Killester-lane, near gate lodge of Killester Abbey; thence along Killester-lane to Howth-road, along Howth-road to the three-mile stone; thence by Castle-avenue and Merville-avenue to "Woodville," Vernon-avenue; thence across fields and by hedge to back gate at St. Anne's, along hedge to right to gate lodge; thence across fields in St. Anne's to the Nannikin River, and by said river to Sea Wall, Dollymount Strand, along said sea wall to Annesley-bridge, and thence by sea line to the lighthouse at North Wall.

Division.—The Dublin Metropolitan Police District is divided into six divisions, viz. A B C D E F, each under the charge of a Superintendent. The number of Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables in the Force varies according to the extent of the Divisions and other circumstances. Divisions are divided into Sub-divisions each containing a station-house. Sub-divisions are divided into Sections each under the charge of a Sergeant, and Sections are divided into beats which are patrolled by the Constables.

* Note.—If there be any discrepancy between the foregoing statement of the boundary and the description of it given in the Acts quoted above, the description shall prevail.

The A and B Divisions occupy the portion of the City south of the Liffey from the Estuary of the Dodder at Ringsend to the Chapelizod Bridge on the Liffey, thence in a direct line to Blackhorse Bridge on Grand Canal, and thence by the Grand Canal to the Grand Canal Basin, at the Estuary of the Dodder, Ringsend.

The A and B Divisions are separated by a line from Portobello Bridge, through Richmond-street Camden-street, Wexford-street, Redmond's-hill, Peter's-row, Whitefriar-street, Great Ship-street, Castle Steps, Castle-street, and Fishamble-street to the Liffey.

The C and D Divisions occupy the portion of the District lying north of the Liffey between the Nannikin River, Dollymount, and the Ferry-boat Station on the Liffey at foot of Knockmaroon-hill. They are separated by a line from Grattan Bridge, through Capel-street, Bolton-street, Dorset-street, and Drumcondra-road, to Whitehall, Upper Drumcondra-road.

The E Division occupies the portion of the District south of the Grand Canal and the Liffey, between the Blackhorse Bridge on the Grand Canal and the Railway Gates at Merrion Strand. It embraces the Urban Districts of Rathmines and Pembroke.

The F Division occupies the portion of the District between the Railway Gates at Merrion, by the sea coast to a point two furlongs south of the southern wall, Killiney. It embraces the Urban Districts of Blackrock, Kingstown, Dalkey, and part of Killiney and Ballybrack.

Divisional boundaries in all cases run along the middle of the streets, &c., mentioned.

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POLICE (SCOTLAND).

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S

INSPECTOR OF CONSTABULARY FOR SCOTLAND,

For the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

GLASGOW:
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FIFTIETH REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT of Major A. G. Ferguson, His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for *Scotland*, for the Year ended 31st December 1907. General Report.

GENERAL REPORT.

To the Right Honourable John Sinclair,
Secretary for Scotland.

Bellwood, Perth, N.B.,
21*st March* 1908.

Sir,

I have the honour, in compliance with the 65th Section of 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 72, to submit the Forty-ninth Annual Report on the state and efficiency of the Constabulary and Police forces in the counties, cities, and burghs in Scotland, for the year ended 31st December 1907. Introductory.

During the past twelve months I have duly inspected the 31 county constabulary forces, and the 32 city and burgh police forces, in addition to the head-quarters, the principal, divisional, and sectional stations, and all new and altered stations. Annual Inspection.

I recommend that certificates of efficiency be granted to 31 county, and to the 32 city and burgh forces, as shown in Tables 1 and 2. Certificates of Efficiency.

The following counties are so far united as to have only one chief constable, viz.: Selkirk, Berwick, and Roxburgh; Mid, West, and East Lothian, and Peebles; Fife and Kinross; Renfrew and Bute. United Counties.

The changes authorised during the year, as shown in Table 10, have resulted in an increase of 18 in county, and 35 in city and burgh forces, giving a total increase of 53, which make the present authorised strength 1,945 in county forces, or 1 to 1,196, and 3,550 in city and burgh forces, giving 1 to 676; the total authorised force being 5,495, which gives 1 to 860 of the population. If the 226 additional police, who are privately employed and paid, are added, the total in counties will be 2,014, or 1 to 1,155; in cities and burghs 3,707, or 1 to 647; giving a grand total of 5,721 constables, or 1 to 825 of the population, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Authorised Strength.

The large number of small separate police establishments is the same as last year. It is difficult to report a number of these forces as thoroughly efficient, because they are neither so effective nor so generally useful as they would be if forming districts or divisions of larger forces. It would add considerably to the efficiency and decrease the cost of the police if the local authorities of these small forces could see their way to joining with other forces as opportunity occurs. Small Separate Forces.

Of the 31 county forces, there are 7 with less than 20 men, 5 being in counties of under 20,000 inhabitants. Of these 7 forces, 1 has less than 10 men, and 4 of the 7 are in counties of under 10,000 population.

Of the 32 cities and burghs maintaining separate forces, there are 12 with less than 20 men in each, 11 of these 12 being in towns having populations of under 20,000.

General Report.

Burghs Policed by Counties.

There are at present 27 burghs with populations ranging from 2,134 to 41,000 policed by counties, as shown in Tables 8 and 9. Of these, 19 are police districts of counties, and 8 burghs, with over 7,000 inhabitants each, which are consolidated with their respective counties in terms of Sections 58, 59, & 61 of 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 72 Police (Scotland) Act, 1857.

Detective Staff.

Much more attention is now given to the detective branch of the service, the advantage of having expert officers for this duty being recognised. At present there is an authorised Detective Staff of 209 officers in 14 county and in 18 city and burgh forces, the staff in the former being 9 inspectors, 16 sergeants, 3 detective officers, 10 detective constables—total, 38; in the latter, 4 superintendents, 2 lieutenants, 19 inspectors, 4 sub-inspectors, 7 detective clerks, 15 sergeants, 73 detective officers, and 47 detective constables—total, 171. A General Criminal Investigation Department for Scotland, working from a central office, would be of the greatest service in the prevention and detection of crime.

Criminal Registry.

The Criminal Registry kept at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, Greenock, Ayr, Dumfries, Stirling, Elgin, and Inverness works very satisfactorily in supplying the police with valuable information regarding habitual criminals. Every year the necessity for the establishment of a central authority to direct criminal investigation is more clearly shown. If a criminal, who is not on licence, moves out of a police area, he is completely lost sight of until he is again apprehended. When certain classes of crime are committed much valuable time is lost, which would not be if the exact whereabouts of certain criminals were known.

Reserve Force.

There is a reserve force of 108 men—42 in 23 county forces and 66 in 5 city or burgh forces. It is desirable to have a small reserve force in all forces for general duty, and to take the places of those absent from duty from sickness or any other cause.

Additional Police Force.

In Table 7 are shown the additional police who are privately employed and paid, and for whom the Government Grant is not received, but whose services are available in case of emergency. They all wear uniform, and are under the orders of the chief constables, by whom they are appointed, and come under the provisions of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890. There are 69 in counties, 157 in cities and burghs—in all 226.

Army, Navy, and Reserve.

Of police constables on the authorised strength at 31st December 1907 there were 383 who have served in the Army, 130 are still in the Army Reserve, and 10 have served in the Navy, and 6 are in the Naval Reserve. It is undesirable that the Police should serve in the Naval Reserve, the Militia, or the Volunteer forces, as the annual periods of training take them away at the very time when their services may be most required.

Variations.

In Table 6 is given the number of changes that have taken place, viz., by death, 32; by resignation, 344; by retirement on gratuities, 16, and superannuation, 74; by dismissal, 56; by desertion, 2; by discharge, 4; by transference, 24;—total, 552.

Frequent Resignations.

The large number of resignations is caused principally by young men fond of a change, who have joined other better paid forces, or who have sought to better their prospects elsewhere. Of the 344 resignations, 26 were compulsory, 2 resigned to join English forces, and 4 were discharged as unfit for the service.

General Conduct and Discipline.

On the whole, the general conduct has been good, and the necessary discipline has been maintained.

Promotions and Appointments.

The promotions and advancements appear to have been carefully made; and the recruits inspected are, on the whole, a satisfactory body of young men.

Some Local Authorities, with a desire to reduce local taxation, cause chief constables and other police officers to perform a variety of extra duties such as procurator-fiscal, sanitary inspector, fire-master, etc. The discharge of these

offices is very likely to interfere with the due and efficient performance of the primary police duties, and the practice should therefore be discouraged. There are, however, duties which may be usefully performed by the police in some jurisdictions, as, for example, inspection under the Explosives, Food and Drugs, and the Diseases (Animals) Acts, and assisting the Inland Revenue officers, and the officers of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Animals. The police are also required to aid local Authorities in the execution of the Public Health Act by intimating nuisances. General Report.

Books, Forms, Records, &c., are well kept and up to date. Books, &c.

In Tables 1 and 2 are set forth the general cost, pay, clothing, &c. The total amount for pay and clothing for the authorised county constabulary, including the burghs policed by counties, is £163,492, 2s. 2d.; for the city and burgh police, £307,732, 8s. 11d. The total amount for the whole authorised force for pay and clothing is £471,224, 11s. 1d. General Cost, Pay, Clothing, &c.

The aggregate cost of the police force, excluding the additional police, together with the rent, taxes, building, and all other expenses, amounts to £217,903, 7s. 0d. in counties, and to £363,303, 6s. 3d. in cities and burghs, giving a grand total of £581,206, 13s. 3d.

The average annual pay per man in a county is £80, 5s. 1d., that in a city or burgh, £82, 6s. 0d. Including pay and clothing, the former is £84, 2s. 10d., and the latter £86, 2s. 5d., giving a general average of £81, 10s. 11d. for pay, and £85, 15s. 1d. for pay and clothing. Average Pay per Constable, &c.

All the forces are now, wholly or in part, paid on the Government "Model" Scales. It is to be regretted that, when adopting these rates of pay for the lower ranks, the chief constables and the superior officers were in so many instances debarred from participation in these prospective benefits. Forces Paid on the Government Model Scales.

On the whole, the material, make, and pattern of the uniforms and clothing inspected are satisfactory, and the prices within the Government maximum rates, and generally reasonable. Mounted men should always be provided with pants and jack-boots. In one county force knickerbockers and puttees have been usefully provided. It is desirable to have the clothing issued earlier in the year. Uniforms and Clothing.

During the past year 12 new stations have been provided, and alterations have been effected on 17 others. The new stations are very satisfactory, affording suitable accommodation for married and single men, as well as providing offices, charge rooms, and well constructed cells with the latest improvements. The small sub-stations erected in the suburbs of the city of Aberdeen, and burgh of Paisley, and the telephone signal boxes adopted in the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, and burgh of Greenock, are very serviceable, and should be adopted in other large towns. Where single men are quartered in barracks, it is desirable to adopt the cubicle system in order to give as much privacy as possible. Due attention is being paid to the sanitary arrangements, heating, ventilation, and the security of prisoners. By degrees the Authorities are replacing the most unsatisfactory stations with new ones, and improving others as far as may be; but it will be some time yet before they can all be brought up to the standard of modern requirements. Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.

As offices or charge rooms have not been provided at some of the older county stations the business has to be transacted in one of the officers' dwelling rooms, which are frequently few in number, and this arrangement is often very inconvenient when the family is large or when there is sickness in the house; and a number of the old county cells are so badly placed or constructed that they are a nuisance to the officer's family, and particularly so when there are living rooms adjoining to or over the cells, and when prisoners have to be taken in by the house door; and communication can, in too many instances, be carried on between prisoners in the cells and from the outside through the

General Report.

imperfectly protected windows; and a number of these old cells are damp and cold owing to imperfect foundations and drainage, or from defective or insufficient heating and ventilation, and from neglecting the necessary periodical repairs.

Instead of allowances for cleaning offices and cells, the system of granting free houses appears to be more satisfactory; and the plan in some forces of supplying paint, &c., for ordinary periodical repairs, to be executed by the men themselves, seems to be a good and useful one.

The necessity for providing proper police accommodation has been frequently brought before the Local Authorities concerned, and it should be understood that if a force is not provided with suitable stations, houses, offices, and cells, where they are required, it may, on that account, be considered so far inefficient, because it is impossible to carry out the work effectually in defective, inadequate, and unsuitable premises.

Quarters for Married and Single Officers. Rented Houses.

The excellent plan of providing quarters for as many married and single men as possible at important stations should be encouraged. Care should be taken, for obvious reasons, that the rented houses provided for the others are suitable, affording at least three living-rooms and separate sanitary conveniences. All premises occupied by the police should be kept clean and tidy, and, in fact, be model dwellings.

Unnecessary Association in Cells.

Association of prisoners in cells should be avoided wherever possible; every available cell should be occupied before prisoners are confined together.

Two prisoners died in the cells.

Plans of New Stations, &c., in Burghs should be approved by the Secretary for Scotland.

It is most desirable that legal powers should be given to Local Authorities to acquire suitable sites for police buildings, and that provision be made that plans and specifications for the erection of new police buildings, alterations to old, or converting premises intended for police purposes in cities and burghs, be submitted, as in the case of counties, for the approval of the Secretary for Scotland.

Licensed Premises.

As shown in Table 18, the total number of licences in county licensing jurisdictions is 4,010, which gives 1 to every 465 of the population. In city and burgh licensing jurisdictions 6,771, or 1 to every 422 of the inhabitants. In Scotland (omitting the Orkney and Shetland Islands) there are at present 10,781 licensed premises, or 1 to every 438 of the estimated population.

Pedlars' Certificates.

There were 2,754 pedlar certificates granted in counties, and 3,261 in cities and burghs, total 6,015; this represents a sum of £688, 10s. in counties, and £815, 5s. in cities and burghs, and a total sum of £1,503, 15s., which goes towards the Superannuation Funds under the Police Act, 1890.

Greater Efficiency.

In recent years the greater efficiency and more general usefulness of the police has been attained by—

(1) The provision for Superannuation, made by the Act of 1890, which, however, might be amended in several respects.

(2) The augmentation of numerically weak forces; the provision of a small but useful reserve in county, city, and burgh forces; and the appointment of detective officers and plain-clothes constables in the larger forces.

(3) The adoption of improved scales of pay, based on the principle of the official "Model" Scales, which provide for periodical increments after fixed terms of approved service.

(4) The supply of better and more suitable uniforms, and the adoption of a patrol serge uniform for general duty in lieu of the old cloth tunic, helmet, &c.

(5) The erection of new and the improvement of old police stations, offices, and cells where required, and the increased attention paid to the suitability of the rented houses provided.

(6) The facilities granted in all the counties and most burghs for the use of bicycles by officers on duty.

General Report.

(7) The extension of telephonic communication; the telephone is in use in 26 counties and all the cities and burghs.

(8) The issue of a "Police Manual," with appendix, as prepared by a Committee of Chief Constables, to which is added the general orders for each force, making the whole a most useful book of instruction and guidance for every constable.

(9) Instruction in simple drill formations, which should, however, always be uniform throughout the service; and the ambulance instruction, now given to 4,755 men in all the forces. Instruction in swimming has been found beneficial, especially in towns where there are docks and much shipping. A number of forces have also been most usefully instructed in baton and physical drill, which should be encouraged, and be more generally adopted.

(10) The gradual adoption of a regulation requiring chief officers of police to wear uniform. The chief constables of 14 county and 30 city or burgh forces are now so provided. In counties 17 chief constables and 103 of all ranks, in cities and burghs 18 chief constables and 178 of all ranks are mounted when required.

(11) The introduction of the early closing of licensed premises, which enables the police to give more undivided attention to the very important duty of patrolling and watching earlier in the night.

(12) The provision in some Town forces of noiseless boots for night duty.

(13) The detection of crime and tracing former convictions is facilitated by means of the finger print system, and the system is gradually being made more use of.

Greater Effectiveness attainable.

In my opinion greater effectiveness and more general usefulness of the police would be attained—

(1) By reducing the large number of small separate police establishments.

(2) By providing greater facilities for transfer of men from one force to another.

(3) The rules regarding age on promotion might with advantage be modified or abolished altogether; men who have passed the age limit for promotion, with yet many years of service before them, are under the present conditions liable to lose zeal, and are contented to get through the remaining years quietly. In many forces promotion is so slow that many officers, well worthy of advancement, fail to obtain promotion on account of their age.

(4) More encouragement might be given to old soldiers to join, by permitting men above the rank of corporal to join as first-class constables.

(5) By extending the telephone as far as possible to all the important police stations so as to give continuous communication and so very much reduce indoor and clerical work. And also by further adopting in large towns small Sub-stations, and the telephone box signal system.

(6) By providing vans in large towns for conveying constables to or from distant beats, and for bringing in prisoners.

(7) By regular periodical exercise of the men in simple drill formation, which should be uniformly the same for all forces, so that they may be able to act together in order when massed, or when in conjunction with another force. The baton and physical drill exercise as carried out in several forces should be more general, as it would be found very serviceable. A larger number should receive ambulance instruction, and this most useful knowledge should be kept up by periodical attendance at classes and lectures. The usual ambulance kit should be provided at the principal stations.

(8) By holding periodical examinations of the men as to their knowledge of police duties.

(9) By having detective officers in most forces for criminal work, and abolishing the practice, where it still exists, of sheriff officers taking charge of criminal cases.

(10) By having a reserve in proportion to the strength, to provide men in some degree trained to fill vacancies, to provide for sickness and leave of absence. The plan adopted with success in Lanarkshire of enrolling police pensioners to assist the permanent force in cases of emergency might be followed with advantage.

General Report.

(11) By providing bicycles where they are found of service. This mode of travelling enables constables to visit their beats oftener, and to be visited themselves more frequently by their superior officers.

(12) By keeping in some of the larger and more important forces a few trained men and horses, with equipment and saddlery, in order that the mounted police may be more serviceable.

(13) By making more use of the "London Police Gazette for England" for publishing Scottish criminal informations.

(14) By providing all the city and burgh police with noiseless boots for night duty.

(15) The practice of permitting junior officers to perform duties such as procurator-fiscal, which takes them from the immediate jurisdiction of their chief constable, is to be deprecated.

(16) If, on receipt of resignations, usually two or three months before the date of retirement, chief constables were permitted to at once enlist recruits as probationers, forces would benefit, as a man partly advanced in his police education would be available when the vacancy took place.

(17) It would seem advisable that steps should be taken to cope with the large number of tramps, vagrants, and professional beggars in Scotland. According to the half-yearly census taken by the Scottish police in June 1906, there were 9,474 vagrants at large, 1,650 of whom were children under 14 years of age; and in June 1907 there were 9,255 vagrants, of whom 1,609 were children. A large proportion of these are offenders, who beg and commit petty thefts and cause considerable damage by fires when they lie out about stackyards and out-houses at night; they might also be a ready means of spreading smallpox and other infectious diseases. This is a national question, and isolated efforts by local authorities could not succeed. If a scheme of labour colonies could be devised for the adults, with industrial schools for the children of these vagrants, the question of expense should not be great, if, indeed, in the end it might not prove an economical measure, for there would be a large economy in prison and police accounts. Great expense is now incurred in prosecuting, escorting, and maintaining in prison offenders of these classes, and much of the county constables' time is occupied in watching and dealing with them. One might include in the same category and for the same treatment loafers in towns, some of whom are continually in and out of poorhouses, and often in prison for petty offences.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. G. FERGUSON, Major,

His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland.

ALTERATIONS WHILE PRINTING.

The following were approved by the Secretary for Scotland :—

County of Haddington.—22nd January 1908. Increase of 1 constable.

Burgh of Inverness.—18th January 1908. A sergeant's promotion to the rank of inspector.

County of Lanark.—28th January 1908. (1) Increase of 2 sergeants and 5 constables. (2) Promotion of sergeant instructor to inspector instructor. (3) Senior office constable to be office sergeant.

County of Fife.—31st January 1908. Increase of 1 inspector.

County of Perth.—1st February 1908. Increase of 2 constables.

County of Renfrew.—4th February 1908. Increase of 4 constables.

Burgh of Kirkcaldy.—6th February 1908. Increase of 1 sergeant, decrease of 1 constable.

Burgh of Partick.—17th February 1908. Increase of 1 inspector and 3 constables.

County of Fife.—18th February 1908. Merit class of pay of 2s. a day for 5 sergeants, and 1s. a day for 10 constables.

County of Caithness.—22nd February 1908. Increase of a detective sergeant and decrease of 1 constable.

TABLES.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF (1) ESTABLISHMENTS: (2) THE EFFECTIVE STATE OF FORCES: AND (3) THE EXPENSES OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS, IN THE THREE YEARS ENDED 1907, AND TRIENNIAL AVERAGE NUMBER.

	In Counties.			In Burghs.			Total in Counties and Burghs.			Average in Counties and Burghs for 3 Years ended 1907.
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
I. – ESTABLISHMENTS at 31st December—										
Total Establishments,	1,973	1,994	2,014	3,619	3,675	3,707	5,592	5,669	5,721	5,661
Whereof—										
"Authorised"										
Chief Constables,	31	31	31	32	32	32	63	63	63	63
Superintendents,	41	41	41	28	27	28	69	68	69	69
Lieutenants,	—	—	—	37	36	36	37	36	36	36
Inspectors,	85	84	85	115	121	121	200	205	206	204
Sergeants,	203	201	203	282	280	282	485	481	485	484
Constables,	1,482	1,502	1,517	2,761	2,803	2,831	4,243	4,305	4,348	4,298
Clerks,	30	30	30	43	49	49	73	79	79	77
Detective Staff,	31	38	38	162	167	171	193	205	209	202
TOTAL,	1,903	1,927	1,945	3,460	3,515	3,550	5,363	5,442	5,495	5,433
"Additional,"	70	67	69	159	160	157	229	227	226	228
II.—EFFECTIVE STATE OF FORCES at 31st Dec.—										
Present Strength,	1,944	1,954	1,987	3,534	3,551	3,648	5,478	5,505	5,635	5,540
Sick,	16	21	16	61	103	48	77	124	64	88
Vacancies,	13	19	11	24	21	11	37	40	22	33
TOTAL,	1,973	1,994	2,014	3,619	3,675	3,707	5,592	5,669	5,721	5,661
III.—EXPENSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS—										
Total Cost,	£219,873 3 8	£216,635 6 2	£223,357 16 7	£372,246 3 7	£376,871 6 7	£378,104 18 5	£592,119 7 3	£593,506 12 9	£601,464 14 0	£595,696 18 0
Whereof—										
Cost of "Authorised" Police in Permanent Force—										
For Pay,	152,288 2 5	154,253 9 3	155,933 13 1	281,037 0 11	287,613 10 0	292,167 9 2	433,325 3 4	441,866 19 3	448,101 2 3	441,097 14 11
For Clothing,	7,217 4 1	7,340 9 3	7,558 9 1	15,288 3 10	12,033 5 10	15,564 19 9	22,505 7 11	19,373 15 1	23,123 8 10	21,667 10 7
Rents, Rates and Taxes, Erection or Purchase of Buildings, or Purchase of Ground,	28,689 1 1	20,870 10 7	24,992 17 3	22,428 7 3	22,357 15 7	14,047 14 5	51,117 8 4	43,228 6 2	39,040 11 8	44,462 2 1
All other Expenses,	26,343 15 2	29,046 2 5	29,418 7 7	38,295 16 3	39,833 2 7	41,523 2 11	64,639 11 5	68,879 5 0	70,941 10 6	68,153 9 0
TOTAL,	214,538 2 9	211,510 11 6	217,903 7 0	357,049 8 3	361,837 14 0	363,303 6 3	571,587 11 0	573,348 5 6	581,206 13 3	575,380 16 7
Cost of "Additional" Police Privately Employed and Paid,	5,335 0 11	5,124 14 8	5,456 8 7	15,196 15 4	15,033 12 7	14,801 12 2	20,531 16 3	20,158 7 3	20,258 0 9	20,316 1 5
Amount of Government Grant allowed for the Year ended 15th March,	63,011 2 2	63,235 7 11	63,039 13 0	116,988 17 10	116,764 12 1	116,960 7 0	180,000 0 0	180,000 0 0	180,000 0 0	180,000 0 0
Average Annual Cost per Constable—										
For Pay,	80 0 6	80 1 0	80 5 1	81 4 6	81 16 6	82 6 0	80 16 0	81 3 11	81 10 11	81 3 3
For Pay and Clothing,	83 16 4	83 17 2	84 2 10	85 12 10	85 5 0	86 13 8	84 19 11	84 15 1	85 15 1	85 3 5

TABLE 1.

COUNTY CONSTABULARY FORCES reported Effici

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	Cost of Authorised P	
						Strength of Police Force.					11	
											(a) Cost of Authorised Police in Permanent Force.	
No.	Counties.	Estimated Population.	Acreage.	Rateable Value.	Police Assessment in the £.	Authorised Number in Permanent Force.	Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.	No. of Vacancies at 31st December 1907.	No. off Duty Sick at 31st December 1907.	Cost of Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.	For Pay.	For Clothing.
				£	d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Aberdeen,	162,000	1,257,593	1,057,346	1·339	108	1§	...	1	183 17 6§	8,764 4 1	594 1 4
2	Argyll,	73,665	2,056,400	554,011	1⅜	78	5	1	...	272 18 8	5,753 16 5	298 17 10
3	Ayr,	191,606	733,610	1,388,772	2⅝	171‡	14	3	2	1,080 0 3	14,100 0 6	534 13 9
4	Banff,	61,487	436,251	272,463	2·983	37	...	...	1	...	2,835 6 11	127 0 6
5	Berwick,	30,824	292,577	308,769	1¼	28	...	...	...	...	2,188 5 8	114 5 0
6	Bute,	9,410	137,971	79,434	2·70	13	...	...	...	...	1,075 2 6	56 1 4
7	Caithness,	33,859	456,142	107,971	2½	24	...	...	...	...	1,840 16 3	64 7 0
8	Clackmannan,	20,500	33,197	106,017	3⅘	14	...	...	...	...	1,200 12 8	51 18 10
9	Dumbarton,	124,695	192,079	745,266	1·828	108	5	1	...	567 17 7	8,828 15 9	558 1 4
10	Dumfries,	57,108	705,712	506,642	1·29	45	8	...	...	585 17 5	3,628 5 10	187 19 8
11	Edinburgh,	101,514	230,044	753,363	1¼	89	2	2	...	155 18 2	7,264 19 11	312 1 8
12	Elgin,	44,800	306,132	262,022	2¾	31	...	1	1	...	2,433 9 3	146 1 0
13	Fife,	185,911	335,155	1,537,534	1·69	123		...	...	126 14 8	9,295 18 4	393 5 7
14	Forfar,	55,542	557,985	488,670	1·547	50	2	...	...	133 5 4	4,265 7 0	169 6 3
15	Haddington,	38,662	173,447	374,391	1⅞	38	...	...	1	...	3,202 18 5	132 12 11
16	Inverness,	66,896	2,722,686	338,722	2·58	62	...	...	...	...	4,913 8 11	130 7 5
17	Kincardine,	31,358	243,200	245,940	1·856	21	...	...	1	...	1,788 10 10	60 19 2
18	Kinross,	7,100	53,899	73,488	1·42	7	...	...	...	..	521 7 0	23 17 9
19	Kirkcudbright,	39,407	610,343	337,286	1½	29	...	...	...	...	2,422 1 2	179 14 8
20	Lanark,	380,855	551,727	2,322,828	2⅛	316	16	...	3	1,324 16 9	25,248 10 1	1,400 19 10
21	Linlithgow,	72,778	76,807	490,228	2¼	59	5	...	2	377 6 9	4,494 5 6	178 2 10
22	Nairn,	9,500	107,340	59,955	3·225	10	...	...	1	...	773 13 6	43 10 0
23	Peebles,	15,066	226,899	187,060	1¾	14	...	...	...	...	1,167 11 6	60 13 9
24	Perth,	90,410	1,595,802	951,200	1·509	83	...	...	...	...	6,793 6 0	345 11 8
25	Renfrew,	120,293	148,578	865,241	2¼	124	...	...	...	...	10,223 18 9	401 3 11
26	Ross & Cromarty,	76,421	2,009,558	275,557	3·271	55	...	3	...	...	4,083 7 2	228 7 1
27	Roxburgh,	31,501	424,979	359,403	2⅒	40	1	...	1	90 15 6	3,253 15 3	144 8 9
28	Selkirk,	9,741	172,373	90,308	2¾	15	...	...	1	...	1,101 13 9	63 8 2
29	Stirling,	129,435	296,554	822,027	3⅗	111	7	...	...	557 0 0	9,124 7 2	361 4 10
30	Sutherland,	21,389	1,207,188	100,109	3¾	18	...	...	1	...	1,354 19 6	67 16 9
31	Wigtown,	32,000	327,815	243,731	2·14	24	..	...	...	...	1,990 17 6	127 8 6
	Total,	2,325,733	18,680,043	16,305,754		1,945	69	11	16	5,456 8 7	155,933 13 1	7,558 9 1
						2,014						217,903 7 0

TABLE 1.

Recommended for the Government Grant.

ermanent Force.—1907.		16	17	18		19	20	21
14	15		Amount of Government Grant allowed for the Year ended 15th March 1907.	Average Cost per Constable† for the Year ended 31st December 1907.				
(*b*) Rents, Rates, and Taxes, Erection or Purchase of Buildings, or Purchase of Ground.	(*c*) *All other Expenses.	Total Cost of Authorised Police in the Permanent Force (being Summation of Columns *a*, *b*, and *c*).	For Pay and Clothing.	For Pay.	For Pay and Clothing.	Average Population to each Constable.†	Average Acreage to each Constable.†	REMARKS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1,302 0 4	1,052 16 7	11,713 2 4	3,608 9 4	81 3 0	86 13 0	1,500	11,644	2 to 31st July.
491 2 2	2,209 7 3	8,753 3 8	2,335 6 7	73 15 4	77 11 11	944	26,364	
886 14 9	2,267 3 4	17,788 12 4	5,632 18 4	83 18 6	87 2 2	1,140	4,366	‡ 4 engaged during July, August, and September only.
2,695 18 10	522 12 8	6,180 18 11	1,146 18 4	76 12 7	80 1 3	1,661	11,790	
348 4 6	305 6 1	2,956 1 3	889 3 11	78 3 1	82 4 8	1,100	10,449	
39 9 9	319 6 8	1,490 0 3	424 0 0	82 14 0	87 0 3	723	10,613	
49 15 0	276 7 1	2,231 5 4	741 10 7	76 14 0	79 7 7	1,410	19,006	
129 19 2	154 12 0	1,537 2 8	494 6 4	85 15 3	89 9 5	1,464	2,371	
4,323 16 8	1,973 6 4	15,684 0 1	3,699 19 3	81 14 11	86 18 3	1,154	1,778	
84 13 10	1,144 11 3	5,045 10 7	1,442 1 9	80 12 6	84 13 10	1,269	15,682	
661 16 8	1,093 8 1	9,332 6 4	2,950 17 11	81 8 1	85 2 8	1,140	2,584	
389 19 4	559 14 7	3,529 4 2	990 19 10	81 2 3	85 19 3	1,445	9,875	
2,014 16 8	2,695 7 8	14,399 8 3	3,662 0 4	75 11 6	78 15 5	1,511	2,724	
262 0 3	456 17 3	5,153 10 9	1,749 7 10	85 6 1	88 13 10	1,110	11,159	
300 14 7	526 0 1	4,162 6 0	1,294 4 3	84 5 9	87 15 6	1,017	4,564	
330 3 5	659 14 3	6,033 14 0	1,984 14 3	79 4 11	81 7 0	1,078	43,914	
592 5 7	183 1 0	2,624 16 7	714 17 10	85 3 4	88 0 0	1,493	11,580	
28 11 10	50 12 8	624 9 3	213 17 3	74 9 6	77 17 9	1,014	7,699	
*36 11 0	222 7 2	2,860 14 0	965 3 7	83 10 4	89 14 4	1,358	21,046	* Does not include cost of new buildings at Maxwelltown.
2,982 7 5	4,699 19 7	34,331 16 11	10,182 0 2	79 11 8	84 0 8	1,205	1,746	
881 5 4	1,184 6 11	6,738 0 7	1,838 11 3	76 3 5	79 7 3	1,233	1,302	
5 14 9	297 1 0	1,119 19 3	315 11 7	77 7 4	81 14 4	950	10,734	
38 7 5	267 15 2	1,534 7 10	472 14 4	83 7 11	87 14 8	1,076	16,207	
1,530 11 0	591 2 6	9,260 11 2	2,724 18 0	81 16 11	86 0 2	1,089	19,226	
1,701 8 5	1,545 12 0	13,872 3 1	4,074 0 2	82 9 0	85 13 9	970	1,198	
350 15 11	431 0 9	5,093 10 11	1,697 5 10	78 10 6	82 18 4	1,389	36,537	
465 15 1	483 17 10	4,347 16 11	1,278 11 2	81 6 10	84 19 1	788	10,624	
59 13 0	131 16 10	1,356 11 9	461 3 10	73 8 11	77 13 5	649	11,491	
1,467 0 0	2,856 0 0	13,808 12 0	3,687 2 7	82 4 0	85 9 1	1,166	2,671	
155 11 4	200 4 2	1,778 11 9	546 18 1	75 5 6	79 0 10	1,188	67,066	
385 18 8	56 18 10	2,560 18 1	819 18 6	82 19 1	88 5 3	1,333	13,659	
24,992 17 3	29,418 7 7	217,903 7 0	63,039 13 0	80 5 1 General Average.	84 2 10 General Average.	1,196 General Average.	9,604 General Average.	*N.B.*—With the exception of column 17, these figures are taken from the Chief Constables' Annual Returns.

* For hires, fares, stationery, stamps, telegrams, coals, gas, water, &c.
† Calculated on the Authorised Permanent Force only; Constables include officers and men of all ranks.

TABLE 2.

CITY and BURGH Police Forces reported Effic

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Strength of Police Force, viz.		10	11	12	Cost of Authorised P	
													13 (a) Cost of Authorised Police.	
No.	City or Burgh.	Estimated Population.	Acreage.	Rateable Value.	Assessment in the £ for Police only.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Length of Streets, Squares, Roads, &c., in Miles.	Authorised Number in Permanent Force.	Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.	No. of Vacancies at 31st Dec. 1907.	No. off Duty Sick on 31st Dec. 1907.	Cost of Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.	For Pay.	For Clothing.
				£								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Aberdeen, .	174,579	6,748	913,134	3d.	37,562	124	175	16	..	8	1,221 9 7	13,712 7 0	758 14 0
2	Airdrie, . .	25,000	1,047	86,620	4d.	5,350	18	23	1	...	...	85 10 7	1,930 0 0	145 16 0
3	Alloa, . .	12,014	840	70,242	2½d.	2,679	12	12	...	...	...	...	955 13 4	84 4 3
4	Arbroath, .	22,518	1,337	95,157	3d.	5,340	26	18	2	...	...	144 4 0	1,599 19 1	125 11 9
5	Ayr, . .	32,000	1,996	213,981	4d.	8,542	44½	36	...	1	...	...	3,107 9 0	216 16 2
6	Brechin, . .	9,000	417	37,175	3¾d.	2,167	12	8	...	...	...	..	688 2 5	49 2 1
7	Broughty-Ferry,	10,850	1,144	63,000	2½d.	2,458	27	11	...	...	...	...	934 3 9	56 5 6
8	Coatbridge, .	44,008	2,000	205,176	2¾d.	8,196	32	41	5	...	..	422 18 8	3,430 14 2	117 3 3
9	Dumbarton, .	22,000	1,708	88,150	3½d.	4,340	11⅜	21	2	...	...	168 4 11	1,794 10 7	71 4 5
10	Dumfries, .	15,516	774	86,029	2½d.	3,842	21	15	...	...	...	...	1,224 0 4	49 15 6
11	Dundee, . .	167,748	5,281	855,427	3·16d.	40,662	90	198	a 26	...	2	3,194 17 10	15,850 3 6	633 14 0
12	Dunfermline, .	26,700	1,994	113,975	2d.	5,700	21	21	...	...	...	...	1,763 2 5	70 3 9
13	Edinburgh, .	345,747	11,416	2,807,648	2·863d.	70,988	197	596	24	7	2	2,216 8 2	50,751 19 4	2,195 4 11
14	Forfar, . .	11,388	898	44,431	3d.	2,266	12	9	...	...	...	...	745 12 0	29 0 5
15	Galashiels, .	14,000	1,030	69,206	3d.	3,700	17	13	...	..	...	...	1,018 1 6	80 5 6
16	Glasgow, . .	806,801	12,796	5,901,969	4 $\frac{5}{16}$d.	166,894	350	1,588	21	...	25	2,358 6 7	128,623 7 6	6,955 18 2
17	Govan, . .	93,093	1,314	427,266	2¼d.	18,905	28	122	...	...	2	...	10,585 12 1	854 19 6
18	Greenock, .	72,269	2,400	352,863	4d.	14,787	42	109	6	1	2	486 8 6	8,919 12 11	587 10 3
19	Hamilton, .	35,000	1,233	155,068	2d.	7,018	22	37	...	...	2	...	3,119 14 2	91 16 4
20	Hawick, . .	18,000	1,081	81,023	4d.	4,191	15¼	15	...	...	...	...	1,223 17 11	81 4 11
21	Inverness, .	23,142	2,426	135,881	2½d.	5,080	28	25	1	...	...	77 11 4	2,048 7 2	166 11 0
22	Johnstone, . .	12,000	246	44,053	4½d.	3,060	6½	12	...	...	...	...	1,069 13 3	64 6 2
23	Kilmarnock, .	37,550	1,325	169,881	4d	8,000	25½	34	...	...	...	...	2,808 13 2	267 3 2
24	Kirkcaldy, .	38,460	1,946	173,254	2·57d.	8,741	35	36	...	1	...	...	2,856 14 11	178 13 5
25	Leith, . .	84,172	2,044	486,675	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{5}{4}$d.	15,908	37½	95	b 49	...	1	4,137 8 6	8,091 9 1	289 17 10
26	Montrose, .	12,401	1,754	52,008	3¾d.	3,520	16	12	...	...	...	...	948 17 1	28 13 10
27	Paisley, . .	88,750	3,344	417,669	3½d.	16,950	34	97	...	1	1	...	7,913 1 8	553 19 2
28	Partick, . .	67,500	1,006	355,141	3¼d.	14,265	29	87	...	...	2	...	7,445 13 7	399 15 7
29	Perth, . .	34,866	2,032	211,701	2¾d.	8,430	30	40	...	...	1	...	3,445 0 1	132 4 2
30	Renfrew, . .	12,000	1,675	41,745	3¾d.	2,590	12	11	...	...	...	...	957 0 9	51 7 9
31	Rothesay, .	9,500	2,555	76,500	2d.	2,710	16	13	...	...	...	...	1,038 14 10	75 12 6
32	Stirling, . .	20,045	1,423	115,799	2¼d.	4,737	19	20	4	...	...	288 3 6	1,566 0 7	102 4 6
	Total, .	2,398,617	79,230	14,947,847		509,580	1,410⅝	3,550	157	11	48	14,801 12 2	292,167 9 2	15,564 19 9
								3,707						363,303 6

TABLE 2.

ıd Recommended for the Government Grant.

Permanent Force.—1907.			18	19	20		21	22	23
5 16	17			Amount of Government Grant allowed for the Year ended 15th March 1907.	Average Cost per Constable † for the Year ended 31st December 1907.				
o. (*b*) Rents, Rates, and Taxes, Erection or Purchase of Buildings, or Purchase of Ground.	(*c*) *All other Expenses.		Total Cost of Authorised Police in the Permanent Force (being Summation of Columns *a*, *b*, and *c*).	For Pay and Clothing.	For Pay.	For Pay and Clothing.	Average Population to each Constable.†	Average Acreage to each Constable.†	REMARKS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1 71 12 1	2,794 5 9		17,336 18 10	5,446 11 0	78 7 1	82 13 10	997	38½	
2 182 17 2	175 8 9		2,434 1 11	759 8 1	83 18 3	90 5 0	1,087	45½	
3 7 15 1	113 9 10		1,161 2 6	389 15 7	79 12 9	86 13 1	1,001	70	
4 40 4 5	109 17 8		1,875 12 11	625 3 7	38 17 8	95 17 3	1,251	74	
5 296 17 7	614 19 3		4,236 2 0	1,222 9 9	86 6 4	92 6 9	888	55	
6 83 15 0	62 16 5		883 15 11	273 14 5	86 0 3	92 3 1	1,125	52	
7 ..	108 15 2		1,099 4 5	381 16 2	84 18 5	90 0 9	986	104	
8 38 18 7	366 1 3		3,952 17 3	1,356 6 9	83 13 6	86 10 8	1,073	49	
9 250 0 0	88 2 9		2,203 17 9	733 8 2	85 9 9	88 16 11	1,057	81⅓	
0 103 19 2	73 6 10		1,451 1 10	491 9 4	81 12 0	84 18 4	1,034	51	
1 323 2 3	1,680 12 0		18,487 11 9	6,644 14 2	80 1 0	83 5 0	847	26	*a* Harbour Police.
2 ...	62 10 4		1,895 16 6	718 11 2	83 19 2	87 6 0	1,271	95	
3 4,808 7 9	8,919 15 10		66,675 7 10	20,124 4 6	85 9 9	88 15 0	580	19	
4 21 3 10	118 12 8		914 8 11	299 13 4	82 16 10	86 1 4	1,265	100	
5 ...	69 14 3		1,168 1 3	420 4 2	78 6 3	84 9 9	1,077	80	
6 3,643 19 8	20,471 12 10		159,694 18 2	52,317 5 6	80 19 11	85 7 7	508	8	
7 850 0 0	586 3 6		12,876 15 1	4,265 13 2	86 15 4	93 15 6	763	10¾	
8 1,773 12 9	750 3 8		12,030 19 7	2,709 2 5	81 16 7	87 4 5	653	22	
9 301 1 9	234 15 5		3,747 7 8	1,202 14 7	84 6 4	86 16 0	946	33	
0 183 10 8	146 18 11		1,635 12 5	496 10 9	81 11 10	87 0 2	1,200	72	
1 51 9 2	221 10 4		2,487 17 8	820 1 8	81 18 8	88 11 11	925	97	
2 55 0 0	185 17 9		1,374 17 2	430 11 11	89 2 9	94 10 0	1,000	20	
3 314 16 9	368 9 6		3,759 2 7	1,132 11 6	82 12 2	90 9 3	1,104	39	
4 88 16 4	353 13 10		3,477 18 6	1,140 6 5	79 7 1	84 6 3	1,068	54	
5 99 12 5	1,008 9 5		9,489 8 9	3,204 9 2	85 3 6	88 4 6	886	21	*b* Harbour Police
6 14 6 8	172 10 5		1,164 8 0	373 14 7	79 1 5	81 9 3	1,033	146	
7 226 4 9	556 19 0		9,250 4 7	3,241 2 10	81 11 7	87 5 9	915	34½	
8 25 0 0	354 6 6		8,224 15 8	2,967 1 11	85 11 7	90 3 6	775	11	
9 75 0 0	420 0 0		4,072 4 3	1,356 2 6	86 2 6	89 8 7	871	50	
0 65 4 10	86 12 5		1,160 5 9	360 12 5	87 0 1	91 13 6	1,091	152½	
1 51 5 9	41 2 7		1,206 15 8	446 8 11	79 18 0	85 14 5	730	196	
2 .	205 8 1		1,873 13 2	608 6 7	78 6 0	83 8 3	1,002	71	
14,047 14 5	41,523 2 11		363,303 6 3	116,960 7 0	32 6 0 General Average.	86 13 8 General Average.	676 General Average.	22 General Average.	*N.B.*—With the exception of column 19, the figures are taken from the Annual Returns made by the Chief Officers of Police.

* For hires, fares, stationery, stamps, telegrams, coals, gas, water, &c.
† Calculated on the Authorised Permanent Force only; Constables include officers and men of all ranks.

TABLE 3.

Showing the Authorised Strength in Counties during the Ten Years ended 1907.

Counties.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	REMARKS.
Aberdeen,	104	104	105	106	106	106	108	108	108	108	
Argyll,	73	73	74	74	74	76	78	78	78	78	
Ayr,	154	154	154	156	163	163	*167	*167	*171	*171	* 4 temporarily from July to September.
Banff,	35	35	35	35	35	36	36	36	37	37	
Berwick,	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
Bute,	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	
Caithness,	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	
Clackmannan,	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Dumbarton,	81	86	88	90	91	98	99	101	106	108	
Dumfries,	43	43	43	43	43	45	45	45	45	45	
Edinburgh,	83	83	84	85	85	85	86	87	87	89	
Elgin,	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	31	
Fife,	97	99	99	105	108	112	115	118	120	123	
Forfar,	47	47	49	49	51	51	51	51	51	50	
Haddington,	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
Inverness,	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	60	60	62	
Kincardine,	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Kinross,	7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	* Including 1 mutual constable with Fife.
Kirkcudbright,	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	
Lanark,	271	277	282	295	296	296	300	304	310	316	
Linlithgow,	47	49	53	53	55	57	59	59	59	59	
Nairn,	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Peebles,	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Perth,	79	79	79	80	80	82	82	82	83	83	
Renfrew,	96	98	101	103	106	109	111	118	123	124	
Ross and Cromarty,	50	50	50	50	55	55	55	55	55	55	
Roxburgh,	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Selkirk,	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Stirling,	84	95	95	102	103	104	104	109	109	111	
Sutherland,	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Wigtown,	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Total,	1,730	1,760	1,779	1,814	1,839	1,865	1,886	1,903	1,927	1,945	

TABLE 4.

Showing the Authorised Strength in Cities and Burghs during the Ten Years ended 1907.

Burgh.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	REMARKS.
Aberdeen,	150	150	150	150	153	165	166	167	168	175	
Airdrie,	20	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	
Alloa,	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	
Arbroath,	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Ayr,	27	30	30	30	32	34	34	36	36	36	
Brechin,	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Broughty Ferry,	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Coatbridge,	31	33	34	36	36	39	39	39	41	41	
Dumbarton,	16	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Dumfries,	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	15	15	15	
Dundee,	186	189	191	191	193	193	193	193	193	198	
Dunfermline,	17	17	18	18	20	20	20	21	21	21	
Edinburgh,	537	537	547	596	596	596	596	596	596	596	
Forfar,	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Galashiels,	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Glasgow,	1,326	1360	1,360	1,379	1,379	1,454	1,479	1,519	1,563	1,588	
Govan,	90	90	90	107	115	122	122	122	122	122	
Greenock,	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	109	
Hamilton,	30	30	32	32	34	34	34	37	37	37	
Hawick,	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Inverness,	21	21	21	21	23	25	25	25	25	25	
Johnstone,	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	
Kilmarnock,	28	30	30	33	33	33	33	33	33	34	
Kinning Park,	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	*	*	*	* Amalgamated with Glasgow.
Kirkcaldy,	23	27	27	32	34	34	34	36	36	36	
Leith,	80	86	86	88	95	95	95	95	95	95	
Montrose,	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Paisley,	80	85	89	89	89	93	97	97	97	97	
Partick,	63	66	68	75	75	80	83	83	87	87	
Perth,	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Renfrew,	9	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	
Rothesay,	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13	
Stirling,	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	20	
Total,	3,044	3,114	3,139	3,244	3,276	3,387	3,421	3,460	3,515	3,550	

TABLE 5.

AUTHORISED Strength of the County, and City, and Burgh Forces in Scotland on the 31st December 1907.

FORCES.	Chief Constables.	Supts.	Lieuts.	Insprs.	Detective Department.								Clerks.					Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
					Supts.	Lieuts.	Insprs.	Sub-Insprs.	Sergts.	Clerks.	Det. Officers.	Det. Constables.	Supts.	Lieuts.	Insprs.	Sergts.	Constables.				
Counties,	31	41		85		–	9		16		3	10	2	–	7	13	8	203	1,517	1,945	*a* One chief constable has charge of four counties, one has charge of three counties, and two have charge of two counties each.
Cities and Burghs.	32	28	36	121	4	2	19	4	15	7	73	47	3	3	5	11	27	282	2,831	3,550	
Total,	63*a*	69	36	206	4	2	28	4	31	7	76	57	5	3	12	24	35	485	4,348	5,495	

TABLE 6.

VARIATIONS in County, City, and Burgh Forces during the year ended 31st December 1907.

By	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	REMARKS.
Death,	–	–	–	1	1	3	27	32	Increase of 5.
Resignation,	–	1	1		–	4	338	344	Increase of 54 (26 were compulsory).
Gratuity,	–	–	–	–	1	2	13	16	Increase of 13.
Superannuation,	2	2	–	5	1	14	50	74	Decrease of 14.
Discharge,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	
Dismissal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	56	Decrease of 19.
Desertion,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	
Transfer,	–	1	–	–	1	1	21	24	Increase of 3.
Total,	2	4	1	6	4	24	511	552	Increase of 42.

A number of Resignations being compulsory might have been more properly classed and returned as Dismissals. Two resigned to join English Forces.

Table 7.

Additional Police Force privately employed and paid by Public Bodies or by Private Individuals appointed by and subject to the orders of the Chief Officer of Police, but not included in the Authorised Permanent Force on the 31st December 1907.

No.	Counties.	Cities and Burghs.	Strength of Force.							If Rated for Pay, Advancement, and Promotion with the Permanent Force.	Remarks. By whom Employed and Paid.
			Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Constables.	Total.		
1	Aberdeen,			-	-	-	-	1	1	Yes	Balmoral Castle.
2		Aberdeen,		-	1	1	-	14	16	Yes	Harbour Police.
3	Argyll,			-	-	1	-	4	5	Yes	Harbour Commissioners, Public Works.
4	Ayr,		-		-	1	-	13	14	Yes	Nobel's Explosives Company, and other Public Works, &c.
5	Dumbarton,		-	-	-	-	-	5	5	Yes	Public Works.
6		Dumbarton,			-	-	-	2	2	Yes	Public Works.
7	Dumfries,		-	-		-	-	8	8	Yes	Fishery Boards.
8	Edinburgh,		-		-	-	-	2	2	Yes	Public Works.
9		Edinburgh,	-	-	1	-	-	23	24	Yes	In charge of Public Buildings, Harbours, and Public Works.
10		Leith,		-	1	5	1	42	49	Yes	Dock and Harbour Police.
11	Fife,		-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Yes	Carnegie Trust and Public Works.
12	Forfar,		-		-	-	-	2	2	Yes	Private individual and Arbroath Corporation.
13		Arbroath,	-			-	-	2	2	Yes	Harbour Police.
14		Dundee,	-	-	1	1	2	22	26	Yes	Harbour Police.
15		Inverness,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Yes	Highland Railway Company.
16	Lanark,		-	-	-		-	16	16	Yes	Coal and Iron Contractors.
17		Airdrie,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Yes	The Imperial Tube Works.
18		Coatbridge,		-	-	-	-	5	5	Yes	Iron and Tube Works.
19		Glasgow,			-	-	-	21	21	9 are on fixed rates of pay.	In charge of Public Buildings, Parks, &c.
20	Linlithgow,			-	-	-		5	5	Yes	An Oil (Nobel's Explosive) and 2 Coal Companies.
21		Greenock,			-	-	-	6	6	Yes	Six by two Railway Companies.
22	Roxburgh,			-	-	-	-	1	1	Yes	Private person.
23	Stirling,				-	1	-	6	7	Yes	Public Works.
24		Stirling,		-	-	-	-	4	4	Yes	The War Office.
		Total,			4	10	3	209	226		
	Counties,		-	-	-	3	-	66	69		
		Burghs,	-	-	4	7	3	143	157		
		Total,	-	-	4	10	3	209	226		

TABLE 8.

BURGHS and PLACES formed into Police Districts under the provisions of the 58th Section

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Strength of the Police Force Supplied by the County.										11
									Authorised.						Additional.				
No.	Separate Police Districts.	COUNTIES.	Population.	Acreage.	Rateable Value.	Assessment in the £ for Police only.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Length of Streets, Squares, Roads, &c., in Miles.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Constables.	Total.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	No.
					£														
1	Fraserburgh,	Aberdeen,	9,600	375	49,225	1·30d.	1,090	9¼	–	–	2	–	‡7	9	–	–	–	–	1
2	Peterhead,	Aberdeen,	11,763	836	52,113	3½d.	2,513	17	–	–	2	–	7	9	–	–	–		2
3	Turriff,	Aberdeen,	2,343	323	9,817	2·326d.	600	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3
4	Cults,	Aberdeen,	2,500	4,000	27,373	·750d.	411	20	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4
5	Dunoon and Kilmun,	Argyll,	10,465	46,419	114,420	2¼d.	5,139	65	1	–	2	†1	12	16	–	–	–	–	5
6	Oban,	Argyll,	5,374	891	48,394	3½d.	1,158	16	1	–	1	†1	7	10	–	–	–	–	6
7	Thurso,	Caithness,	3,724	1,195	11,695	4½d.	759	8	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	7
8	Clydebank,	Dumbarton,	41,000	1,424	151,561	2·352d.	7,660	17	1	2	3	*2	21	29	–	–	3	3	8
9	Helensburgh,	Dumbarton,	8,800	1,368	77,038	2·593d.	2,000	35	1	1	2	–	9	13	–	–	–		9
10	Kirkintilloch,	Dumbarton,	12,000	870	43,964	3·106d.	2,455	10½	1	–	2	–	7	10	–	–		–	10
11	Dalkeith,	Edinburgh,	6,703	500	36,463	2½d.	1,568	5	–	1	1	–	4	6	–	–	–	–	11
12	Carnoustie,	Forfar,	5,204	735	29,234	2·227d.	1,334	12	–	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	12
13	Kirriemuir,	Forfar,	4,096	270	15,759	3·267d.	1,006	6¾	–	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	13
14	Monifieth,	Forfar,	2,134	339	13,764	2·407d.	770	6	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	14
15	North Berwick,	Haddington,	3,649	427	38,530	1⅜d.	610	5	–	1	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	15
16	Tranent,	Haddington,	13,280	23,290	92,455	1⅛d.	5,610	139	–	1	1	–	7	9	–	–	–	–	16
17	Maxwelltown,	Kirkcudbright,	5,789	680	25,349	2⅞d.	1,313	7	–	1	–	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	17
18	Motherwell,	Lanark,	35,750	894	154,483	2⅛d.	6,789	17½	1	–	2	1	16	20	–	–	3	3	18
19	Falkirk,	Stirling,	33,000	1,665	138,430	4d.	7,350	62	–	–	2	–	25	27	–	–	–		19
		Totals,	217,174	86,501	1,130,067		50,135	464¾	6	9	22	5	141	183	–	–	6	6	
													183				6		
														189					

Table 8.

20 and 21 Vict. cap. 72. The Police Act of 1857; and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

12	13	Cost of Authorised Police in the Permanent Force supplied by the County.			17	18	19	20	21
		14	15	16					
No.	Cost of the Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.	(*a*) Cost of Authorised Police for Pay and Clothing.	(*b*) Rents, Rates, and Taxes, Erection or Purchase of Buildings or Purchase of Ground.	(*c*) *All other Expenses.	Total Cost of Authorised Police in the Permanent Force supplied by the County (being Summation of Columns *a*, *b*, and *c*).	Average Population to each Constable.†	Average Acreage to each Constable.†	Date of formation into Separate Police District.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1	–	556 5 10	86 16 0	171 5 4	814 7 2	1,600	62½	*2nd April 1889.	And the services of the county divisional officers stationed at these places. The county provide offices and cells. ‡3 of these stationed at Fraserburgh during fishing season only.
2	–	777 18 8	136 1 7	238 15 1	1,152 15 4	1,307	93	5th November 1858.	
3	–	159 17 3	25 1 0	49 4 0	234 2 3	1,171	161½	30th April 1872.	
4	–	159 17 3	25 1 0	49 4 0	234 2 3	1,250	2,000	18th July 1892.	
5	–	1,277 14 9	40 15 5	600 11 6	1,919 1 8	654	2,900	1866.	County provides station, cells, &c. †Sergeant. Population is greatly increased during the summer season.
6	–	693 10 5	25 9 7	367 11 5	1,086 11 5	537	89	15th May 1905.	Pays partial cost less grant for pay and clothing; county provides station, cells, &c.
7	–	238 2 10	–	–	238 2 10	1,241	398	1857.	County provides police buildings.
8	219 17 0	1,975 15 8	464 13 5	354 15 1	2,795 4 2	1,386	49	15th May 1888.	New Office Burgh Property. Old Office County Property. *Sergeants.
9	–	1,149 10 9	93 19 1	180 7 2	1,423 17 0	683	105	1876.	Burgh provides police buildings.
10	–	813 2 3	114 13 3	100 6 6	1,028 2 0	1,200	87	1872.	Burgh provides police buildings.
11	–	423 4 7	55 0 0	61 17 8	540 2 3	1,117	83	17th December 1886.	County provides police buildings, assesses burgh for actual cost, and also pays half the cost of inspector's salary and uniform for duties performed outside the burgh.
12	–	303 2 1	16 18 11	13 10 10	333 11 10	1,301	183	16th May 1894.	County provides police buildings, and burgh pays county £267, 11s. 4d.
13	–	257 9 3	12 18 3	14 18 10	285 6 4	1,365	90	16th May 1894.	Burgh pays county £205, 1s. 3d.
14	–	160 5 10	8 17 7	10 9 4	179 12 9	1,067	169	13th June 1900.	Burgh pays county £140, 10s. 7d.
15	–	266 1 4	18 2 4	30 7 6	314 11 2	1,216	142	5th December 1876.	The District is assessed for one half only of the Pay and Clothing of the Inspector in charge. The county provides the police buildings.
16	–	743 14 1	44 14 6	25 2 9	813 11 4	1,472	2,587	May 1874.	Prestonpans, Cockenzie, Tranent, and a populous mining and agricultural district. County provides police buildings.
17	–	355 7 7	†2 15 0	10 2 6	368 5 1	1,286	151	15th May 1890.	The new police buildings have been provided by the county and burgh in the proportion of 4½ shares to the burgh and 2½ to the county.† Does not include cost of new building, which is £135 per annum for thirty years, and for which an assessment is levied of ¾d. per £ on owners and ¾d. per £ on occupiers.
18	235 14 7	1,659 9 9	395 14 10	458 15 6	2,514 0 1	1,787	45	6th June 1885.	And has the services of the county constabulary. The burgh provides offices, &c.
19		2,186 10 8	231 0 0	166 0 0	2,583 10 8	1,222	61	1857.	And the services of the deputy chief constable and county constabulary. County provides offices, cells, &c.
	455 11 7	14,157 0 10	1,798 11 9	2,903 5 0	18,858 17 7	1,187 General Average.	473 General Average.		
			£18,858 17 7						

* For hires, fares, stationery, stamps, telegrams, coals, gas, water, &c.
† Calculated on the Authorised Permanent Force only; Constables include officers and men of all ranks.

TABLE 9.

BURGHS Consolidated with Counties, under the Police

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Strength of the Police Force supplied by the County.										11
									Authorised.						Additional.				
No.	BURGHS.	COUNTIES.	Population.	Acreage.	Rateable Value.	Assessment in the £ for Police only.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Length of Streets, Squares, Roads, &c., in Miles.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants	Detective Officers.	Constables.	Total.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	No.
					£														
1	Campbeltown,	Argyll,	8,234	1,500	40,815	Not stated.	1,676	8	–	1	1	*1	7	10	–	–	1	1	1
2	Irvine,	Ayr,	9,618	1,965	47,218	2½d.	2,041	12½	1	–	2	–	7	10	–	–	–	–	2
3	Wick,	Caithness,	8,241	1,128	34,936	4d.	1,530	14	–	–	1	–	8	9	–	–	–	–	3
4	Musselburgh,	Edinburgh,	14,000	710	58,814	2½d.	3,230	12	–	1	1	–	10	12	–	–	–	–	4
5	Elgin,	Elgin,	8,407	1,000	43,720	1·38d.	1,959	17	–	–	1	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	5
6	Rutherglen,	Lanark,	22,614	847	102,704	2d.	4,875	11½	–	1	2	–	14	17	–	–	1	1	6
7	Wishaw,	Lanark,	23,287	928	78,000	2½d.	4,597	14	–	1	2	–	13	16	–	–	–	–	7
8	Port-Glasgow,	Renfrew,	17,613	473	72,577	2½d.	3,458	9	1	–	2	–	11	14	–	–	–	–	8
		Total,	112,006	8,551	478,784		23,366	98	2	4	12	1	75	94	–	–	2	2	
									94						2				
									96										

TABLE 9.

Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. cap. 72) (Scotland) Act, 1857.

12	13	14 Cost of the Authorised Police in the Permanent Force supplied by the County.			15	16	17	18	19
No.	Cost of the Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.	(*a*) Cost of the Authorised Police for Pay and Clothing.	(*b*) Rents, Rates, and Taxes, Erection or Purchase of Buildings, or Purchase of Ground.	(*c*) * All Other Expenses.	Total Cost of the Authorised Police in the Permanent Force supplied by the County (being Summation of Cols. *a*, *b*, and *c*).	Average Population to each Constable.†	Average Acreage to each Constable.†	Date of Consolidation with, or merging into Counties.	REMARKS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1	74 8 6	724 3 9	11 8 6	240 10 6	976 2 9	823	150	November 1863.	Burgh pays county actual cost less grant for pay and clothing. County provides one station, the burgh the other. * Sergeant.
2	–	622 15 8	–	170 0 0	792 15 8	1,202	245	1858.	Burgh pays county £420 per annum in lieu of county assessments. County provides the police buildings. One superintendent and 1 sergeant with their district extending beyond burgh.
3	–	714 8 7	–	–	714 8 7	915	125	22nd Dec. 1902.	Burgh paid county £475.
4	–	775 16 4	66 19 6	86 2 8	928 18 6	1,166	59	15th May 1859.	Burgh pays the county the actual cost, receiving back the Government Grant thereon. Burgh provides offices and cells.
5	–	375 0 6	–	–	375 0 6	1,401	167	1st March 1893.	Burgh pays county £284,14s. 10d. per annum, and has the services of the chief constable and head-quarter staff, and the use of the county police office, cells, &c.
6	83 3 0	1,237 19 1	138 17 1	–	1,376 16 2	1,330	50	15th March 1888.	Burgh provides the police buildings. Pays County £825.
7	–	1,261 13 8	–	–	1,261 13 8	1,455	58	15th March 1888.	Burgh pays county £686 per annum. County provides police buildings.
8	–	1,154 14 4	199 11 7	142 8 8	1,496 14 7	1,258	34	15th October 1895.	Burgh provides police buildings and pays county £686, 10s. 4d.
	157 11 6	6,866 11 11	416 16 8	639 1 10	7,922 10 5	1,191	90		
			£7,922 10 5			General Average.	General Average.		

* For hires, fares, stationery, stamps, telegrams, coals, gas, water, &c.
† Calculated on the Authorised Permanent Force only ; Constables include officers and men of all ranks.

Table 10.

Authorised Augmentations, Reductions, and Alterations in County, City, and Burgh Forces during the year ended 31st December 1907.

No.	Counties.	Cities and Burghs.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Detective Department. Inspectors.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Detective Constables.	Clerks. Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Date of approval by the Secretary for Scotland.
	Augmentations—																				
1	Fife,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	28th January.
2		Kilmarnock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1st February.
3	Lanark,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	6th February.
4		Aberdeen,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	18th March.
5		Glasgow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	21	25	2nd May.
6	Renfrew,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	10th May.
7	Stirling,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4th June
8		Dundee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	10th September.
9	Midlothian,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	18th October.
10		Dundee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	18th October.
11	Elgin,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	30th October.
12	Dumbarton,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2nd November.
13	Inverness,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	14th November.
		Total,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	50	57	
	Reductions—																				
14		Greenock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	26th March.
15	Forfar,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	18th September.
		Total,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	
		Net Increase,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	46	53	
	In Counties,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	17	18	
	In Burghs,		–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	29	35	
		Total,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	46	53	

The Secretary for Scotland also approved of the following alterations in ranks and grades without increasing the strength of the force :—

Nairn.—29th April. One constable to sergeant.

Table 11.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the County, City, and Burgh Forces (exclusive of the "Additional" Force), and the Average Age, Length of Service, and Height, on the 31st December 1907.

AGES.

	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Detective Department.									Clerks.							
			Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Clerks.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Detective Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	149	150
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	*14	–	–	1025	1044
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	3	2	4	16	–	–	*5	*9	*10	–	10	1165	1229
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	3	–	2	12	1	–	1	–	2	9	11	17	–	–	1	5	5	–	53	753	875
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	4	8	4	31	1	–	2	1	–	13	21	16	1	1	2	2	2	2	117	429	657
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	10	14	6	36	1	–	6	–	–	5	11	1	–	1	3	4	1	–	114	261	474
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	10	16	5	47	1	1	3	2	–	3	14	2	1	–	1	2	1	–	98	207	414
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	7	15	6	43	–	1	6	1	–	4	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	59	219	366
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	9	11	11	26	–	–	4	–	–	2	7	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	28	99	200
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	7	5	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	18	41
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	9	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	16
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
,, 75 ,, ,, 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, .	63	71	36	203	4	2	24	4	5	38	73	55	2	3	14	26	34	3	482	4328	5470

LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.

	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Detective Department.									Clerks.							
			Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Clerks.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Detective Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service, . .	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	555	565
From 1 to 5 ,, .	10	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	8	–	–	–	3	14	–	2	1229	1272
,, 5 ,, 10 ,, .	10	1	1	6	1	–	1	–	2	6	3	18	–	–	*6	*8	†10	–	27	1089	1194
,, 10 ,, 15 ,, .	8	6	–	21	–	–	1	–	2	8	16	19	1	–	1	4	1	–	91	487	666
,, 15 ,, 20 ,, .	9	7	8	43	2	–	2	1	–	12	19	7	–	2	3	5	3	2	158	428	711
,, 20 ,, 25 ,, .	11	20	8	53	–	–	8	–	–	4	19	3	1	–	1	3	1	–	109	289	530
,, 25 ,, 30 ,, .	5	14	6	45	1	1	3	2	–	5	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	60	178	325
,, 30 ,, 35 ,, .	3	12	10	21	–	1	6	1	–	1	7	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	34	70	168
,, 35 ,, 40 ,, .	–	5	2	12	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	3	27
,, 40 ,, 45 ,, .	3	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
,, 45 ,, 50 ,, .	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, 50 ,, 55 ,, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, 60 ,, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, .	‡63	71	36	203	4	2	24	4	5	38	73	55	2	3	14	26	34	3	482	4328	5470

Average Age, 34 $\frac{1}{12}$ years. Average Service, 11 years. Average Height, 5 feet 10$\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

50 chief constables, 31 superintendents, 9 lieutenants, 64 inspectors, 5 detective inspectors, 11 detective sergeants, 17 detective officers, 6 detective constables, 2 inspector clerks, 8 sergeant clerks, 1 constable clerk, 103 sergeants, 549 constables, total 856, have served in other forces for periods varying from 1 month to 43 years.

* 1 a detective. † 2 detectives.

‡ One chief constable has charge of four Counties, one chief constable has charge of three Counties, and two chief constables have charge of two Counties each.

TABLE 12.

NATIONALITY of all Ranks of the County, City, and Burgh Forces, excluding the Additional Force, on the 31st December 1907.

FORCES.	Actual Strength.	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Other Nations.	REMARKS.
In Counties, . .	1,931	1,882	21	28	–	Scotch, 92·1 per cent. English, 1·2 „ Irish, 6·6 „ Foreign, 0·1 „
In Cities and Burghs, .	3,539	3,156	47	335	1	
Total, .	5,470	5,038	68	363	1	100

TABLE 13.

AGES and Lengths of Service of Additional Police on 31st December 1907.

AGE.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age, . .	–	–	–	–	6	6	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	8	8
From 21 „ to 25 . .	–	–	–	–	27	27	From 1 to 5 „ . .	–	–	–	–	40	40
„ 25 „ to 30 . .	–	–	–	–	36	36	„ 5 „ 10 „ . .	–	–	–	1	40	41
„ 30 „ to 35 . .	–	–	–	3	28	31	„ 10 „ 15 „ . .	–	–	–	3	23	26
„ 35 „ to 40 . .	–	–	–	4	15	19	„ 15 „ 20 „ . .	–	–	–	4	22	26
„ 40 „ to 45 . .	–	–	–	1	18	19	„ 20 „ 25 „ . .	1	–	2	1	25	29
„ 45 „ to 50 . .	1	–	1	2	22	26	„ 25 „ 30 „ . .	1	–	–	1	33	35
„ 50 „ to 55 . .	1	–	2	–	26	29	„ 30 „ 35 „ . .	2	–	1	–	17	20
„ 55 „ to 60 . .	2	–	–	–	26	28	„ 35 „ 40 „ . .	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 60 „ to 65 . .	–	–	–	–	3	3	„ 40 „ 45 „ . .	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 65 „ to 70 . .	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 45 „ 50 „ . .	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 70 „ to 75 . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 50 „ 55 „ . .	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 „ to 80 . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 „ 60 „ . .	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	4	–	3	10	208	225	Totals,	4	–	3	10	208	225

Average age, 38⅝ years. Average service, 15 years. Average height, 5 feet 10¼ inches. One sergeant and 27 constables have served in other forces for periods varying from 1 month to 26 years.

TABLE 14.

Nationality of Additional Police on 31st December 1907.

NATIONALITY.	Actual Strength.	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Other Nations.	REMARKS.
In Counties, . .	68	66	1	1	–	Scotch, 96·0 per cent. English, 2·2 „ Irish, 1·8 „
In Cities and Burghs,	157	150	4	3	–	
Total,	225	216	5	4	–	100

Table 15.

Police Cells licensed in terms of Section 30 of the "Prisons Act, 1877" (40 & 41 Vict. cap. 53)

No.	Police Station.	Period for which Licensed.	No. of Cells.	Remarks.
1	Banff,	14 days before, during, and after trial	11	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £5, 5s. per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
2	Campbeltown,	14 ,, ,, ,,	14	In charge of a sergeant, whose wife receives £18 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
3	Dingwall,	14 ,, ,, ,,	4	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £15 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
4	Dunblane,	14 ,, ,, ,,	10	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives a weekly allowance of 3s. 6d. as matron. Free house, &c.
5	Dunfermline (County),	14 ,, ,, ,,	6	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £12 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
6	Dunfermline (Burgh),	5 ,, ,, ,,	5	In charge of a resident sergeant, whose wife receives £18 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
7	Dunoon,	3 ,, ,, ,,	9	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £18 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
8	Duns,	14 ,, ,, ,,	4	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £7, 10s. per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
9	Elgin,	14 ,, ,, ,,	21	In charge of a retired constable, whose wife receives £10 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
10	Falkirk,	14 ,, ,, ,,	17	In charge of an acting sergeant, whose wife receives £26 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
11	Forfar,	14 ,, ,, ,,	17	In charge of a constable, whose wife as matron receives £26 per annum, free house, &c.
12	Fortwilliam,	14 ,, ,, ,,	6	In charge of an inspector, whose wife receives £10 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
13	Galashiels,	3 days (convicted only)	5	In charge of the chief constable. The matron receives 3s. per diem for each female prisoner.
14	Haddington,	14 days (untried) / 5 ,, (convicted)	18	In charge of an acting sergeant, whose wife receives £5 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
15	Hawick,	14 days before, during, and after trial	10	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives 15s. per week as matron. Free house, &c.
16	Inveraray,	3 ,, ,, ,,	12	In charge of a sergeant, whose wife receives no allowance as matron. Free house, &c.
17	Jedburgh,	14 ,, ,, ,,	6	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives 7s. per week. Free house, &c.
18	Kinross,	14 ,, ,, ,,	4	In charge of a constable, whose wife as matron has no allowance. Free house, &c.
19	Kirkcaldy,	14 days (untried) / 7 ,, (convicted)	30	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £26 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
20	Lochmaddy,	14 days before, during, and after trial	5	In charge of an inspector, whose wife receives £10 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
21	Montrose,	14 ,, ,, ,,	9	In charge of a sergeant on pension, whose wife receives £7, 10s. per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
22	Oban,	14 ,, ,, ,,	5	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £18 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
23	Port Ellen,	5 ,, ,, ,,	4	In charge of a married constable, who receives 7s. 6d. per month for coals. Free house, &c. No matron's allowance to wife.
24	Portree,	14 ,, ,, ,,	5	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £10 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
25	Stirling,	14 ,, ,, ,,	10	In charge of a sergeant, whose wife receives £30 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
26	Stonehaven,	14 ,, ,, ,,	10	In charge of a pensioned constable, whose wife has £5 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
27	Thurso,	3 ,, ,, ,,	3	In charge of an inspector, whose wife is matron, without allowance, and they pay a rent of £5, 4s. per annum, but an allowance of £6 per annum is paid for looking after offices and cells.
28	Wigtown,	14 ,, ,, ,,	4	In charge of a sergeant, whose wife receives £11, 10s. per annum as matron. Free house, &c.

Police Cells licensed in terms of Summary Procedure Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. cap. 53).

1	Huntly,	3 days (convicted only)	3	In charge of a sergeant, who receives £1 per annum.
2	Lochgilphead,	,, ,, ,,	3	In charge of a constable, whose wife, without allowance, acts as matron. Free house, &c.

Police Cells legalised for three days in terms of Section 345 of Edinburgh Municipal and Police Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. cap. 132, Local).

1	City of Edinburgh,	1 to 3 days	37	In charge day and night of 3 male and 4 female turnkeys, the day and night lieutenants being responsible.

TABLE 16.

SHOWING the Authorised STRENGTH, CLASSIFICATION, RATES of Pay

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Authorised Strength and Classification.																		Chief Constables.	Superintendents.
							Detective Department.						Clerks.									
			Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Constables.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	£ s.	£ s. d
1	Aberdeen, . . .	. . .	1	1	–	7	–	–	[b]1	–	–	[b]1	–	–	[b]1	–	[b]1	12	83	108	370 0 407 0 [a]444 0 481 0	150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0 *220 0 0
2	. . . .	Aberdeen, .	1	[a]3	–	4	–	–	1	–	9	1	–	–	1	–	6	13	136	175	450 0 495 0 540 0 585 0	150 0 0 [a]175 0 0 200 0 0
3	Argyll, . . .	. . .	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	62	78	300 0 320 0 340 0 [a]360 0	120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
4	Ayr, . . .	. . .	1	5	–	8	–	–	*2	–	–	–	*1	–	–	1	–	22	[d]131	[d]171	[a]700 0	150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0 [b]225 0 0
5	. . . .	Ayr, . .	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	25	36	[a]250 0 275 0 300 0 325 0	120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
6	. . . .	Kilmarnock,	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	25	34	250 0 .75 0 300 0	120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
7	Banff, . . .	. .	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	30	37	[a]250 0	135 0 0
8	Berwick, . .	. . .	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	20	28	[a]190 0	*120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
9	Bute, . . .	. . .	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	13	[a]85 0	
10	. . . .	Rothesay, .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	13	150 0 175 0 [a]200 0	–
11	Caithness, . .	. . .	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	20	24	[a]250 0	–
12	Clackmannan, .	. . .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	14	[a]250 0	–
13	. . . .	Alloa, . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	7	12	[a]170 0	–
1	Dumbarton, . .	. . .	1	4	–	5	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	15	79	108	400 0 [a]440 0 480 0 520 0	150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0 [b]225 0 0
		Carried fwd.	14	19	1	37	–	–	5	9	9	4	1	–	3	6	9	87	647	851		

Table 16.

ounty, City, and Burgh Forces on the 31st December 1907.

Pay per Week.														
			Sergeants.		Constables.							No.	Remarks.
Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Office Clerks.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	D.I. £100 8 D.O. 31 9	33 10 35 0	31 6 32 8	Insp. £100 Const. 23 11	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	25 1	23 11	21 0	–	1	[a] £30 for extra duties, and £50 travelling allowance. * As deputy chief constable £20 per annum additional. [b] Detective and office staff may be either an inspector or a sergeant, and a detective officer or two detective officers, or two constable clerks.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 [b]130 0 0	D.I. £120 0 135 0 150 0 D.O. 34 7 37 6 40 4 Const. 27 5 to 30 11	33 10 35 0	31 6 32 8	27 5 to 30 11	27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	26 3	25 1	–	–	2	[a] The deputy chief constable has as such £20 extra per annum. [b] Personal to two inspectors.
–	90 0 0 95 0 0 97 10 0 102 10 0 105 0 0 107 10 0 110 0 0 [b]115 0 0	D.S. 28 7 29 9 32 1	30 11 32 1	28 7 29 9	28 7	24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0	23 4	22 2	–	–	3	[a] Travelling expenses, and £50 horse allowance. [b] An inspector at head quarters receives £5 per annum as deputy chief constable.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 122 10 0 130 0 0	Detective insprs. £100 to £130 per an.	33 10 35 0 36 2	31 6 32 8	Super. £175 Sergt. 32 8	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	25 1	23 11	–	–	4	[a] And £50 travelling allowance; [b] £20 additional to deputy chief constable. *Detective and office staff may be either inspectors, sergeants, or constables; at present the detectives are inspectors; and office clerks, one superintendent and one sergeant. Merit pay may be granted to 10 sergeants and 20 constables at the rate of 2s. per week to the former and 1s. per week to the latter, irrespective of length of service in either grade. [d] Four of these for three months only.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	D.I. £100 Sergt. 37 5 D.C. 28 8 32 2	35 7 34 5	32 1 33 3	Sergt. 35 7 32 1	26 10 28 0 29 2 30 4 31 6	25 8	24 6	–	–	5	[a] The chief constable receives £10, 10s. per annum for uniform and £5, 5s. for extra duties. Superintendent only, 6d. per week boot money. Deputy chief constable £10 extra per annum.
100 0 0 107 10 0 125 0 0 [b]140 0 0	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	D.S. 33 3	35 7 34 5	32 1 33 3	Sergt. 34 5 32 1	26 10 28 0 29 2 30 4 31 6	25 8	24 6	–	–	6	[a] And £37, 10s. per annum for extra duties. [b] Personal to present holder. Deputy chief constable £10 extra per annum.
–	95 [b] 0 0	–	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	Const. 26 10	25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2	24 6	23 4	22 2	–	7	[a] And £30 per annum travelling allowance.
–	95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0	–	32 8 33 3	29 9 30 11	Sergt. 29 9	25 1 26 3 27 5 28 7	23 11	22 9	–	–	8	[a] And £40 travelling allowance. Is also chief constable of Roxburghshire. £70 of his salary paid to that county. * Deputy chief constable £10 per annum extra.
–	90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0	–	33 10 35 0	31 6 32 8	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	25 1	23 11	–	–	9	[a] And 8s. per diem when travelling. Is also chief constable of Renfrewshire.
–	95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0	–	33 3 34 5	30 11 32 1	–	26 10 28 0 29 2 30 4	25 8	24 6	–	–	10	[a] And £10 per annum for an extra duty.
–	90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0	–	30 4 31 6	28 0 29 2	–	23 4 24 6 25 8 26 10	22 2	21 0	–	–	11	[a] And £25 per annum travelling allowance. The deputy chief constable has no extra allowance as such.
–	[b]90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0	–	33 3 34 5 35 7	30 11 32 1	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	12	[a] £17 for extra duties. [b] £10 per annum as deputy chief constable.
–	–	D.S. 33 10	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	27 5	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	13	
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 122 10 0 130 0 0	Sergts. 32 8 33 10	33 10 35 0 36 2	31 6 32 8	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	25 1	23 11	–	–	14	[a] And £50 travelling allowance, also £40 for extra duties. [b] And £20 additional as deputy chief constable.

TABLE 16.—SHOWING the Authorised STRENGTH, CLASSIFICATION, RATES of

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Authorised Strength and Classification.																			Pay per	
							Detective Department.							Clerks.									
			Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Constables.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.
		Brought fwd.,	14	19	1	37	–	–	5	–	9	9	4	1	–	3	6	9	87	647	851	£ s.	£ s. d.
15	. . .	Dumbarton, .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	15	21	150 0 175 0 200 0 245 0 [a]263 0	–
16	Dumfries, .	. . .	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	[e]5	34	45	300 0 350 0 [a]400 0	[*]120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
17	. . .	Dumfries, .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	15	[a]200 0 220 0 240 0 260 0	–
18	Edinburgh, .	. . .	1	1	–	6	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	5	71	89	375 0 412 10 450 0 [a]487 10	150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0 [b]215 0 0
19	. .	Edinburgh, .	1	5	3	14	–	1	2	4	2	‡ 11	9	–	1	–	1	3	68	471	596	900 0	200 0 0 210 0 0 220 0 0 230 0 0 240 0 0 250 0 0 275 0 0 300 0 0 325 0 0 [a]350 0 0
20	. . .	Leith, . .	1	1	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	–	–	8	75	95	[*]300 0 330 0 360 0 390 0	[a]150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0
21	Elgin, . .	. . .	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	24	31	200 0 220 0 [a]260 0	[*]120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
22	Fife, . .	. . .	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	103	123	[a]400 0 440 0 480 0 520 0	150 0 0 175 0 0 [b]200 0 0
23	. . .	Dunfermline,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	16	21	[*]250 0 275 0 300 0 325 0	–
24	. . .	Kirkcaldy, .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	27	36	[a]250 0 200 0	–
25	Forfar, . .	. . .	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	38	50	[a]315 0	122 2 0 137 2 0 [b]152 2 0
26	. . .	Arbroath, .	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	18	[a]260 0	–
27	. . .	Brechin, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	8	150 0 175 0 [a]200 0	–
28	. . .	Broughty-F'y,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	11	120 0 150 0 [*]175 0 200 0	–
		Carried fwd.,	28	30	4	76	–	1	9	4	14	26	16	1	1	5	10	16	210	1559	2,010		

County, City, and Burgh Forces on the 31st December 1907—*continued.*

Annum. Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Pay per Week. Detectives.	Sergeants. 1st Class.	Sergeants. 2nd Class.	Constables. Office Clerks.	Constables. 1st Class.	Constables. 2nd Class.	Constables. 3rd Class.	Constables. 4th Class.	Constables. 5th Class.	Constables. Probationary Class.	No.	Remarks.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
–	115 0 0 122 10 0 130 0 0	35 0	33 10 35 0 36 2	31 6 32 8	25 8	26 10 28 0 29 2 30 4 31 6	25 8	24 6	–	–	–	15	[a] And £37 for extra duties.
–	[b] 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0	–	[c] 31 6 32 8 33 10 35 0	29 2 30 4 31 6 32 8	Sergt. 30 4	24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0	23 4	22 2	–	–	–	16	[a] £50 travelling allowance, and £26 per annum for extra duties. * Deputy chief constable £10 additional per annum. [b] Office Inspector. [c] Three are divisional sergeants or sub-inspectors.
–	95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0	–	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	–	25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2	24 6	23 4	–	–	–	17	And £5 for extra duties.
–	90 0 0 95 0 0 97 10 0 100 0 0 102 10 0 105 0 0 110 0 0 [c] 115 0 0	D.O. 27 5 28 7 Sergt. 33 10	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	Sergt. 33 10	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	–	18	[a] And actual travelling expenses. [b] And £20 extra as deputy chief constable. [c] Detective inspector.
160 0 0 170 0 0 [a] 180 0 0 [b] 190 0 0	120 0 0 125 0 0 130 0 0 135 0 0	per an. 120 0* 125 0* 130 0* 135 0* 140 0* per wk. 38 6 40 6 42 6 44 6	35 6 36 6 38 6	–	26 0 to 33 0	29 0 30 0 31 0 32 0 33 0 27 5 28 0 28 7 29 2	28 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	–	19	[a] Deputy chief constable, present salary. * Detective inspectors, sub-inspectors, and sergeants; detective constables, 27s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per week. † Detective lieutenant. [b] Lieutenant chief clerk. ‡ Five are detective clerks.
–	120 0 0 125 0 0 130 0 0 [b] 135 0 0	37 4 38 6 39 8 40 10	35 0 36 2 37 4	–	–	29 9 30 4 30 11 31 6 32 1 32 8	26 3	25 1	–	–	–	20	* The chief constable receives £450 per annum, inclusive of £150 for extra duties. [a] The superintendent as deputy chief constable £20 per annum extra. [b] Detective and office inspectors.
–	95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0	–	32 1 33 3	29 9 30 11	25 8	25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2	24 6	23 4	–	–	–	21	[a] Actual travelling expenses, and £15, 15s. for personal expenses, and £99, 1s. for extra duties. Boot allowance 7d. per week for superior officers. * Deputy chief constable £10 per annum additional.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 [c] 130 0 0	–	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	33 10 26 3	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	–	22	[a] And £55 travelling allowance, and £40 per annum for extra duties. [b] Deputy chief constable has £20 additional allowance as such. [c] Present holder.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	30 4 to 33 10	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	–	23	[a] And £5 for extra duties.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	30 4 to 32 10	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	Const. 28 7 to 32 1	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	–	24	[a] And £10 for extra duties.
–	91 16 0 99 6 0 100 0 0 106 16 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	–	33 3 34 5	30 11 32 1	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	–	25	And £15 for extra duties. The superintendent has £20 per annum extra as deputy chief constable.
–	95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0	–	32 1 33 3 34 5	30 11	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	–	26	[a] And £25, 5s. for extra duties.
–	–	–	33 3 34 5	30 11 32 1	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	–	27	[a] The chief constable has £20 for extra duties.
–	–	–	33 3 34 5	30 11 32 1	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	–	28	[a] And £10 per annum for extra duties.

TABLE 16.—SHOWING the Authorised STRENGTH, CLASSIFICATION, RATES of

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Authorised Strength and Classification.																		Pay per	
							Detective Department.							Clerks.								
			Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.
		Brought fwd.,	28	30	4	76	–	1	9	4	14	26	16	1	1	5	10	16	210	1,559	2,010	£ s.	£ s. d.
29	. . .	Dundee, .	[a]1	[b]4	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	7	6	1	–	–	3	–	22	145	198	[a]600 0	[c]121 10 4 [c]136 10 4 [c]151 10 4 176 10 4 [b]201 10 4
30	. . .	Forfar, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	9	[a]150 0 175 0 200 0	–
31	. . .	Montrose, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	8	12	[a]150 0 175 0 200 0	–
32	Haddington, .	. . .	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	29	38	125 0 137 10 [a]150 0 162 10	150 0 0 175 0 0 [b]200 0 0
33	Inverness, .	. . .	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	49	62	[a]450 0	[b]120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
34	. . .	Inverness, .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	19	25	[a]290 0	–
35	Kincardine, .	. . .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	16	21	200 0 220 0 [a]250 0	–
36	Kinross, .	. . .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	[a]50 0	–
37	Kirkcudbright,	. . .	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	20	29	225 0 [a]250 0 275 0 300 0	120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
38	Lanark, . .	. . .	1	6	–	7	–	–	3	–	1	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	35	256	316	[a]800 0	175 0 0 190 0 0 210 0 0 230 0 0
39	. . .	Airdrie, .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	18	23	[a]225 0	–
40	. . .	Coatbridge, .	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	32	41	[a]300 0	–
41	. . .	Glasgow, .	1	9	27	59	1	1	7	–	1	36	22	1	1	1	D.O. 2	8	87	1,324	1,588	1,000 0	232 0 0 to 402 0 0
		Carried fwd.,	41	52	31	164	4	2	19	4	19	69	51	4	2	6	19	27	380	3,485	4,379		

County, City, and Burgh Forces on 31st December 1907—*continued.*

Annum.			Pay per Week.									No.	Remarks.
				Sergeants.		Constables.							
Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Office Clerks.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
–	104 18 9 112 10 10 120 2 11	D.O. 35 7 38 6 41 5 Cons. 26 3 to 30 11	34 5 35 7	32 1 33 3	Sergt. 32 1 33 3 35 7	27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	26 3	25 1	–	–	29	[a] Receives £710, but the Government Grant is authorised to be paid on £600 only. [b] Deputy chief constable receives £20 extra per annum. [c] Office and detective superintendents.
–	–	–	33 3 34 5	30 11 32 1	28 7	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	30	[a] And £30 for extra duties.
–	–	–	33 3 34 5	30 11 32 1	29 9	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	31	[a] And £39, 2s. for extra duties.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0	[c]33 10	*32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	32	[a] And £30 travelling allowance. Is also chief constable of the Mid and West Lothians and Peebles. [b] £20 extra as deputy chief constable. [c] Detective sergeant. * Office sergeant.
–	95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 112 10 0	33 3	31 6 32 8 33 3	29 2 30 4	Sergt. 29 2	24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0	23 4	22 2	–	–	33	[a] And actual travelling expenses. [b] And £10 per annum as deputy chief constable.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0	–	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	Sergt. 32 8	25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2	24 6	23 4	–	–	34	[a] And £10 for extra duties.
–	90 0 0 97 10 0 [b]105 0 0	–	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	Sergt. 32 8	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	22 2	–	35	[a] Travelling expenses as incurred, but not to exceed £20 per annum, also £38 for extra duties. [b] Deputy chief constable receives £10 per annum.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	–	–	–	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	36	[a] Is also chief constable of Fifeshire.
–	90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0	–	31 6 32 8	29 2 30 4	–	24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0	23 4	22 2	–	–	37	[a] And £30 travelling allowance, also £60 for extra duties.
–	106 0 0 112 0 0 118 0 0 124 0 0	Inspectors. 106 0 112 0 118 0 124 0 per an. Sergts. 36 2 Detectives. 30 11 per wk.	33 10 35 0 36 2	31 6 32 8	Supt. Chief Clerk. £175 0 195 0 210 0 †230 0	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	25 1	23 11	–	–	38	[a] And £100 travelling allowance. †An deputy-chief constable receives £20 additional allowance. Superintendents £20 each travelling expenses. 10 sergeants and 20 constables may receive 2s. and 1s. each per week extra, as distinguished conduct pay.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 †124 0 0	–	33 10 35 0	31 6 32 8	–	27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	26 3	25 1	–	–	39	[a] And £75 for extra duties. † Personal.
–	106 0 0 112 0 0 118 0 0 124 0 0	Serg. 35 10 Cons. 30 4	34 8 35 10	32 4 33 6	29 2	28 0 29 2 30 4 31 6	26 10	25 8	–	–	40	* £6, 1s. for extra duties.
137 0 0 147 0 0 157 0 0 167 0 0 177 0 0 187 0 0 197 0 0 207 0 0 ‖327 0 0	103 0 8 110 10 8 121 1 4	Insp. 51 2 to 57 4 Det.off. 37 8 to 47 4 Det. Cons. 25 0 to 33 0	37 10	34 8 35 10	–	27 4 28 6 29 8 31 10 33 0	26 2	25 0	–	–	41	‖ Registrar and custodior. Drill, cab, and Justiciary Court inspectors have 2s. 6d. extra per week. Detective officers have £10. 14s. each per annum in lieu of uniform. 10 constables as double pointsmen 3s., and 29 constables as single pointsmen 2s. extra per week. 41 constables as single pointsmen 1s. per week extra.

TABLE 16.—SHOWING the Authorised STRENGTH, CLASSIFICATION, RATES o

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Authorised Strength and Classification.																		Pay pe	
			Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Department.							Clerks.					Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.
							Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Constables.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.					
		Brought fowd.	41	52	31	164	4	2	19	4	19	69	51	4	2	6	19	27	380	3,485	4,379	£ s.	£ s. d.
42	. . .	Govan, .	1	–	4	5	–	–	2	–	2	-	5	–	–	1	–	1	9	92	122	₪420 0 440 0 500 0 520 0	–
43	. . .	Hamilton, .	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	30	37	₪300 0	–
44	. . .	Partick, .	1	2	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	69	87	300 0 350 0 *400 0 450 0	125 0 0 150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0
45	Linlithgow, .	. . .	1	1	-	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	47	59	125 0 137 10 150 0 ₪162 10	150 0 0 175 0 0 b200 0 0
46	Nairn, .	. . .	1	-	-	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	10	130 0 ₪140 0 150 0	–
47	Peebles, .	. . .	1	1	–	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	1	–	1	10	14	100 0 110 0 120 0 ₪130 0	120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
48	Perth, .	. . .	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	-	1	7	65	83	₪479 0	121 10 5 136 10 5 150 0 0 175 0 0 †200 0 0
49	. . .	Perth, .	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	30	40	240 0 260 0 280 0 ₪300 0	b120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
50	Renfrew, .	. . .	1	3	–	†4	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	2	14	94	124	325 0 357 10 390 0 422 10 ₪500 0	150 0 0 b175 0 0 200 0 0 225 0 0 †120 0 0 130 0 0 140 0 0 150 0 0
51	. . .	Greenock, .	1	1	1	4	–	–	1	–	2	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	83	109	300 0 350 0 ₪400 0	150 0 0 165 0 0 180 0 0
52	. . .	Johnstone, .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–		–	–	1	8	12	150 0 175 0 200 0 ₪225 0	-
53	. . .	Paisley, .	1	-	–	2	–	–	1	-	1	2		1	1	–	–	–	7	81	97	350 0	150 0 0 ₪155 0 0 160 0 0
54	. . .	Renfrew, .	1			1		–	–	–	–	–	-		–	–	–	-	1	8	11	₪150 0 175 0 200 0	-
		Carried fowd,	54	63	36	193	4	2	27	4	29	81	57	5	3	9	23	33	452	4,109	5,184		

ounty, City, and Burgh Forces on the 31st December 1907—*continued.*

Annum. Lieutenants. £ s. d.	Inspectors. £ s. d.	Pay per Week. Detectives. s. d.	Sergeants. 1st Class. s. d.	Sergeants. 2nd Class. s. d.	Constables. Office Clerks. s. d.	Constables. 1st Class. s. d.	Constables. 2nd Class. s. d.	Constables. 3rd Class. s. d.	Constables. 4th Class. s. d.	Constables. 5th Class. s. d.	No.	Remarks.
150 0 0 165 0 0 180 0 0 200 0 0	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 122 10 0 130 0 0	–	37 4 38 6	35 0 36 2	Insp. £122 10s. per an. Const. 29 9 per wk.	27 5 28 7 29 9 32 1 33 3	26 3	25 1	–	–	42	[a] £50 for extra duties. Detective officers, pay as per grade and £10 for clothing.
–	106 0 0 112 0 0 118 0 0 124 0 0	–	33 10 35 0 36 2	31 6 32 8	–	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	25 1	23 11	–	–	43	[a] £146 for extra duties.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 122 10 0	£ s. 100 0 107 10 115 0 122 10 per an.	36 2 37 4	33 10 35 0	28 7	27 5 28 7 29 9 31 6 33 3	26 3	25 1	–	–	44	* Present salary.
–	90 0 0 95 0 0 97 10 0 100 0 0 102 10 0 105 0 0 107 10 0 110 0 0 115 0 0	Det. Sergt. 30 4 per w.	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	Sergt. 30 4	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	45	[a] And travelling expenses. Is also chief constable of Mid and East Lothian and Peebles. [b] As deputy chief constable receives £20 additional per annum. The detective officer may be either an inspector or a sergeant.
–	–	–	32 1 33 3	29 9 30 11	–	25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2	24 6	23 4	21 9	–	46	[a] Travelling expenses paid. Has also £21, 1s. for extra duties.
–	–	–	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	Sergt. 33 10	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	–	–	47	[a] Is also chief constable for Mid, West, and East Lothian. [b] The deputy chief constable has £10 per annum as such.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	s. d. 29 2 *31 6 *32 8 *35 0	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	26 10	25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2	24 6	23 4	–	–	48	[a] And £50 travelling allowance. † The deputy chief constable receives £20 per annum additional. * Detective sergeants receive 1s. 2d. a week each extra to sergeant's pay.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	33 3 34 5 35 7 36 9	34 5 35 7	32 1 33 3	Sergt. 32 1	26 10 28 0 29 2 30 4 31 6	25 8	24 6	–	–	49	[a] £12 for extra duties. [b] The deputy chief constable has £10 per annum as such.
–	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 122 10 0 130 0 0	*107 0 per an. 31 6 to 35 0	33 10	31 6 32 8	Insp. £150 Sergt. 33 10 Cons. 26 3 29 9	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	25 1	23 11	–	–	50	[a] And £10 travelling allowance; also £35 for extra duties. As chief constable of Bute £85. [b] The deputy chief constable receives £20 additional allowance per annum. * Detective inspector. † One inspector as personal promoted superintendent.
135 0 0 140 0 0 145 0 0	†105 0 0 110 0 0 115 0 0 120 0 0 125 0 0 130 0 0	Sergts. s. d. 33 10 to 37 4 D.O.'s 32 8 to 36 2 £115*	35 7 36 2	33 10 34 5 35 0	32 8 33 3	27 5 28 0 28 7 29 2 29 9 30 4 30 11 31 6	26 3	25 1	–	–	51	[a] £12 per annum for uniform and £10 for extra duties. *Detective inspector. †Office Inspector.
	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	s. d. 31 6 to 35 1	33 10 35 1	31 6 32 8	–	27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	26 3	25 1	23 11	–	52	[a] The chief constable's salary.
*135 0 0 140 0 0 145 0 0	100 0 0 105 0 0 110 0 0 115 0 0	31 6 to 37 4	33 10 35 0	31 6 32 8	–	27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	26 3	25 1	–	–	53	[a] Office clerks. Detective inspectors same scale as inspectors.
	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0	–	33 10 35 0	31 6 32 8	–	27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11	26 3	25 1	–	–	54	* £33 per annum for extra duties.

TABLE 16.—SHOWING the Authorised STRENGTH, CLASSIFICATION, Rates of

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Authorised Strength and Classification.																		Pay	
							Detective Department.							Clerks.								
			Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Constables.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.
		Brought fowd,	54	63	36	193	4	2	27	4	29	81	57	5	3	9	23	33	452	4,109	5,184	£ s.	£ s. d.
55	Ross and Cromarty,	. . .	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	43	55	[a]250 0 275 0 300 0 325 0	150 0 0 175 0 0 [b]200 0 0
56	Roxburgh,	. . .	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	31	40	[a]300 0	120 0 0 135 0 0 [b]150 0 0
57	. . .	Hawick, .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	10	15	160 0 180 0 [a]200 0	–
58	Selkirk, . .	. . .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	15	[a]100 0	–
59	. . .	Galashiels, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	9	13	[a]150 0	–
60	Stirling, . .	. . .	1	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	13	86	111	[a]350 0 0	150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0 [b]225 0 0
61	. . .	Stirling, .	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	16	20	[a]200 0	–
62	Sutherland, .	. . .	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	18	[a]200 0 220 0 240 0 260 0	–
63	Wigtown, .	. . .	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	17	24	200 0 220 0 [a]240 0	120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0
		Total,	63	69	36	206	4	2	28	4	31	81	57	5	3	12	26	35	485	4,348	5,495		

ounty, City, and Burgh Forces on the 31st December 1907—*continued.*

inum.			Pay per Week.									No.	Remarks.
				Sergeants.		Constables.							
Lieutenants.	Inspector.		Detectives.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Office Clerks.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
-	95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0		Inspector. £90 0 97 10 105 0 per an.	31 6 32 8 33 3	29 30	-	24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0	23 4	22 2	-	-	55	[a] Chief constable has £30 per annum travelling allowance; also £15 for extra duties. [b] As deputy chief constable £20 additional per annum.
-	95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0		30 11 per wk.	32 1 33 3	29 9 30 11	Sergt. 32 1	25 1 26 3 27 5 28 7	23 11	22 9	-	-	56	[a] The chief constable has also charge of Berwickshire and Selkirkshire; and £40 travelling allowance, and £25 for extra duties. [b] Deputy chief constable £20 additional per annum.
-	95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0		-	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	29 2	25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2	24 6	23 4	-	-	57	[a] And £20 for extra duties.
-	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0		-	32 1 33 3	29 9 30 11	-	25 1 26 3 27 5 28 7	23 11	22 9	-	-	58	[a] £30 travelling allowance. Deputy chief constable £10 per annum.
-	-		-	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	33 10 Sergt.	25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2	24 6	23 4	-	-	59	[a] And £32 for extra duties.
-	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 122 10 0 130 0 0		-	33 10 35 0 36 2	31 6 32 8	27 5	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 0 30 11	25 1	23 11	-	-	60	[a] The chief constable has an allowance of £50 per annum for travelling.
-	95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0		-	32 8 33 10	30 4 31 6	30 4	26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9	25 1	23 11	-	-	61	[a] And £25 for extra duties.
-	100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0		-	29 9 30 11	27 5 28 7	-	22 9 23 11 25 1 26 3	21 7	20 5	-	-	62	
-	90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0		-	31 6 32 8	29 2 30 4	-	24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0	23 4	22 2	-	-	63	[a] And £18 travelling allowance.

Table 17.

Prices Paid for the Last Received

No.	Counties.	Cities and Burghs.	Chief Constables, or Superintendents.						Lieutenants.								
			Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	Aberdeen,		77 6 40 0	63 0 52 6 40 0	–	29 6 21 0 14 0	42 6 15 0	38 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 0	45 0 35 0	–
2		Aberdeen,	42 6	42 0	–	25 0 17 0 17 0	14 3	15 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	42 6	32 0	–
			The chief constable receives £10, 10s. p. a. for uniform.														
3	Argyll,		42 0	42 0	–	20 0 15 6	14 0	18 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	42 0	36 0	–
4	Ayr,		The superintendents receive £10 p. a., and provide their own uniforms.												60 0	37 6	–
5		Ayr,	45 0	52 0	–	16 6 17 6	12 6	42 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	45 0	45 0	–
			The chief constable receives £10 10s. p. a., and provides his own uniform.														
6		Kilmarnock,	50 0 80 0	69 6 120 0	–	30 0 27 0	12 0 15 0	30 0	50 0	61 0	–	27 0	12 0	30 0	50 0	56 0	–
7	Banff,		42 0	52 6	–	16 6	15 0	29 9 18 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	42 0	42 0	
8	Berwick,		46 0	42 0 40 0	–	18 0	6 3	30 0 22 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	46 0	36 0 30 0	
9	Bute,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41 6	32 6	–
10		Rothesay,	62 6	59 0	160 0	30 0 26 0	50 6 15 0	48 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	44 0	38 0	–
11	Caithness,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38 0	40 0	–
12	Clackmannan,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 0	31 6	–
13		Alloa,	63 0	60 0	100 0	25 0	23 0	38 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Dumbarton,		46 0	46 0	–	19 0	9 3	30 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	41 0	43 0	–
			The chief constable receives £5 per annum and provides his own uniform														
15		Dumbarton,	55 0	100 0 40 0	–	20 0	22 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51 0	43 0	
16	Dumfries,		60 0	54 0	–	16 6	10 6	35 0 14 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	47 0	41 6	–
17		Dumfries,	–	110 0	–	35 0	20 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 0	55 0	–
18	Edinburgh,		45 6	52 0 47 0	–	47 6 20 6 18 0 17 0	18 6	38 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	44 6	49 0 44 0	–
19		Edinburgh,	50 0 43 6	64 0 57 0	[a]550 0	16 0	16 4	[a]50 0 25 6	38 0	43 0	–	15 0	16 4	25 6	30 0	27 6	–
20		Leith,	63 0 85 0	[a]105 0 65 0	–	[a]63 0 17 9	[a]70 6 21 0	13 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	43 11	36 0	–

Table 17.

ued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c.

TORS.			SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES.														
Trousers.	Helmets or Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats or Capes.	Great Coats.	Tunics.	Patrol Jackets.	Trousers.	Helmets.	Forage Caps.	Capes or Waterproof Coats.	Leggings.	Gloves.	Riding Boots.	Waist Belts.	Lanterns.	Whistles and Chains.	REMARKS.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
21 0 14 0	13 0	38 6	31 0 29 9	– –	23 3 19 9	13 0 13 9	–	5 6	37 3 16 6	–	1 11½	*2 8		4 6	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. * Puttees. Detectives allowed £8 per annum in lieu of uniform.
25 0 15 6	12 3	15 9	29 3 30 9	25 6 20 6	25 3 20 9	25 0 13 0	5 2	5 3	15 9	8 5 4 6 4 0	1 11½	49 0 35 0	3 4	–	2 0	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. The detective officers have £8, 8s. per annum for plain clothes.
15 6 18 0	13 6	18 9	31 4 30 0	–	18 6 17 2	14 0 9 9	–	5 8	16 6	6 3	1 7½	–	4 6	4 3	1 8	
14 6 21 0 40 0	14 6	29 9 17 6 16 6	26 6	–	19 6	11 0 12 0 21 0	8 3	–	29 9 16 6 17 6	7 0	2 1½	25 6		6 0	1 3	For mounted men — Pants, 21s. to 40s.; jackboots, 25s. 6d. per pair; sword belts, 14s. each; batons, 5s. 6d.; spurs, 6s. per pair. Detective inspectors £7, 10s., detective sergeants £5 per annum for plain clothes.
16 6 17 6	8 6	42 0	26 6 22 6	–	25 6 19 0 22 6 18 6 15 0	9 6 10 9	5 0 7 9	6 6 5 6	16 0	6 10	2	–	6 3	4 11	1 9	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers receive £8 per annum for plain clothes.
22 0	6 6	30 0	42 0	–	28 6	15 6	–	6 6	22 0	7 9	2 6	–	3 6	5 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officer receives £8 per annum for plain clothes.
16 6	15 0	18 6 29 9	29 6 29 6	–	20 6	12 0	4 9		28 9 17 0	4 0	1 7	–	–	3 9	1 6	
18 0	4 3	22 6 30 0	28 0	30 9 29 0	18 3	11 9	–	3 6	27 6 16 9	5 9	4 2	–	–	3 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
20 6 13 6	11 6	32 6 18 0	35 0	–	15 0	14 0 9 3	–	5 9	32 6 18 0	6 0	4 7	–	6 0	6 2	1 8	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
20 0 18 0	11 0	22 6	38 0	–	21 0	18 0 14 0	–	10 0 7 3	20 0	4 6	2 6	–	4 6	6 6	1 10	The chief constable wears uniform.
17 6 15 6	7 6	15 9	28 6	–	22 6 20 0	14 0 12 0	–	4 6	15 9	4 6	0 9	–	–	6 0	2 0	The chief constable receives £3, 3s. per annum for uniform.
14 0	12 0	36 6 16 6	31 0	–	20 6	13 0	–	6 11 6 0	36 6 16 6	5 6	4 0	–	–	12 6 4 0	2 2	
–	–	–	38 0	–	21 0 21 6	16 6 15 0	–	5 0 6 0	36 0 18 6	5 9	3 6	–	10 6	3 8	2 2	The chief constable wears uniform. Day boots and noiseless night boots provided at 19s. 6d. per pair.
18 0	8 3	30 0	37 6 34 6	–	19 6 19 0	16 6	–	6 3	16 3	5 9	0 6½	–	–	3 9	1 8	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
18 6	12 6	30 0 18 0	36 6	–	19 0	16 9	–	6 6	16 3	5 3	1 9	–	–	3 4	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform.
15 6	6 3	35 0 14 6	38 0 31 6	35 0 27 6	25 1 22 1 20 1	10 3	6 9	6 3 5 9	35 0 14 6	7 4	2 0¾	–	5 6	7 6	1 6	
16 0 23 0	9 0	17 0	28 0	–	20 0 16 6	14 0 9 6	–	7 0	14 6	5 0	1 6	–	7 6	4 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
45 0 19 9 16 6 16 3	13 6	15 0 33 0	31 0	18 3	18 0	42 0 13 6 10 0 11 8	8 9 8 0	5 0	33 0 15 0	8 10	3 2	30 6	5 6	4 0	1 7	£7, 10s. per annum paid to detective officers for plain clothes.
14 6 18 1	6 7	25 6	18 11 18 0	18 2 16 2	13 3 11 6	6 3 10 0 18 1	4 6	6 5 5 5	14 9	3 0	5 6 10 0 per dozen pairs.	38 0	3 9	3 6	2 0	[a]The chief constable wears uniform (supplied as required) on special occasions. Detective officers £10 per annum each for plain clothes, detective constables and clerks 4s. each per week.
11 0	10 6	13 9	37 6	25 0 21 9	21 0 20 0	13 0 12 6	5 7½	–	13 9	3 9	1 6½	–	5 0	3 0	1 6	[a]The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, which is provided as required. Detective officers £8 per annum for plain clothes.

TABLE 17.—Prices Paid for the Last Receive

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	CHIEF CONSTABLES OR SUPERINTENDENTS.						LIEUTENANTS.								
			Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	
	Elgin,		s. d. {a84 0 / 44 0}	s. d. {a1260 / 45 0 / 23 6}	s. d. –	s. d. {a63 0 / 18 9 / 16 10}	s. d. {a18 6 / 10 6}	s. d. 29 6 / 23 0	s. d. –	s. d. –	s. d. –	s. d. –	s. d.	s. d. –	s. d. 42 0	s. d. {45 0 / 23 6}	s.
22	Fife,		45 0	{67 6 / 55 0} –		{15 11 / 14 6}	14 6	39 9	–	–	–	–	–	–	41 0	{63 0 / 40 0}	
23		Dunfermline,	70 0	87 6	–	26 0	22 6	25 6	–		–			–	37 3	36 0	
24		Kirkcaldy,	50 0 The chief cons	73 6 table h	– as an all	21 0 owance	24 6 of £5,	34 3 5s. p.	–	– a. for	– plain c	– lothes.	–	–	44 6	43 0	
25	Forfar,		{55 0 / 40 0}	{68 0 / 42 0} –		{22 0 / 15 0}	32 6 / 18 0	40 0 / 29 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	37 6	35 0	
26		Arbroath,	The chief cons clothing, but	table re	ceives	£8, 13s. 0d. p. a. uniform.		for		–	–	–			50 0	50 0	
27		Brechin,	53 0	{*60 0 / 45 0} –		21 0	16 0	*36 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
28		Broughty Ferry,	Receives £10,	10s., and	d provides his own boots.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
29		Dundee,	57 6	{a84 0 / 63 0} a147 0		{a56 0 / a35 6 / 22 0 / 18 9}	{a51 0 / a43 6 / a30 0 / 18 6}	26 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	57 6	52 0	
30		Forfar,	85 0	140 0	–	50 0	32 6	–	–	–	–		–		–	–	
31		Montrose,	50 0	75 0	–	25 0	25 0	40 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	47 6	38 0	
32	Haddington,		45 6	{52 0 / 47 0} –		{50 0 / 20 6 / 18 0 / 17 0}	18 6	{38 0 / 15 0}	–	–	–	–	–	–	44 6	{49 0 / 44 0}	–
33	Inverness,		39 0	{80 0 / 32 9} –		{12 9 / 15 8}	6 6	46 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	39 0	{60 0 / 31 2}	–
34		Inverness,	–	–	–	–	–	30 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	42 0	55 0	
35	Kincardine,		–	63 0	–	{29 6 / 30 0}	21 0	30 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 0	35 0	
36	Kinross,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41 0	{63 0 / 40 0}	
37	Kirkcudbright,		46 0	42 6	–	20 0	10 0	20 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 0	36 0	
38	Lanark,		42 6	38 0	–	{35 0 / 16 3}	21 6	{30 0 / 16 7}	–				–	–	35 6	35 6	
39		Airdrie,	70 0	–	85 0	{35 0 / 25 0}	18 6	–	–		–	–	–	–	44 0	25 0	
40		Coatbridge,	63 0	57 6	–	{35 0 / 20 0}	25 0 / 20 0	–	–		–	–	–	–	40 0	36 0	
41		Glasgow,	68 0	–	91 6	21 6	10 4	21 6	67 0	–	115 0	21 6	8 4	21 6	30 6	20 7	26
			Chief cost quired occa	constable about £90, ed as it sions.	ble's uni is only	form, & t only r worn	c., origi enewed on sp	nally as re- ecial									
42		Govan,	Chief cost on s newed	constable £25, 9 special o as re	ble's uni s., and ccasion quired.	form, & as it s it will	c., origi is only only b	nally worn e re-	59 6	{60 0 / 45 0} –		{25 0 / 21 6 / 18 0}	16 6	24 6	38 0	{30 0 / 35 0}	

ssued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c.—*continued.*

Inspectors.			Sergeants and Constables.															Remarks.
Trousers.	Helmets or Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats or Capes.	Great Coats.	Tunics.	Patrol Jackets.	Trousers.	Helmets.	Forage Caps.	Capes or Waterproof Coats.	Leggings.	Gloves.	Riding Boots.	Haversacks.	Waist Belts.	Lanterns.	Whistles and Chains.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
{18 9 16 10	10 6	{29 6 23 0	30 6 26 6	-	{21 0 16 10	9 9	-	5 6	{29 6 17 0	6 3	1 10	-	-	-	3 6	1 6	[a]The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, which is renewed as required.
{14 6 15 11	12 6	{24 0 39 9	29 0	-	16 6	{14 11 10 9	-	4 6	24 0	5 3	2 0¾	-	-	3 3	4 0	1 6	
18 0	12 6	{16 6 25 6	37 3	-	21 0	{18 0 14 6	-	6 6	{16 6 25 6	5 9	1 11	-	-	4 6	3 10	1 7	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
{18 9 17 9	12 6	23 0	32 6	-	21 0	{14 6 15 0	-	5 8	16 6	6 0	2 3½	-	-	5 6	3 6	1 9	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers, £3,16s. 6d. for plain clothes, and 36s for a great coat, and 23s. for waterproof coats.
13 6	13 6	{29 6 16 6	28 0	-	19 0	{11 6 11 3	-	6 0	{16 6 28 6	3 8	2 5	-	4 6	2 6	6 0	1 7	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, renewed as required.
21 0	15 0	30 0	38 0	-	21 0	18 0	-	5 3	15 0	5 6	3 0	-	-	3 6	4 0	1 6	
-	-	-	38 0	-	21 0	{17 6 15 6	-	6 9	{17 6 24 0	6 9	-	-	-	2 4	4 3	1 9	*The chief constable wears uniform, renewed as required.
-	-	-	36 0		{24 8 21 8	12 3 9 1	-	5 0	18 6	4 6	2 8	-	-	-	6 0	1 9	The chief constable wears uniform.
{20 9 17 0	16 0	26 0	37 6	-	17 6	{14 0 10 6	6 3	5 0	15 6	3 9	1 10½	21 0	-	3 0	3 6	1 7	[a]The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, and renewed as required. The allowance for plain clothes, £8 each per annum.
-	-	-	36 0	-	21 0	15 0		8 3	20 0	5 6	2 9	-	-	6 0	4 0	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
15 0	10 6	{30 6 16 9	24 9½	-	19 6	11 9		4 6	{16 9 29 6	5 4	1 10	-	-	3 3	3 6		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, and provided as required.
{37 6 16 6 16 3 19 9	13 6	{23 0 15 0	31 0	18 3	18 0	{42 0 37 6 13 6 11 8 10 0	8 9	5 0	{15 0 33 0	8 0	3 5½	25 0	-	5 0	4 0	1 6	
{15 0 15 6	6 6	46 0	{22 6 22 0	-	{20 4 18 6	10 9 9 3	-	3 3	19 6	6 0	1 11	-	-	4 2	3 9	1 8	
20 0	15 0	{18 0 20 0	40 0		21 0	18 0	-	4 2	18 0	3 3½	2 4		-	5 6	7 6	1 8	
{23 0 17 6	15 0	28 6	29 0	-	21 0	15 0	-	5 6	{28 6 16 6	3 8	2 4	-	-		6 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
{14 6 15 11	12 6	39 9	29 0		16 6	{14 11 10 9	-	4 6	24 0	5 3	2 0¾	-			5 2	1 8	
18 0	10 0	20 0	38 0		21 0	18 0		7 6	20 0	6 2	0 10	-	-		3 6	1 8	
{35 0 15 3	8 2	{25 6 16 7	33 0 24 9		16 2	{23 0 10 11	-	8 2	{25 6 16 7	6 6	1 10	30 0	-	3 1	3 9	1 6	
{18 0 13 0	6 6	17 6	38 0		20 0	{23 0 12 0 18 0	-	4 6	17 6	6 6	1 11	37 6	-	6 0	6 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform.
15 6	18 6	16 6	{23 6 22 6		{22 6 18 6	11 6 23 0	5 9	-	16 6	7 6	1 9	30 0	-	4 5	4 0	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform.
{12 6 8 8	8 9	22 0	{29 0 21 0	24 0 16 4	14 8 13 0	{12 6 10 8 8 7 8 3	3 9	3 4	5 8	6 8	1 4	37 6	-	{3 11 2 1½	2 5 0	8	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers, £10, 14s. for plain clothes.
{15 0 16 0 17 6	9 6	19 6	38 0	25 11	{24 6 21 0	{11 6 14 0 17 6	4 8	{4 8 4 9	18 0	6 3	3 1½	32 0	-	6 6	5 0	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers £10 for plain clothes.

TABLE 17.—Prices Paid for the Last Receive

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	CHIEF CONSTABLES OR SUPERINTENDENTS.						LIEUTENANTS.								
			Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
43	. . .	Hamilton, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38 0	28 6	–
44	. . .	Partick, . .	70 0 48 6	42 0	90 0	30 0 16 6	27 6 11 6	50 0 42 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	39 0	36 0	–
45	Linlithgow, .	. . .	45 6	52 0 47 0	–	48 6 20 6 18 0 17 0	18 6	38 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	44 6	49 0 44 0	–
46	Nairn, . .	. . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	Peebles, . .	. . .	45 6	52 9 47 0	–	47 6 20 6 18 6 17 0	18 6	38 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48	Perth, . .	. . .	65 0	45 0	–	18 3 18 0	15 0	38 0 18 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 0	45 0	–
49	. .	Perth, . .	55 6 45 0	75 0 45 0 30 0	–	22 6 20 0	21 0 11 9	35 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	45 0	45 0 30 0	–
50	Renfrew, . .	. . .	45 0	36 0	–	22 6 14 6	11 6	45 0 14 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	41 6	31 0	–
51	. . .	Greenock, .	Original cost of chief-constable's uniform, £26, renewed as required. The annum and chief constable receives £12 per annum for his own uniform. 48 6	52 6 29 6	–	21 0 16 10	14 6	30 0	48 6	52 6 29 6	–	21 0 16 10	14 6	30 0	48 6	52 0 29 0	–
52	. . .	Johnstone, .	95 0	–	115 0	32 6	30 0	37 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	40 0	55 0	–
53	. . .	Paisley, . .	60 0 58 0	95 0 55 0	–	35 0 15 0	30 0 11 0	45 0 17 0	58 0	55 0	–	15 0	11 0	17 0	58 0	55 0	–
54	. . .	Renfrew, .	60 0	70 0	–	30 0	21 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45 0	40 0	–
55	Ross & Cromarty,	. . .	37 6	[a]105 0 38 0	–	[a]31 6 15 6 17 9	[a]35 0 12 6	[a]50 0 35 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	37 6	36 0	–
56	Roxburgh, .	. . .	46 0	40 0 42 0	–	18 0	6 3	30 0 22 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	46 0	36 0 30 0	–
57	. . .	Hawick, . .	The chief constable receives £10, per annum and provides his own uniform.					10s. uni-	–		–	–	–	–	37 0	35 0	–
58	Selkirk, . .	. . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36 9	36 0	
59	. . .	Galashiels,	The chief constable receives £10, per annum and provides his own uniform.					10s. uni-	–		–	–	–	–	–		
60	Stirling, . .	. . .	[a]46 0 46 0	[a]56 0 56 0	[a]60 0 60 0	[a]24 0 24 0	15 0	20 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	44 0	49 6	–
61	. . .	Stirling, . .	[a]65 0	[a]70 0	–	[a]20 0	[a]18 0	[a]17 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	45 0	68 0	
62	Sutherland, .	. . .	[a]100 0	[a]142 0	–	[a]48 0	[a]25 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42 6	60 0	
63	Wigtown, .	. . .	55 0	53 0 47 6	–	18 11 18 0	13 0	40 0 19 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	52 6	50 0 45 6	–

d Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c.—*continued.*

...RS.			SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES.															
Trousers.	Helmets or Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats or Capes.	Great Coats.	Tunics.	Patrol Jackets.	Trousers.	Helmets.	Forage Caps.	Capes or Waterproof Coats.	Leggings.	Gloves.	Riding Boots.	Haversacks.	Waist Belts.	Lanterns.	Whistles and Chains.	REMARKS.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
14 0	16 6	15 6	30 0 29 0	–	20 9	13 9	–	5 6	15 6	7 7	0 9	–	–	–	4 0	1 7	
16 6	10 0	42 6	37 6 27 0	24 3	24 0 19 6	14 6 12 3	5 6	6 0 5 0	18 0	4 6	1 10	–	–	5 0	3 6	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. £10 to detective inspectors in lieu of uniform and £6 to constables.
19 9 16 6 16 3	13 6	33 0 15 0	31 0	18 3	18 0	45 0 11 8 13 6 10 0	8 9 8 0	5 0	33 0 15 0	8 10	3 5½	32 0	–	5 6	3 6	1 7	£7, 10s. to detective sergeant in lieu of uniform.
–	–	–	31 6 30 6	–	24 0 20 6	13 0	–	6 0	32 6	3 4	1 11½	–	–	8 6	6 2	1 8	
–	–	–	31 0	18 3	18 0	11 8 13 6 10 0	8 9 8 0	5 0	33 0 15 0	7 9	3 10	–	–	6 0	4 3	1 7	
18 3 18 0	15 0	38 0 18 6	28 6	–	18 10	10 6 11 6	–	5 6	28 6 18 6	5 3	3 9	–	–	–	3 6	1 8	Detective officers £7, 6s. for plain clothes.
20 0	11 9	35 0	36 6	–	21 0	18 0 14 0	–	4 7	17 3	8 0	1 0½	–	–	–	5 0	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers £2, 17s. 6d. each for plain clothes and a great-coat £2, 12s. 6d. Chief constable and superintendent 6d per week boot money.
20 6 13 6	11 6	41 6 14 6	31 6 30 0	–	21 0 15 0	14 0 9 3 26 6	–	6 0	31 6 14 6	4 0	3 8	34 0	–	6 0	4 0	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective inspector and officers £10 p. a. for plain clothes.
21 0 16 10	14 6 8 6	15 6	25 6	–	20 6	27 9 16 10 11 11	5 6	6 6	15 6	7 6	0 6	35 6	–	4 8	7 0	1 2	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers £6, 8s. 9d. per annum for plain clothes.
21 0	11 0	37 6	38 0		25 0 23 6	17 0 15 6	–	5 6	17 6	7 3	2 9	–	–	5 6	4 3	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
15 0	11 0	17 0	38 9	–	26 6	15 0 22 0	5 6	–	17 0	7 9	2 0½	33 0	–	6 6	3 9	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers £7, 16s. each for plain clothes.
16 6 13 6	9 6	24 6	32 3 30 10	–	23 9 21 6	14 9 11 3 10 9	–	3 9	16 0	4 0	1 10	–	–	6 6	3 9	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions and receives £5.
15 6 17 9	12 6	35 0	33 0	–	24 0 19 0	12 0	–	4 6	18 11	3 7½	2 6	–	2 6	–	3 6	1 6	[a]For the chief constable.
18 0	4 3	30 0 22 6	28 0	29 0	18 3	11 9 22 6	7 3	3 6	27 6 16 9	5 9	4 2	–	4 0	3 6	4 0	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective sergeant £7, 10s. per annum for plain clothes.
15 0	15 0	18 6	31 0	–	22 0	11 0	–	6 9	18 6	12 6	2 1			5 3	5 6	1 8	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
16 0 12 0	7 0	27 6 17 6	34 6		19 0	16 0 12 0	–	3 9	24 6 17 6	6 6	3 6½	–	4 0	–	6 0	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
	–	–	37 0		24 0	13 6 17 0	–	5 6	36 0	3 9	3 1	–	–	5 6	5 6	2 0	[a]The chief constable wears uniform.
22 0	15 0	20 0	31 9 31 0		21 6 18 6	10 8 14 9	–	5 6	19 6	5 0	1 11	–	–	–	6 0	1 6	[a]Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions
19 0	13 0	17 0	34 6		21 0	12 0	–	8 6	17 0	4 6	1 6	–	–	4 6	5 0	2 0	[a]The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
22 6 16 6	15 0	23 0	24 6	–	22 6 17 6	14 6 12 3		10 0 6 0	21 0	5 8	2 9	–	3 9	–	4 0	1 10	[a]The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
18 0 18 11	11 0	37 6 19 6	38 0		20 6	12 10 16 6		4 10	37 6 19 6	6 0	2 6			–	3 9	1 6	

TABLE 18.

Licensed Premises for the Sale of Exciseable Liquors in County, City, and Burgh Jurisdictions in Scotland, on the 31st December 1907.

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Burghs Policed by Counties, but possessing separate Licensing Courts.	Hotels or Inns.	Public Houses.	Licensed Grocers.	Porter and Ale only.	Sweets only.	Table Beer only.	Total.	No. of Increase.	No. of Decrease.	Number of Inhabitants to each Licence.	No. of Special Permissions granted.	Number of Convictions for Breach of Certificate.	Effect of Early Closing on Peace and Order.	REMARKS.
1	Aberdeen,			92	22	87	30	1	–	232	–	1	588	215	–	Satisfactory.	
2		Aberdeen,		17	110	190	10	–	–	327	–	5	533	323	1	Good.	
3			Peterhead,	5	14	18	4	–	–	41	–	2	287	12	–	Satisfactory.	
4			Fraserburgh,	6	6	12	2	–	–	26	–	1	369	2	–	do.	
5			Inverurie,	4	3	3	2	–	–	12	–	–	346	9	–	do.	
6	Argyll,			88	14	12	4	–	–	118	–	1	451	35	1	Beneficial.	
7			Campbeltown,	4	20	4	–	–	–	28	–	2	294	3	–	do.	
8			Dunoon,	11	7	18	–	–	–	36	–	2	188	18	–	do.	
9			Oban,	17	6	8	–	–	–	31	–	–	173	9	–	do.	
10	Ayr,			100	264	127	4	–	–	495	–	7	351	317	5	do.	8 Hotels h only 6-d licences.
11		Ayr,		11	61	32	2	–	–	106	–	–	301	83	1	Marked improvement.	
12		Kilmarnock,		6	70	31	2	–	–	109	–	–	344	89	–	Beneficial.	
13			Irvine,	8	22	33	–	–	–	63	–	1	152	32	1	do.	3 Hotels h only 6-d licences.
14			Saltcoats,	2	13	10	–	–	–	25	–	1	324	4	1	do.	
15	Banff,			35	18	37	7	–	–	97	–	2	483	64	4	do.	
16			Banff and Macduff,	5	9	8	2	1	1	26	2	–	275	6	–	do.	
17			Buckie,	3	7	4	2	–	–	16	–	–	467	–	–	do.	
18	Berwick,			39	13	33	1	–	–	86	–	–	358	31	–	Streets much quieter after 10 p.m.	
19	Bute,			17	4	2	1	–	–	24	–	–	392	6	–	Beneficial.	
20		Rothesay,		6	18	14	–	–	–	38	–	2	250	11	–	do.	
21	Caithness,			18	10	8	3	–	–	39	–	1	656	43	–	do.	
22			Wick,	6	13	12	–	–	–	31	–	2	265	4	–	do.	
23	Clackmannan,			7	28	25	1	–	–	61	–	–	336	14	–	do.	
24		Alloa,		6	15	18	4	–	–	43	–	–	279	23	–	Good.	
25	Dumbarton,			15	59	14	3	–	–	91	–	–	690	54	–	Beneficial.	
26		Dumbarton,		1	19	3	–	–	–	23	–	–	955	28	–	Very beneficial.	
27			Clydebank,	–	30	3	–	–	–	33	–	–	1,242	24	–	Beneficial.	
28			Helensburgh,	2	10	8	1	–	–	21	–	–	422	14	–	do.	
29			Kirkintilloch,	–	14	1	–	–	–	15	–	1	800	2	–	do.	
30	Dumfries,			39	8	31	1	3	–	82	1	–	644	78	2	do.	
31		Dumfries,		17	32	14	–	–	–	63	–	–	246	59	–	do.	
32			Annan,	7	3	6	–	–	–	16	–	–	269	6	–	do.	
33	Edinburgh,			12	61	81	15	–	–	169	–	–	477	64	–	do.	
34		Edinburgh,		29	309	402	–	–	–	740	–	14	468	1,046	1	Tends to bring about good order at an earlier hour.	
35		Leith,		6	131	129	1	–	–	267	–	1	315	164	1	—	
36			Dalkeith,	2	14	12	–	–	–	28	–	1	239	21	–	Beneficial.	
37			Musselburgh,	2	20	19	1	–	–	42	–	–	333	55	–	do.	
38	Elgin,			23	16	39	3	–	–	81	1	–	396	36	–	do.	
39			Elgin,	7	9	32	1	–	–	49	–	–	171	28	–	do.	
40			Forres,	7	1	8	1	–	–	17	–	–	253	4	–	do.	
41	Fife,			72	154	173	19	–	5	423	–	3	324	168	3	do.	
42		Dunfermline,		6	29	38	4	–	–	77	–	–	346	51	–	do.	
43		Kirkcaldy,		6	37	50	2	–	–	95	–	–	405	30	1	do.	
44			Anstruther Easter,														
45			Anstruther Wester,	5	12	18	1	–	–	36	–	–	194	5	–	do.	
46			Kilrenny,														
47			Pittenweem,														
48			Buckhaven,														
49			Innerleven,	3	17	12	–	–	–	32	2	–	400	13	–	do.	
50			Methil,														
51			Burntisland,	3	13	17	1	–	–	34	–	–	177	6	–	do.	
52			Cowdenbeath,	3	6	5	2	–	–	16	–	–	625	11	–	do.	
53			Cupar,	5	8	23	3	–	1	40	–	–	112	14	–	do.	
54			St Andrews,	10	8	23	2	–	–	43	–	1	193	32	–	do.	
55	Forfar,			34	18	27	1	–	3	83	–	1	669	135	1	Good.	
56		Arbroath,		4	40	52	3	–	–	99	–	1	227	46	–	Very good.	
57		Brechin,		6	10	17	3	–	–	36	–	–	250	8	1	Very beneficial.	
58		Broughty Ferry		*1	9	12	3	–	–	25	–		434	4	–	Specially good.	*6 days' licence
59		Dundee,		6	209	192	4	–	1	412	–	3	407	72	5	Favourable.	
60		Forfar,		8	21	13	–	–	–	42	–	–	271	46	1	Beneficial.	
61		Montrose,		5	13	26	1	–	4	49	–	2	253	8	1	Good.	
62	Haddington,			28	26	50	8	–	–	112	–	–	309	67	–	Streets more orderly after 10.	
63			Haddington,	5	7	17	1	–	1	31	–	–	129	16	–	do.	
		Carried	forward,	892	2140	2313	166	5	16	5,532	6	58		3,768	31		

TABLE 18.—Licensed Premises for the Sale of Exciseable Liquors in County, City, and Burgh Jurisdictions in Scotland, on the 31st December 1907—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Burghs Policed by Counties, but possessing separate Licensing Courts.	Hotels or Inns.	Public Houses.	Licensed Grocers.	Porter and Ale only.	Sweets only.	Table Beer only.	Total.	No. of Increase.	No. of Decrease.	*Number of Inhabitants to each Licence.	No. of Special Permissions granted.	Number of Convictions for Breach of Certificate.	Effect of Early Closing on Peace and Order.	REMARKS.
	Brought	forward,	892	2140	2313	166	5	16	5,532	6	58		3,768	31		
nverness,			81	8	10	5	–	2	106	–	2	631	41		Good.	
	Inverness,		17	31	42	2	–		92	–	2	251	104		Beneficial.	
Kincardine,			33	19	25	6	–		83	–		384	84	1	do.	
Kinross,			12	7	11	1	–	–	31	–	1	229	8		do.	
Kirkcudbright			37	25	20	2	–	–	84	–	3	469	37		Good.	
Lanark,			40	320	139	12	–	–	511	–	3	575	183	2	Beneficial.	
	Airdrie,		2	60	13	–	–	–	75	–	1	333	18	–	Improvement.	
	Coatbridge,		2	103	22	–	–	–	127	–	1	346	32	2	Beneficial.	
	Glasgow,		17	1315	292	7	–	–	1,631	–	20	494	1,300	3	Good.	
	Govan,		–	74	45	2	–	–	121	–	1	769	11		—	
	Hamilton,		4	64	39	2	–	–	109	–	1	321	41		Beneficial.	
		Lanark,	6	16	6	–	–	–	28	–	–	185	31	–	do.	
		Motherwell,	1	34	13	–	–	–	48	2	–	744	7	–	do.	
	Partick,		–	42	26		–	–	68		–	992	27	–	do.	
		Rutherglen,	–	30	13		–		43	–	–	525	18	–	do.	
		Wishaw,	2	32	10	1	–	–	45	–	1	517	22		do.	
inlithgow,			13	41	31	1	–	–	86	–	–	553	46	1	Streets more orderly after 10 p.m.	
		Linlithgow,	5	12	13	1	–	–	31	–	2	138	15	–	do.	
		Bathgate,	3	15	9	–	–	–	27	–	–	251	8		do.	
		Bo'ness,	2	16	11	1	–	–	30	–	–	303	11	–	do.	
Nairn,			1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2,093	2	–	Salutary.	
		Nairn,	4	4	8	–	–	–	16	–	–	332	17	–	do.	
Peebles,			7	–	10	–	–	–	17	–	–	576	16	–	Beneficial.	
		Peebles,	6	3	13	1	–	–	23	1	–	229	11	–	do.	
Perth,			122	50	57	25	1	2	257	–	2	351	204	2	Very beneficial.	
	Perth,		12	42	39	4	–	–	97	–	1	359	136	–	Very good.	
Renfrew,			12	86	22	1	–	–	121	–	–	656	77	–	Beneficial.	
		Barrhead,	–	22	4	–	–	–	26	–	1	410	5	–	do.	
	Greenock,		5	125	23	2	4	–	159	–	3	448	41	3	Noappreciable change	
	Johnstone,		–	27	5	–	–	–	32	–	–	375	4	–	Good.	
	Paisley,		3	136	30	2	–	–	171	–		519	85	–	do.	
		Pollokshaws,	–	22	6	–	–	–	28	–	–	453	16		Beneficial.	
		Port-Glasgow,	1	24	7	–	–	–	32	–	1	550	14		do.	
	Renfrew,		–	21	2	–	–	–	23	–	–	522	2	–	do.	
Ross and Cromarty,			86	18	23	4	–	–	131	–	4	583	43	–	Very good.	
Roxburgh,			24	19	37	5	–	–	85	–	–	371	225	1	Beneficial.	
	Hawick,		9	23	20	–	–	–	52	–	–	346	26	2	do.	
Selkirk,			5	1	–	–		–	6	–	–	709	11	–	do.	
		Selkirk,	3	3	12	1	–	–	19		–	288	22	–	do.	
	Galashiels,		4	8	15	7	–	–	34	–	–	412	32	–	do.	
Stirling,			38	83	60	6	1	–	188	–	2	420	105	–	Beneficial.	
		Falkirk,	4	55	38	4	–	–	101	–	2	327	36	1	do.	
		Grangemouth,	3	7	5	–	–	–	15	–	–	633	5	–	do.	
		Kilsyth,	2	16	3	–	–	–	21	–	–	381	-		do.	
	Stirling,		7	33	27	5	–	–	72	–	–	255	*227	–	Very beneficial.	*149 for auction marts
Sutherland,			28	1	3	1	–	–	33	–	–	648	28	–	Satisfactory.	
Wigtown,			44	26	5	1	–	–	76	–	2	342	29	1	Very beneficial.	
		Stranraer,	14	17	5	–	–	–	36	–	–	167	15	–	do.	
		Total,	1613	5277	3582	278	11	20	10,781	9	114	438	7,247	50		
										Decrease 105						

Granted under the Licensing Amendment (Scotland) Act 1897 (60 and 61 Vict. c. 50).

ABSTRACT.

Number of Licences in County Licensing Jurisdictions,	4,010	giving 1 to every	465	of the Population.
,, ,, Cities and Burghs Licensing Jurisdictions,	6,771	,, 1 ,,	422	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Scotland,	10,781	,, 1 ,,	438	,,

Number of Licensing Courts in County Jurisdictions,	74
,, ,, City and Burgh Jurisdictions,	75
Total,	149

TABLE 19.

RETURN of Vagrants and others convicted of Begging in Cities and Burghs during last Ten Years 1898–1907, and the Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision.

No.	Cities and Burghs, and Burghs Policed by Counties. Counties.	Cities and Burghs.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907. Male.	1907. Female.	1907. Total.	Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision.	Remarks.
1	Aberdeen,	Aberdeen,	12	21	16	19	22	19	19	17	20	13	2	15	5	
2		Fraserburgh,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	
3		Huntly,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	
4		Inverurie,	1	4	1	1	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	
5		Peterhead,	2	6	1	2	2	4	6	10	2	–	–	–	1	
6		Turriff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	
7		Old Meldrum,	–	2	2	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	
8		Ellon,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9		Ballater,	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	
10	Argyll,	Campbeltown,	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	
11		Dunoon,	–	2	–	–	–	4	2	5	3	1	2	3	3	
12		Inveraray,	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
13		Lochgilphead,	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
14		Oban,	2	6	2	1	2	2	1	–	4	4	–	4	3	
15	Ayr,	Ayr,	21	15	12	9	9	25	24	25	20	11	6	17	8	
16		Ardrossan,	–	1	2	1	4	10	7	4	1	5	–	5	–	
17		Cumnock,	1	3	3	–	1	1	7	5	1	2	–	2	3	
18		Galston,	–	3	5	12	16	15	9	7	2	6	1	7	–	
19		Girvan,	9	11	9	–	3	2	4	2	11	3	2	5	–	
20		Irvine,	8	1	–	2	1	15	13	22	16	25	7	32	2	
21		Kilmarnock,	6	6	5	7	7	16	7	8	5	6	1	7	11	
22		Kilwinning,	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	
23		Largs,	4	2	1	2	11	3	2	5	6	3	1	4	–	
24		Maybole,	1	2	2	9	8	4	3	16	6	2	–	2	2	
25		Newmilns,	–	–	12	10	11	3	7	14	6	7	2	9	–	
26		Prestwick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	3	3	–	3	–	
27		Saltcoats,	22	12	8	4	9	7	13	8	4	5	–	5	4	
28		Stewarton,	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	5	–	5	–	
29		Troon,	2	18	1	4	3	12	19	22	7	8	2	10	–	
30	Banff,	Aberchirder,	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
31		Aberlour,	–	1	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
32		Banff,	–	2	1	2	3	1	–	1	6	11	2	13	2	
33		Buckie,	3	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	6	5	–	5	3	
34		Cullen,	5	2	4	3	1	4	2	2	2	3	–	3	1	
35		Dufftown,	1	–	1	–	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	2	–	
36		Keith,	5	7	1	2	–	2	3	5	3	4	–	4	5	
37		Macduff,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	4	3	–	3	–	
38		Portsoy,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	2	4	–	4	2	
39	Berwick,	Coldstream,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
40		Duns,	4	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	–	1	–	1	1	
41		Eyemouth,	5	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	5	–	5	–	
42		Lauder,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
43	Bute,	Millport,	2	4	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
44		Rothesay,	30	16	24	14	17	9	10	24	16	2	2	4	–	
45	Caithness,	Thurso,	6	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	
46		Wick,	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
47		Pulteneytown,	–	1	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
48	Clackmannan,	Alloa,	1	3	3	14	6	2	4	7	7	–	2	2	4	
49	Dumbarton,	Clydebank,	6	1	3	–	1	2	2	1	2	2	–	2	1	
50		Dumbarton,	12	13	23	21	17	13	13	27	13	17	1	18	3	
51		Helensburgh,	2	5	1	3	2	7	1	6	7	5	–	5	–	
52		Kirkintilloch,	2	3	2	3	2	1	–	26	3	2	–	2	3	
53	Dumfries,	Annan,	2	–	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	–	5	2	
45		Dumfries,	20	24	23	17	39	22	13	34	38	29	2	31	3	
55		Langholm,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
56		Lochmaben,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	
57		Lockerbie,	3	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	
58		Moffat,	4	2	1	1	4	3	2	–	3	1	–	1	–	
59		Sanquhar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
60	Edinburgh,	City of Edinburgh,	133	83	91	71	95	169	204	282	387	367	18	385	*21	* Under supervision of Sanitary Inspector.
61		Leith,	12	5	3	6	6	6	10	7	3	3	–	3	5	
62		Dalkeith,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
63		Musselburgh,	–	4	3	3	4	7	4	1	–	1	–	1	1	
64	Elgin,	Burghead,	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	
65		Elgin,	19	18	14	23	12	26	17	16	19	13	6	19	2	
66		Forres,	10	10	3	6	15	39	27	19	15	19	3	22	1	
67		Lossiemouth,	3	4	–	1	–	4	2	7	13	6	1	7	–	
68		Rothes,	5	2	1	3	1	2	–	2	4	5	1	6	1	
69		Grantown,	2	4	1	2	15	6	15	8	5	4	1	5	–	
70	Fife,	Dunfermline,	7	3	6	2	26	90	71	81	43	53	6	59	7	
71		Kirkcaldy,	29	12	6	17	4	17	12	12	21	38	3	41	7	
72		Anstruther Easter,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
73		Auchtermuchty,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
74		Buckhaven,	2	–	1	–	–	4	–	3	1	1	–	1	4	
75		Burntisland	2	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	2	1	–	1	3	
76		Cowdenbeath,	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	10	3	4	–	4	1	
77		Crail,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
78		Cupar,	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	3	
79		Dysart,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	
80		Inverkeithing,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	
81		Kilrenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
82		Kinghorn,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		Carried forward,	439	364	332	317	405	610	584	777	763	733	75	808	146	

TABLE 19.—Return of Vagrants and others convicted of Begging in Cities and Burghs during the last Ten Years, and the Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision—*continued.*

Cities and Burghs, and Burghs Policed by Counties.											1907.				
COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision.	REMARKS.
Brought	forward,	439	364	332	317	405	610	584	777	763	733	75	808	146	
Fife—*continued.*	Leslie,	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	
"	Leven,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	7	–	7	1	
"	Lochgelly,	3	5	5	4	9	6	1	5	1	–	–	–	3	
"	Markinch,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
"	Newburgh	–	2	–	–	–	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	
"	Newport,	1	2	–	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	
"	Pittenweem,	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
"	St Andrews,	8	2	2	6	3	7	8	5	15	4	2	6	1	
"	Tayport,	3	2	–	1	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	
Forfar,	Arbroath,	7	7	8	7	3	1	7	4	11	4	4	8	1	
"	Brechin,	6	1	12	6	12	7	4	21	14	19	3	22	–	
"	Broughty Ferry,	11	13	10	4	5	8	5	4	9	3	1	4	–	
"	Carnoustie,	4	1	2	4	2	5	–	–	3	3	–	3	–	
"	Dundee,	36	25	30	58	45	25	43	22	32	28	2	30	10	
"	Forfar,	2	1	–	–	2	3	–	2	6	11	1	12	1	
"	Kirriemuir,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	
"	Monifieth,	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	5	5	–	–	–	–	
"	Montrose,	3	7	1	10	5	3	6	2	11	2	1	3	1	
Haddington,	Dunbar,	3	1	14	13	6	4	2	–	3	3	–	3	1	
"	Haddington,	7	1	1	2	2	2	–	2	2	2	–	2	5	
"	North Berwick,	1	1	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Inverness,	Inverness,	11	4	2	2	6	2	2	2	3	3	–	3	–	
Kincardine,	Stonehaven.	3	1	1	–	2	3	4	2	3	3	1	4	1	
"	Banchory,	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
"	Bervie,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Kinross,	Kinross,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
"	Milnathort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Kirkcudbright,	Castle Douglas,	2	2	–	3	6	6	11	2	1	11	–	11	3	
"	Dalbeattie,	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
"	Gatehouse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
"	Kirkcudbright,	1	5	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	
"	Maxwelltown,	–	–	–	3	6	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
"	New Galloway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lanark,	Airdrie,	9	3	3	1	3	3	4	7	2	–	–	–	10	
"	Coatbridge,	11	2	1	6	4	6	12	15	1	4	–	4	7	
"	City of Glasgow,	111	79	136	249	264	194	245	266	234	163	39	202	66	
"	Govan,	5	1	–	3	–	3	3	5	1	2	–	2	–	
"	Hamilton,	21	16	8	11	9	11	6	11	9	6	–	6	17	
"	Lanark,	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
"	Motherwell,	3	5	2	–	15	11	2	12	28	4	1	5	2	
"	Partick,	5	2	1	5	8	5	2	8	2	5	–	5	1	
"	Rutherglen,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
"	Wishaw,	–	1	–	3	4	4	2	2	4	2	–	2	3	
Linlithgow,	Bathgate,	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	
"	Bo'ness,	–	3	1	1	–	5	3	2	–	1	–	1	2	
"	Linlithgow,	1	2	1	5	2	12	4	3	4	1	–	1	2	
"	South Queensferry,	1	4	5	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	
Nairn,	Nairn,	–	1	–	1	5	5	3	6	–	6	–	6	3	
Peebles,	Peebles,	10	6	5	2	6	3	4	2	4	4	1	5	–	
"	Innerleithen,	3	7	1	2	5	4	6	11	2	17	4	21	2	
Perth,	Auchterarder,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
"	Blairgowrie,	–	1	4	1	3	5	21	18	23	13	–	13	3	
"	Crieff,	14	8	6	11	13	5	11	14	14	4	–	4	1	
"	Callander,	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	5	3	2	–	2	–	
"	Coupar Angus,	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	
"	City of Perth,	9	5	4	2	8	4	5	9	7	11	3	14	4	
"	Doune,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	3	–	
"	Rattray,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	11	2	–	2	–	
"	Alyth,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
Renfrew,	Barrhead,	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
"	Crosshill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
"	Greenock,	11	15	9	6	6	21	12	16	11	5	3	8	21	
"	Johnstone,	3	2	–	2	2	2	4	2	–	4	1	5	3	
"	Paisley,	21	10	4	12	9	4	4	–	5	2	–	2	8	
"	Port-Glasgow,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	
"	Renfrew,	–	2	1	1	11	13	17	2	1	6	1	7	–	
"	Pollokshaws,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	3	–	3	1	
"	Gourock,	1	2	5	5	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	
Ross & Cromarty,	Cromarty,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
"	Dingwall,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
"	Tain,	–	3	2	1	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	
"	Fortrose,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
"	Stornoway,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Roxburgh,	Hawick,	34	22	11	30	24	16	11	6	5	5	–	5	2	
"	Jedburgh,	4	9	–	–	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	
"	Kelso,	1	4	9	8	9	6	2	7	2	–	–	–	1	
"	Melrose,	6	6	1	–	2	1	6	4	3	–	–	–	–	
Selkirk,	Galashiels,	7	5	4	2	2	3	3	5	1	2	–	2	3	
"	Selkirk,	6	10	11	6	1	6	4	5	2	3	–	3	2	
Stirling,	Falkirk,	21	6	7	14	10	6	14	28	22	38	1	39	17	
"	Grangemouth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	11	–	11	3	
"	Denny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
"	Kilsyth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	3	
"	Stirling,	7	4	1	4	7	1	10	1	3	6	–	6	9	
Sutherland,	Dornoch,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Wigtown,	Newton-Stewart,	4	4	1	1	–	1	–	6	2	1	–	1	2	
"	Stranraer,	6	3	4	1	–	1	4	12	4	12	1	13	3	
"	Wigtown,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	–	–	–	1	
"	Whithorn,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	
	Total,	901	713	677	844	968	1079	1133	1386	1328	1193	145	1338	408	

TABLE 20.—Return of the Census taken of the Vagrants, Beggars, Migratory Poor, &c., on Sunday the 23rd June and

No.	Counties.	Cities or Burghs.	Date.	Where Found.																								No.
				In Prisons or Police Cells.					In Houses of Refuge, Hospitals, and Poor's Houses.					In Common Lodging and other Houses.					In Public Parks, Gardens, or Streets, Outhouses, Sheds, Barns; or about Pits, Brick or other Works.										
				Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.						
1	Aberdeen,		June	2	2	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	112	22	3	6	143	191	124	123	110	548					1
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	1	3	20	191	25	6	12	234	54	30	20	25	129					
2		Aberdeen,	June	8	6	1	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	74	15	1	2	92	14	2	2	1	19					2
			Dec.	4	3	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	128	28	3	3	162	1	1	2	4	8					
3	Argyll,		June	1	.	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	6	9	1	.	.	10	133	59	45	58	295					3
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	6	8	1	.	4	13	100	43	42	36	221					
4	Ayr,		June	7	1	.	.	8	1	1	.	.	2	59	19	3	3	84	98	6	5	1	110					4
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	71	15	2	2	90	81	1	.	.	82					
5		Ayr,	June	7	9	.	.	16	6	2	.	.	8	23	7	.	.	30	1	.	.	.	1					5
			Dec.	12	3	.	.	15	4	5	.	.	9	24	11	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.					
6		Kilmarnock,	June	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	33	6	.	2	41	.	.	.	.	.					
			Dec.	1	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	40	1	.	.	41	5	2	1	1	9					6
7	Banff,		June	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	81	12	8	2	103	40	24	18	20	102					7
			Dec.	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	81	26	18	12	137	36	23	16	18	93					
8	Berwick,		June	3	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	19	4	.	4	27	41	12	8	4	65					8
			Dec.	2	1	.	.	3	.	3	1	1	5	22	9	2	4	37	34	9	2	2	47					
9	Bute,		June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	6	6	23					9
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
10		Rothesay,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	2	1	1	.	4					10
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.					
11	Caithness,		June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	7	3	7	42	41	33	29	37	140					11
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	6	5	4	27	29	26	21	25	101					
12	Clackmannan,		June	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	18	9	.	.	27	30	.	.	.	30					12
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	30	11	1	5	47	57	.	.	.	57					
13		Alloa,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	1	.	2	48	.	.	.	.	.					
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	68	.	.	.	68	1	.	.	.	1					13
14	Dumbarton,		June	4	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	116	18	4	5	143	54	13	7	11	85					14
			Dec.	6	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	120	13	4	1	138	38	6	1	.	45					
15		Dumbarton,	June	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	1	.	13	10	5	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.					
			Dec.	.	1	.	.	1	6	3	.	.	9	16	2	1	.	19	.	.	.	.	.					15
16	Dumfries,		June	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	1	13	82	7	4	2	95	140	50	23	18	231					16
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	1	.	14	96	22	10	10	139	66	9	1	1	77					
17		Dumfries,	June	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	3	53	8	4	2	67	6	.	.	.	6					17
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	6	39	9	2	.	50	5	.	.	.	5					
18	Edinburgh,		June	2	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	3	34	5	.	2	41	51	7	.	.	58					18
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	50	10	4	2	66	32	2	2	2	38					
19		Edinburgh,	June	48	7	.	.	55	76	152	5	13	246	117	15	2	3	137	1	.	.	.	1					19
			Dec.	50	6	.	.	56	94	135	3	8	240	84	11	5	2	102	3	.	.	.	3					
20		Leith,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	2	.	12	11	.	.	.	11					20
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.					
21	Elgin,		June	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	40	9	1	1	51	46	30	17	18	111					21
			Dec.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	3	45	17	7	11	80	15	10	8	3	36					
22	Fife,		June	12	3	.	.	15	1	1	.	.	2	255	47	4	8	314	169	85	64	69	387					22
			Dec.	15	1	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	335	58	9	14	416	108	29	21	15	173					
23		Dunfermline,	June	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	56	8	.	3	67	1	.	.	.	1					23
			Dec.	1	4	.	.	5	3	1	.	.	4	60	10	4	3	77	1	.	.	.	1					
24		Kirkcaldy,	June	3	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	88	15	6	1	110	1	.	.	.	1					24
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	24	3	5	105	.	.	.	.	.					
25	Forfar,		June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	9	61	55	32	36	184					25
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	4	38	28	20	24	105					
26		Arbroath,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	8	.	1	33	6	7	7	7	27					26
			Dec.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	10	.	2	31	.	.	.	.	.					
27		Brechin,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.					27
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.					
28		Broughty-Ferry,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					28
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
29		Dundee,	June	8	6	.	.	14	36	78	2	.	111	121	19	4	.	144	.	.	.	.	.					29
			Dec.	13	7	.	.	20	42	40	2	8	93	106	16	.	.	122	1	.	.	.	1					
30		Forfar,	June	4	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	2	4	18	13	3	2	36	.	.	.	.	.					30
			Dec.	1	4	.	.	5	8	2	.	1	11	19	12	2	8	41	.	.	.	.	.					
31		Montrose,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.					31
			Dec.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	16	6	1	1	24	1	.	.	.	1					
32	Haddington,		June	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	38	18	4	2	62	80	23	5	13	121					32
			Dec.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	52	23	12	9	96	91	11	1	5	108					
		Carried forward,	June	114	41	1	.	156	156	242	8	16	422	1582	310	56	60	2008	1225	535	392	409	2561					
			Dec.	112	34	.	1	147	196	206	9	23	434	1823	381	101	114	2419	792	230	158	161	1341					

Tramp within the County, City, and Burgh Police Districts in Scotland, on the Nights of 22nd December 1907.

No.	Native Country.																				Number Found.						REMARKS
	Scotch.					Irish.					English.					Foreign.					Total Number.				Grand Total.		
	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Counties.	Burghs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	253	134	120	110	617	14	1	.	.	15	35	13	6	6	60	3	1	.	.	4	305	149	126	116	696	.	
	214	60	27	40	341	29	1	.	.	30	12	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	255	61	27	40	383	.	
2	75	22	4	3	104	3	.	.	.	3	17	1	.	.	18	1	.	.	.	1	96	23	4	3	.	126	
	105	27	5	7	144	9	3	.	.	12	18	2	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	1	133	32	5	7	.	177	
3	104	58	44	57	263	31	1	.	.	32	12	2	1	1	16	1	.	.	.	1	148	61	45	58	312	.	
	78	43	42	40	203	25	2	.	.	27	8	1	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	1	112	46	42	40	240	.	
4	85	20	8	4	117	52	4	.	.	56	28	1	.	.	29	.	2	.	.	2	165	27	8	4	204	.	
	88	14	2	2	106	47	2	.	.	49	18	.	.	.	18	1	.	.	.	1	154	16	2	2	174	.	
5	18	13	.	.	31	15	5	.	.	20	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	37	18	.	.	.	55	
	19	11	.	.	30	19	3	.	.	22	2	5	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	40	19	.	.	.	59	
6	15	5	.	2	22	15	2	.	.	17	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	34	7	.	2	.	43	
	22	1	.	.	23	16	1	.	1	18	8	2	1	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	46	4	1	2	.	53	
7	105	31	20	18	174	7	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	4	7	5	6	4	22	123	36	26	22	207	.	
	102	49	34	30	215	12	.	.	.	12	5	.	.	.	5	1	1	.	.	2	120	50	34	30	234	.	
8	32	9	6	4	51	20	1	.	.	21	11	7	2	4	24	1	.	.	.	1	64	17	8	8	97	.	
	22	12	4	6	44	23	3	.	.	26	12	7	1	1	21	1	.	.	.	1	58	22	5	7	92	.	
9	7	4	6	6	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	6	6	23	.	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
10	4	2	1	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	1	.	.	8	
	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	
11	51	38	30	39	158	2	.	.	.	2	10	2	2	5	19	3	.	.	.	3	66	40	32	44	182	.	
	34	32	26	29	121	1	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	41	32	26	29	128	.	
12	41	8	.	.	49	6	.	.	.	6	3	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	50	9	.	.	59	.	
	58	3	.	2	63	24	6	1	3	34	8	2	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	90	11	1	5	107	.	
13	31	1	.	2	34	7	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	45	1	.	2	.	48	
	36	.	.	.	36	31	.	.	.	31	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	71	.	.	.	.	71	
14	74	25	8	13	120	93	6	3	3	105	7	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	174	32	11	16	233	.	
	82	16	5	1	104	75	4	.	.	79	5	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	2	164	20	5	1	190	.	
15	8	4	1	.	13	10	4	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	8	1	.	.	28	
	7	2	.	.	9	14	4	1	.	19	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	22	6	1	.	.	29	
16	103	32	17	7	159	45	3	.	.	48	79	28	10	14	131	1	.	.	.	1	228	63	27	21	339	.	
	80	22	8	6	116	37	3	1	.	41	53	12	3	5	73	.	.	.	.	.	170	37	12	11	230	.	
17	27	5	1	.	33	5	.	.	.	5	28	4	3	2	37	2	.	.	.	2	62	9	4	2	.	77	
	23	3	2	1	29	12	4	.	.	16	13	2	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	1	49	9	2	1	.	61	
18	45	9	.	2	56	35	2	.	.	37	9	1	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	1	90	12	.	2	104	.	
	50	9	3	2	64	28	2	3	2	35	6	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	84	13	6	4	107	.	
19	167	115	5	15	302	49	49	1	1	100	26	9	1	.	36	.	1	.	.	1	242	174	7	16	.	439	
	153	95	3	4	255	52	48	4	6	110	20	9	1	.	30	6	.	.	.	6	231	152	8	10	.	401	
20	10	1	2	.	13	7	1	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	19	2	2	.	.	23	
	6	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	9	
21	60	32	18	17	127	7	.	.	.	7	20	7	.	1	28	1	.	.	1	2	88	39	18	19	164	.	
	48	29	15	15	107	5	.	.	.	5	8	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	1	62	29	15	15	121	.	
22	258	99	49	56	462	123	8	.	1	132	48	29	19	20	116	8	.	.	.	8	437	136	68	77	718	.	
	261	67	22	21	371	152	7	2	2	163	40	9	4	2	55	5	5	2	4	16	458	88	30	29	605	.	
23	20	8	.	2	30	29	1	.	1	31	8	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	57	10	.	3	.	70	
	26	8	3	3	40	26	6	.	.	32	13	1	1	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	65	15	4	3	.	87	
24	46	15	6	1	68	36	2	.	.	38	8	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	2	92	17	6	1	.	116	
	52	17	2	4	75	17	6	1	1	25	3	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	73	24	3	5	.	105	
25	64	54	32	36	186	2	3	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	68	57	32	36	193	.	
	34	29	20	24	107	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	35	30	20	24	109	.	
26	15	9	.	1	25	1	.	.	.	1	8	6	7	7	28	6	.	.	.	6	30	15	7	8	.	60	
	18	8	.	2	28	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	10	.	2	.	32	
27	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	
	5	2	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	8	
28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
29	98	78	2	.	178	49	17	4	.	70	15	3	.	.	18	3	.	.	.	3	165	98	6	.	.	269	
	97	31	1	7	136	60	26	1	1	88	6	6	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	163	63	2	8	.	236	
30	18	13	3	4	38	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	23	14	3	4	.	44	
	20	16	2	9	47	5	2	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	28	18	2	9	.	57	
31	12	6	.	.	18	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	.	.	.	20	
	17	6	2	1	26	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	6	2	1	.	28	
32	74	22	6	8	110	20	10	1	4	35	29	9	2	3	43	1	.	.	.	1	124	41	9	15	189	.	
	70	26	11	13	120	30	4	.	.	43	35	6	2	1	44	.	.	.	.	.	144	36	13	14	207	.	
	1921	872	389	407	3589	687	121	9	10	827	423	126	53	63	665	46	9	6	5	66	3077	1128	457	485	3720	1427	
	1828	638	239	269	2974	765	138	14	16	933	309	69	13	10	401	21	6	2	4	33	2923	851	268	299	2927	1414	

TABLE 20.—Return of the Census taken of the Vagrants, Beggars, Migratory Poor, &c., on Sunday the 23rd June and

No.	Counties.	Cities or Burghs.	Date.	Where Found.																						No.
				In Prisons or Police Cells.					In Houses of Refuge, Hospitals, and Poor's Houses.					In Common Lodging and other Houses.					In Public Parks, Gardens, or Streets, Outhouses, Sheds, Barns; or about Pits, Brick or other Works.								
				Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.				
				M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.					
		Brought forward,	June	114	41	1	.	156	156	242	8	16	422	1582	310	56	60	2008	1225	535	392	409	2561				
			Dec.	112	34	.	1	147	196	206	9	23	434	1823	381	101	114	2419	792	230	158	161	1341				
33	Inverness,		June	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	2	3	22	144	87	69	66	386				33
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	24	8	5	5	42	100	62	38	48	248				
34		Inverness,	June	2	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2	28	5	.	2	35	6	1	.	2	9				34
			Dec.	6	.	.	.	6	9	2	.	.	11	29	4	2	1	36	2	.	2	1	5				
35	Kincardine,		June	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	15	3	.	.	18	19	12	16	10	57				35
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	28	5	1	.	34	5	1	.	.	6				
36	Kinross,		June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	.	.	14	7	4	3	2	16				36
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	1	.	10	3	2	.	1	6				
37	Kirkcudbright,		June	5	1	.	.	6	3	1	1	1	6	64	16	8	5	93	39	9	4	2	54				37
			Dec.	6	5	.	.	11	7	2	.	.	9	62	15	9	8	94	19	2	.	.	21				
38	Lanark,		June	12	1	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	45	15	10	3	73	97	17	9	9	132				38
			Dec.	6	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	21	8	.	.	29	71	3	4	5	83				
39		Airdrie,	June	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	27	6	.	1	34	2	.	.	1	3				39
			Dec.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	18	5	3	2	3	13				
40		Coatbridge,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	.	.	15	36	.	.	.	36				40
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	.	.	20	41	.	.	.	41				
41		Glasgow,	June	25	16	.	2	43	115	54	6	11	186	299	49	1	1	350	170	8	.	.	178				41
			Dec.	23	11	1	.	35	129	47	8	6	190	236	43	.	.	279	117	1	.	.	118				
42		Govan,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				42
			Dec.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.				
43		Hamilton,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	28	4	1	89	.	.	.	.	.				43
			Dec.	6	3	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	66	39	11	7	123	.	.	.	.	.				
44		Partick,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				44
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
45	Linlithgow,		June	3	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	2	56	9	7	5	77	30	3	.	.	33				45
			Dec.	.	2	.	.	2	4	1	.	.	5	76	17	3	2	98	70	4	1	2	77				
46	Nairn,		June	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	6	8	6	4	3	21				46
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	11	1	.	.	12	5	2	.	.	7				
47	Peebles,		June	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	3	3	15	19	6	2	3	30				47
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	4	11	4	2	.	17	15	1	.	1	17				
48	Perth,		June	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	2	109	40	5	4	158	169	97	50	57	373				48
			Dec.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	123	30	4	2	159	136	71	52	55	314				
49		Perth,	June	24	26	.	2	52	3	1	.	.	4	36	8	1	1	46	.	.	.	.	.				49
			Dec.	17	5	.	1	23	.	.	.	.	.	44	4	1	1	50	.	.	.	.	.				
50	Renfrew,		June	2	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	95	3	1	.	99	62	8	1	1	72				50
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	6	1	2	37	28	6	1	.	35				
51		Greenock,	June	4	3	1	.	8	12	2	.	2	16	38	6	1	1	46	19	14	8	6	47				51
			Dec.	4	3	.	.	7	8	.	.	.	8	26	6	1	2	35	.	.	.	.	.				
52		Johnstone,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	5	16	.	.	.	.	.				52
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	9	1	2	20	.	.	.	.	.				
53		Paisley,	June	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	2	.	27	.	.	.	.	.				53
			Dec.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	28	6	3	2	39	.	.	.	.	.				
54		Renfrew,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				54
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
55	Ross and Cromarty,		June	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	28	9	4	3	44	75	56	49	40	220				55
			Dec.	2	.	.	.	2	3	4	1	1	9	36	13	4	1	54	63	43	43	39	188				
56	Roxburgh,		June	1	1	.	.	2	7	1	.	1	9	27	4	1	1	33	44	8	4	1	57				56
			Dec.	4	.	.	.	4	7	1	.	.	8	44	15	9	8	76	17	2	.	.	19				
57		Hawick,	June	1	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	4	41	7	1	.	49	1	.	.	.	1				57
			Dec.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	27	5	.	.	32	.	.	.	.	.				
58	Selkirk,		June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	2	2	.	30	24	6	1	.	31				58
			Dec.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	22	6	1	.	29	21	1	.	.	22				
59		Galashiels,	June	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	41	5	1	2	49	3	.	.	.	3				59
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	43	9	1	4	57	1	.	.	.	1				
60	Stirling,		June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	2	.	.	33	71	16	9	7	103				60
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	9	33	7	.	.	40	46	7	5	2	60				
61		Stirling,	June	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	23	4	1	1	29	2	.	.	.	2				61
			Dec.	2	.	.	.	2	6	3	1	.	10	27	3	2	2	34	2	.	.	.	2				
62	Sutherland,		June	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	6	4	6	29	69	42	31	43	185				62
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	5	3	1	28	42	32	24	31	129				
63	Wigtown,		June	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	9	63	8	1	3	75	56	12	11	4	83				63
			Dec.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	62	10	3	6	81	24	6	5	2	37				
			June	200	97	2	4	303	311	310	15	31	667	2817	567	117	111	3612	2397	947	663	666	4673				
			Dec.	200	63	1	2	266	385	271	21	33	710	3001	664	169	170	4004	1625	479	335	351	2790				

tramp within the County, City, and Burgh Police Districts in Scotland, on the Nights of 22nd December 1907—*continued.*

No.	Native Country.																				Number Found.						Remarks.
	Scotch.					Irish.					English.					Foreign.					Total Number.				Grand Total.		
	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Counties.	Burghs.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.			
	1921	872	389	407	3589	687	121	9	10	827	423	126	53	63	665	46	9	6	5	66	3077	1128	457	485	3720	1427	
	1828	638	289	269	2974	765	138	14	16	933	309	69	13	10	401	21	6	2	4	33	2923	851	268	299	2927	1414	
33	129	88	71	69	357	14	1	.	.	15	13	.	.	.	13	4	.	.	.	4	160	89	71	69	389	.	
	101	69	44	52	266	11	.	.	.	11	9	2	.	1	12	3	.	.	.	3	124	71	44	53	292	.	
34	25	7	.	3	35	4	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	1	6	4	.	.	.	4	38	7	.	4	.	49	
	27	5	4	2	38	7	1	.	.	8	11	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	1	46	6	4	2	.	58	
35	26	13	7	3	49	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	9	7	26	2	.	.	.	2	36	15	16	10	77	.	
	23	7	1	.	31	3	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	34	7	1	.	42	.	
36	11	4	1	2	18	4	2	.	.	6	2	2	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	17	8	3	2	30	.	
	4	2	1	1	8	5	1	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	1	1	16	.	
37	62	21	13	8	104	23	3	.	.	26	22	3	.	.	25	4	.	.	.	4	111	27	13	8	159	.	
	49	16	9	8	82	26	3	.	.	29	19	5	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	94	24	9	8	135	.	
38	77	25	17	11	130	51	6	.	.	57	25	2	2	1	30	1	.	.	.	1	154	33	19	12	218	.	
	56	4	.	.	60	28	4	.	.	32	13	3	4	5	25	1	.	.	.	1	98	11	4	5	118	.	
39	14	6	.	1	21	11	.	.	.	11	5	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	30	6	.	2	.	38	
	8	4	2	3	17	9	.	.	.	9	6	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	23	6	2	3	.	34	
40	17	6	.	.	23	23	1	.	.	24	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	44	7	.	.	.	51	
	24	1	.	.	25	30	.	.	.	30	6	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	60	1	.	.	.	61	
41	301	89	7	14	411	277	38	.	.	315	29	.	.	.	29	2	.	.	.	2	609	127	7	14	.	757	
	253	65	9	6	333	216	32	.	.	248	34	5	.	.	39	2	.	.	.	2	505	102	9	6	.	622	
42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	
43	30	24	4	1	59	17	1	.	.	18	9	3	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	56	28	4	1	.	89	
	39	35	10	7	91	7	3	1	.	11	24	3	.	.	27	2	1	.	.	3	72	42	11	7	.	132	
44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
45	41	6	1	3	51	43	5	2	.	50	5	2	4	2	13	1	.	.	.	1	90	13	7	5	115	.	
	72	9	1	1	83	67	8	2	1	78	11	7	1	2	21	.	.	.	.	.	150	24	4	4	182	.	
46	12	7	4	3	26	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	7	4	3	28	.	
	14	3	1	1	19	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	17	3	1	1	22	.	
47	12	4	1	2	19	12	6	4	4	26	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	26	10	5	6	47	.	
	16	3	.	3	22	7	3	2	.	12	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	27	6	2	3	38	.	
48	230	131	54	59	474	30	2	.	1	33	17	6	1	1	25	3	.	.	.	3	280	139	55	61	535	.	
	206	96	53	53	408	42	3	1	1	47	14	2	2	3	21	.	.	.	.	.	262	101	56	57	476	.	
49	46	22	1	1	70	13	12	.	2	27	4	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	63	35	1	3	.	102	
	41	8	1	2	52	15	1	.	.	16	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	61	9	1	2	.	73	
50	45	10	1	1	57	111	3	1	.	115	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	159	14	2	1	176	.	
	22	9	.	2	33	38	3	2	.	38	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	56	12	2	2	72	.	
51	30	11	5	5	51	24	3	2	1	30	15	11	3	3	32	4	.	.	.	4	73	25	10	9	.	117	
	21	5	.	.	26	15	3	1	2	21	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	38	9	1	2	.	50	
52	4	4	1	5	14	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	5		16	
	8	7	1	2	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	9	1	2	.	20	
53	10	1	2	.	13	13	1	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	2	.	.	29	
	16	4	1	1	22	12	2	2	1	17	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	30	6	3	2	.	41	
54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
55	90	66	53	43	252	7	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	1	105	66	53	43	267	.	
	89	60	48	41	238	3	.	.	.	3	11	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	1	104	60	48	41	253	.	
56	25	7	4	3	39	27	1	.	.	28	27	6	1	.	34	.	.	.	.	.	79	14	5	3	101	.	
	30	8	6	5	49	20	5	.	.	25	22	5	3	3	33	.	.	.	.	.	72	18	9	8	107	.	
57	23	4	.	.	27	10	1	.	.	11	11	4	1	.	16	1	.	.	.	1	45	9	1	.	.	55	
	21	2	.	.	23	5	1	.	.	6	2	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	29	5	.	.	.	34	
58	12	4	1	.	17	28	1	.	.	29	10	3	2	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	50	8	3	.	61	.	
	15	3	1	.	19	27	1	.	.	28	2	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	44	7	1	.	52	.	
59	20	3	.	.	23	12	1	.	.	13	9	2	1	2	14	3	.	.	.	3	44	6	1	2	.	53	
	20	7	.	4	31	12	3	.	.	15	12	.	1	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	44	10	1	4	.	59	
60	62	12	9	7	90	31	4	.	.	35	9	2	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	102	18	9	7	136	.	
	52	14	5	2	73	32	.	.	.	32	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	88	14	5	2	109	.	
61	18	3	.	.	21	5	.	.	.	5	2	1	1	1	5	1	.	.	.	1	26	4	1	1	.	32	
	22	6	3	2	33	12	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	37	6	3	2	.	48	
62	71	46	32	47	196	4	.	.	.	4	6	2	3	2	13	1	.	.	.	1	82	48	35	49	214	.	
	56	36	27	32	151	2	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	61	37	27	32	157	.	
63	51	14	10	3	78	53	3	1	2	59	15	6	1	2	24	6	.	.	.	6	125	23	12	7	167	.	
	41	13	7	3	69	36	3	1	.	40	13	1	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	90	17	8	8	123	.	
	3415	1510	688	701	6314	1557	216	19	20	1792	686	186	84	86	1042	87	9	6	5	107	5725	1921	797	812	6440	2815	
	3177	1139	474	507	5297	1447	218	26	21	1712	562	113	24	24	713	35	7	2	4	48	5211	1477	526	556	5121	2649	
																									9255		
																									7770		

TABLE 21.

ANALYSIS of the Returns of Census of Vagrants, &c., for the Years 1898 to 1907.

Date.	Total No. of Vagrants.	Male Adults.		Female Adults.		Children Under 14 Years of Age.		Nationality.								Counties.		Burgh.	
								Scotch.		Irish.		English.		Foreign.					
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Vagrants per 1000 of Population.	No.	Vagrants per 1000 of Population.
1907																			
23d June	9255	5725	62	1921	21	1609	17	6314	68	1792	20	1042	11	107	1	6440	2·77	2815	1·17
1906																			
24th June	9474	5902	62	1922	20	1650	18	6447	68	1851	19	1017	11	159	2	6724	2·93	2750	1·16
1905																			
25th June	9567	5932	62	1947	20	1688	18	6636	69	1856	20	967	10	108	1	6772	2·99	2795	1·19
1904																			
26th June	9784	6286	64	1834	19	1664	17	6453	66	2181	22	1017	11	133	1	6809	3·05	2975	1·28
1903																			
21st June	9015	5883	65	1714	19	1418	16	5833	65	2045	23	1010	11	127	1	6123	2·76	2892	1·25
1902																			
22d June	8252	5041	61	1740	21	1471	18	5534	67	1733	21	883	11	102	1	5970	2·71	2282	1·00
1901																			
23d June	8919	5575	63	1804	20	1540	17	5904	66	1927	22	984	11	104	1	6036	2·76	2883	1·29
1900																			
24th June	8295	5253	63	1720	21	1322	16	5581	67	1848	22	755	9	111	2	5633	2·6	2662	1·21
1899																			
25th June	9133	5716	63	1833	20	1584	17	5965	65	1981	22	1019	11	168	2	6349	2·95	2784	1·28
1898																			
26th June	9205	5662	61	1982	22	1561	17	6090	66	1972	21	974	11	168	2	6322	2·95	2883	1·35
1907																			
22d Dec.	7770	5211	67	1477	19	1082	14	5297	68	1712	22	713	9	48	1	5121	2·2	2649	1·1
1906																			
23rd Dec.	7530	5019	67	1439	19	1072	14	5163	69	1598	21	706	9	63	1	4792	2·09	2738	1·11
1905																			
24th Dec.	7740	5149	66	1450	19	1141	15	5353	69	1642	21	682	9	63	1	4940	2·17	2800	1·19
1904																			
25th Dec.	7948	5477	69	1444	18	1057	13	5275	66	1977	25	628	8	68	1	4810	2·06	3138	1·35
1903																			
27th Dec.	7206	4894	68	1396	19	916	13	4720	66	1783	25	612	8	91	1	4598	2·07	2608	1·13
1902																			
21st Dec.	6987	4609	66	1382	20	996	14	4649	67	1625	23	640	9	73	1	4538	2·06	2469	1·08
1901																			
22d Dec.	6940	4539	66	1412	20	989	14	4659	67	1617	23	618	9	46	1	4505	2·06	2435	1·09
1900																			
23d Dec.	6867	4466	65	1381	20	1020	15	4779	69	1484	21	559	8	45	1	4234	1·96	2633	1·2
1899																			
24th Dec.	6654	4471	67	1249	19	934	14	4381	66	1521	23	679	10	73	1	4448	2·06	2206	1·01
1898																			
25th Dec.	6985	4520	65	1426	20	1039	15	4675	67	1619	23	627	9	64	1	4551	2·13	2434	1·14
1897																			
26th Dec.	7726	5090	66	1587	20	1049	14	5149	67	1798	23	716	9	73	1	4875	2·3	2851	1·35

SEPARATE REPORTS

ON

COUNTY, CITY, AND BURGH CONSTABULARY AND POLICE FORCES.

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

County of Aberdeen.

Inspected on the 7th, 8th and 10th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 108

Exclusive of 1 additional Constable.

Area in acres, ...	1,257,593	Estimated population, . . .	162,000
Acres to each officer, . . .	11,644	Population to each officer, . .	1,500

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendent. 1st Class. Deputy Chief Constable. 1.			Inspectors. 7.			Detective Staff. 2.			Remarks.
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	*As from the 2nd October 1903. After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Detective Officer.	
Authorised No.,	–	1	–	–		1			7			2		† £30 for extra duties.
Actual No.,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	3	1	–	1	* Personal, and with £20 extra as deputy chief constable.
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rates of pay,	£ 481	£ †444	£ 407	£ 370	£ 200 *220	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	£ 100 to 115	s. d. 34 8 p.w.	s. d. 31 9 p.w.	Detectives and office staff may be either an inspector, a sergeant, or a detective officer, or two detective officers, or two constable clerks.
Travelling allowance,	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	There are two constables in reserve at head quarters.

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

	Office Clerks. 2.			Sergeants. 12.				Constables. 83.								Total 108.	
								1st Class. 66.									
	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constable.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Probationary.		
Authorised No.,	2			12				83								108	
Actual No.,	1	–	1	5	2	3	2	12	21	10	17	6	8	7	2	108	
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Rates of pay,	£ s. d. 100 p.a.	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 23 11	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	s. d. 21 0	–	
Travelling allowance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Actual outlay for travelling.
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boot money is included in the pay. The deputy chief constable has £17. 10s. per annum for house rent—others pay from £4 to £5 per annum rents. Any rents and taxes over £5 per annum paid by the county.
																108	Total.

On the 2nd October 1907, the Secretary for Scotland approved of, as from the 15th July 1907, revised scales of pay for sergeants and constables.

No deductions made from pay when on the sick list.

County of Aberdeen.

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN—*continued.*

State of "Additional" Police privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength,	–	–	1	1	Yes.	1 constable at Balmoral Castle.	Wears uniform, is appointed by, and is under the orders of, the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	–	–	1	1			
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Office Inspector.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Office Inspector.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	10
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	16	17	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	16	17	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	19
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	16	18
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	15	17	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	14
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	4	11	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	3	4	11
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	3	8	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	7	10
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	7	13	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	1	6
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, ,, 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 ,, 60 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	12	83	108	Totals,	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	12	83	108

Average age, $36\frac{2}{12}$ years. Average service, $12\frac{10}{12}$ years Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 108.

The superintendent (D.C.C.), 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, and 13 constables, total 16, have served in other forces from 1 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The chief constable, 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, and 5 constables have served in the army; 3 constables are in the Army Reserve.

Age and Length of Service of the Additional Constable:—
Age—1 constable, $60\frac{5}{12}$ years.
Length of Service in present force only—from 30 to 35 years, 1 constable; service, $33\frac{1}{12}$ years.
Height, 5 feet 11 inches. Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	77 6	40 0	40 0	†31 0	29 9	£8 each per annum.	† Includes cost of chevrons.
Patrol jackets,	63 0	{ 52 6 / 40 0 }	{ 45 0 / 35 0 }	†23 3	19 9		
Trousers (Summer),	29 6	21 0	21 0		–		The material and make of the uniforms inspected is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is provided by Glasgow and Aberdeen firms.
Trousers (Winter),	–	–	–		–		
Trousers (Serge),	–	14 0	14 0	13 0	–		
Breeches,	–	–	–	13 9	13 9		
Puttees,	–	–	–	2 8	2 8		
Forage caps,	42 6	15 0	13 0	5 6	5 6		
Gloves,	–	–	–	1 11½	1 11½		
Waterproof cloaks	–	38 6	38 6	37 3	37 3		
Capes,	–	–	–	16 6	16 6		
Whistles and chains,	–	–	–	1 6	1 6		
Leggings,	–	–	4 3	–	–		
Lanterns,	–	–	–	4 6	4 6		

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—1·029d. in the £ owners, ·310d. occupiers.

Burghs.—With the exception of the city of Aberdeen, all the burghs are policed by the county.

Variations.—One constable died, 1 sergeant and 6 constables resigned, 1 constable retired on pension. One constable was transferred to Ayr Burgh Police and 1 to the Forfarshire Police.

Promotions.—One constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £30 per annum as chief inspector of Weights and Measures and Explosives Acts; 1 inspector receives £4, 4s., and 6 inspectors £3, 3s. each as inspectors under the Explosives Act; 7 inspectors have £3, 3s. each per annum as inspectors under the Shop Hours Act; 7 inspectors, 2 detective officers, 7 sergeants are inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act.

Police Stations.—There are 34 stations, with from 1 to 7 cells at each, in all 79 cells, 32 are county, and 2 are rented; there are three houses county property and 21 rented houses provided. The new station at Fraserburgh has been completed. Three cells at Huntly are legalised for 3 days' imprisonment; the officer in charge receives £1 per annum. Officers occupying station-houses, the property of or rented by the county, pay £5 rent per annum, paid monthly in lieu of rent and taxes, the county paying any excess, and receive actual outlays for cleaning offices and cells.

The Telephone.—The head quarters, the chief and deputy chief constables residences, Culter and Bucksburn Stations connected with the Exchange for £46, 12s. 6d. per annum. Peterhead and Fraserburgh Stations and the local Exchange and Trunk system connected, and paid for by the burghs. Stations at Maud, Strichen, New Deer, and New Pitsligo are connected with Post Office system. Rent paid by the county, £18 per annum. Every facility is afforded the police where private telephones exist throughout the county.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions, and 1 constable.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The deputy chief constable, 7 inspectors, 2 detective officers, 2 office clerks, 12 sergeants, and 83 constables, total 107; an allowance of 40s. per annum is given to men who keep bicycles at their stations.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, 7 inspectors, 2 detective officers, 2 office clerks, 11 sergeants, 72 constables, total 95, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—188 granted, being a decrease of 10.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced.

Remarks.—The force, giving only one officer to 1,500 of the population, appears to be somewhat numerically weak, considering the increased court and clerical work in the populous and important burghs policed, but it is considered sufficient by the authorities, and no complaints are received on the subject.

Report.—The force is efficient.

ty of erdeen.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

Inspected on the 7th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 175

Exclusive of 16 Harbour Police.

Area in acres, ...	6,748	Estimated population, . . .	174,579
Acres to each officer, ...	38½	Population to each officer, . .	997

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendents. 3.			Inspectors. 4.			Detective Staff. 11.					Office Clerks. 7.			26	
					1st Class. 3.			1st Class. 4.				Detective Officers.								
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Inspector.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Constables.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constables.		
Authorised No.			1			3			4				11				7		26	* The superintendent, who acts as deputy chief constable, has £20 per annum extra.
Actual No.,	–	–	–	1	–	*1	1	†2	1	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	–	6	26	
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	† One inspector is acting superintendent.
Rates of pay,	£ 585	£ 540	£ 495	£ 450	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115 ‡130	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	£ 120 135 150 p. a.	s. d. 40 4	s. d. 37 6	s. d. 34 7	s. d. 27 5 to 30 11	£ s. 115 0 p.a. ‡130 0	–	s. d. 27 5 30 11	–	‡On the 11th October 1904, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the pay of Inspectors Forbes and Mackay being increased from £115 to £130, as personal to those two officers.
Travelling allowance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.													
	Sergeants. 13.				Constables. 136.								149	On the 18th March 1907, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of 1 superintendent, 1 detective officer, and 5 constables.
					1st Class. 107.									
	After 3 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 3 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
Authorised No.,	13							136					149	No deductions made from the pay when on the sick list.
Actual No.,	3	3	6	1	39	18	28	22	12	17			149	Two constables in reserve.
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	Two constables are turnkeys at the Central Station.
Rates of pay,	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1			–	
Travelling allowance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	Boot money is included in pay.
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	Find their own houses.
													175	

Number on street day duty, 91 for 9 hours; on street night duty, 85 for 9 hours. Ten on office day duty for 9 hours, 4 on office night duty for 9 hours; day and night duty alternately. Sundays off duty, 1 in 3; all ranks one week day or a night a month. Annual leave—superintendents and inspectors, 14; detective officers and sergeants, 10; constables, 7 to 8 days.

State of Additional Force for the Harbour, employed and paid by the Harbour Commissioners, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength,	1	–	1	14	16	Yes.	Employed by Town Council, but fully paid for by Harbour Commissioners.	Appointed by and subject to the orders of the chief constable, and wear uniform.
Actual Strength,	1	–	1	14	16			
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Detective Constable	Office Inspector.	Office Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	34	38
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	38	42
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	19	27
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	2	19	25
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	11
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	5	12
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	8
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	6	10
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, ,, 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	5	1	9	1	1	6	13	136	175

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Detective Constable	Office Inspector.	Office Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	18	19
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	39	42
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	33	38
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	4	9	17
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	5	21	31
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	5	10
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	7	9
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	7
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, 60 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	5	1	9	1	1	6	13	136	175

Average age, 33 years. Average service, 10½ years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 174; Irish, 1.

One inspector and 7 constables have served in other forces from 1 to 7½ years.

One sergeant and 4 constables have served in the army, 1 constable is in the army reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks of the Harbour Police.

Ages.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	3	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	2	2
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	3	3
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	1	3	4
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	2	2
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	1	–	–	1	2
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	14	16

Length of Service in present Force only.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	3	3
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	3	3
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	3	3
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	1	2	3
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	1	1
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	1	–	–	–	1
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	2	2
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	14	16

Average age, 37 years. Average service, 14 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 16.

City of Aberdeen.

CITY OF ABERDEEN—*continued.*

Prices Paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	Receives £10, 10s. per annum, and provides his own uniform.	42 6	42 6	29 3	30 9	£8 8s. per annum.	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. The uniforms inspected are satisfactory. Provided by a Glasgow firm and locally.
Tunics,		–	–	25 6	20 6		
Patrol jackets,		42 0	32 0	25 3	20 9		
Trousers, Riding Pants, Winter,		25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0		
„ Serge,		17 0 17 0	15 6 15 6	13 0 13 0	13 0 13 0		
Forage caps,		14 3	12 3	5 3	5 3		
Helmets,		–	–	5 2	5 2		
Waist belts,		–	–	3 4	3 4		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),		1 11½	1 11½	1 11½	1 11½		
Capes,		15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0		
Riding boots,		49 0	35 0	35 0	35 0		
Leggings (Long and Short),		8 5 4 6	8 5 4 6	8 5 4 6	8 5 4 0		
Whistles and chains,		2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0		
Lanterns,		–	–	–	–		

City Police Assessment.—3d. in the £.

Variations.—Nine constables resigned, 1 constable retired on pension, 1 constable dismissed—total, 11 changes.

Promotions.—One sergeant to inspector, 1 constable to detective officer, and 2 constables to sergeant.

Mounted Police.—On special occasions the chief constable, 2 superintendents, 4 inspectors, and 4 sergeants, and from 15 to 20 constables, if necessary, are mounted on hired horses, 8 sets of saddlery being provided by the city.

On Bicycles.—There are 2 inspectors, 2 sergeants, and 6 constables very usefully mounted on bicycles provided by the city.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 superintendents, 8 inspectors, 9 detective officers, 6 clerks, 14 sergeants, 149 constables—total, 189—have been instructed. These numbers are most satisfactory. Ambulance stretchers are provided at the sub-stations, and an ambulance van holding four beds has been purchased for the Central Station.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—One inspector receives £15 per annum as inspector of explosives, and 1 inspector as inspector of hackney carriages and 1 of motor cars receive each £7, 7s. per annum.

Police Offices and Cells.—The central station is very satisfactory, and there are also 9 sub-stations which are most useful, in all providing 49 cells. Three married officers have houses provided at one of the sub-stations, for which they pay £6 each per annum.

The Telephone.—The central police station, the 9 sub-stations, the residences of the chief constable, the superintendent and members of the Fire Brigade, and the police surgeon and the Exchange, are all connected for £75 5s. per annum.

Pedlars' Certificates.—220 granted, being a decrease of 34.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males, 13; females, 2—total 15; a decrease of 5. Vagrants are prosecuted under local Police Acts. Common lodging-houses are under the supervision of the sanitary officers, but the police have access to them.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Argyll.

COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

Inspected on the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 78

Exclusive of 5 additional Constables.

Area in acres, ...	2,056,400	Estimated population, . . .	73,665
Acres to each officer, . . .	26,364	Population to each officer, . . .	944

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks	Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendents. 2.			Inspectors. 3.									Remarks
					2nd Class. 2.			1st Class. 1.			2nd Class. 1.			3rd Class. 1.			
	Present.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	
Authorised No.,	1				2			3									
Actual No., .	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	†1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	* The chief constable has also £50 horse allowance. † As deputy chief constable, receives £5 extra per annum, and stationed at head quarters. There are 2 constables in reserve at head quarters for general duty. No deduction made from pay when on the sick list. Boot allowance is included in the pay.
Vacancies, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rates of pay, .	£ 360	£ 340	£ 320	£ 300	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	£ 105	£ s. 97 10	£ 90	
Travelling allowance,	–	Actual *	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Ranks	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.														Total.	Remarks
	Clerks. 1.	Sergeants. 9.				Constables. 62.									78	
						1st Class. 36.										
	Office Sergeant.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.					
Authorised No.,	1	9				62									78	
Actual No., .	1	5	1	2	1	14	11	6	5	16	9				77	
Vacancies, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				1	
Rates of pay, .	s. d. 28 7 p.w.	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2				–	
Travelling allowance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				–	
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				–	Officers in charge of stations live rent free. The chief constable and inspector at head quarters pay rent for house provided, and some officers pay from 10d. to 1s. 8d. per week house rents. One shilling each per week is paid to the sergeants and constables at Campbeltown, Dunoon, and Oban.
															78	Total.

State of Additional Force privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, ...	1	4	5	Yes.	Corporation of Campbeltown for harbour duty, and public works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by, and under the orders of, the chief constable.
Actual Strength, ...	1	4	5			
Vacancies, ...	–	–	–			

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COUNTY OF ARGYLL—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Office Sergeant.	Detectiv Seergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Office Sorgeant.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	Of and under 1 year's Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	12
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	1	2	1	8	12	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	1	1	1	2	8	13
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	2	–	–	1	5	8	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	6
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	6
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	4	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	3
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–		
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 75 ,, ,, 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 ,, 60 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	3	1	3	6	61	77	Total,	1	2	3	1	3	6	61	77

Average age, $34\frac{9}{12}$ years. Average service, $12\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 77. One vacancy.

Two sergeants and 7 constables served in other forces from 1 to 3 years.

An inspector and 1 constable have served in the army, the constable is in the reserve.

Age and Length of Service of 5 Additional Constables :—

Under 21 years 2 constables, 30 to 35 years 1 sergeant and 2 constables.
Service under 1 year 1 constable, from 1 to 5 years 1 constable, 5 to 10 years 1 sergeant and 1 constable, 10 to 15 years 1 constable.
Average age, $26\frac{9}{12}$ years. Average service, $5\frac{10}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 ft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use

Articles.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	42 0	42 0	31 4	30 0	–	
Patrol jackets,	42 0	36 0	–	–		
Serge jackets,	–	–	18 6	17 2	–	
Trousers (Summer),	15 6	15 6	–	–		
Trousers (Winter),	20 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	–	
Trousers (Serge),	–	–	9 9	9 9	–	The material and make of the clothing is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The uniforms are supplied by London and Glasgow firms.
Forage caps,	14 0	13 6	5 8	5 8	–	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	1 $7\frac{1}{2}$	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	18 9	18 9	16 6	16 6	–	
Waist belts,	–	–	4 6	4 6	–	
Whistles and chains,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	–	
Leggings,	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	–	
Haversacks,	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	–	
Lanterns,	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	–	

COUNTY OF ARGYLL—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—1$\frac{9}{16}$d. in the £. The separate police district of Dunoon and Kilmun, 2$\frac{4}{16}$d. in the £. Oban, 3$\frac{1}{2}$d.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county. The burgh of Campbeltown is consolidated with the county, and pays £486, 0s. 10d. per annum, the county providing one station (the disused prison) with 14 cells legalised for 14 days, in charge of a constable, who has a free house, &c., and whose wife receives £18 per annum as matron. The burgh provides the other police office with 3 cells, and a house for the married constable in charge. The extended burgh of Oban is formed into a separate police district, the county provides police buildings, cells, etc., and the burgh pays the county £500 partial cost, made up annually. The number of cells at Oban is insufficient.

Variations.—Two constables were dismissed and 7 constables resigned—total, 9.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties.—The chief constable is chief inspector under the Explosives and Diseases Animals Acts, and billet-master; two superintendents, 3 inspectors, 10 sergeants, and 7 constables are assistant inspectors of explosives; the whole force are inspectors under the Diseases Animals Acts; a superintendent and an inspector are billet-masters, all without extra allowances.

Police Stations.—There are 15 stations with 2 to 15 cells at each, in all 73 cells; 14 county, 1 burgh, also 4 stations without cells, county property.

The Telephone.—Not introduced; it might be with advantage at Dunoon.

Mounted on Bicycles.—Twenty-four of all ranks use their own, and the inspector, a sergeant, and 1 constable receive each an allowance of £2 per annum for upkeep. Most of the beats are very large, and it would be advantageous to encourage a greater use of bicycles by granting allowances to a larger number of the force.

Ambulance Instruction.—Two superintendents, 3 inspectors, 10 sergeants, 48 constables, total 63, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—76 granted, being an increase of 20.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, for the prevention of vagrancy have been framed, but are in abeyance owing to a decision of the High Court of Justiciary.

Remarks.—The force is likely in time to lose its present efficiency if steps are not taken to adopt scales of pay similar to those in neighbouring police forces; the county is becoming a recruiting and training ground for the better paid forces.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

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COUNTY OF AYR.

Inspected on 10th and 11th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 167+4 §.

Exclusive of 14 additional Police.

Area in acres, ...	733,610	Estimated population, . . .	191,606
Acres to each officer, ...	4,366	Population to each officer, . . .	1,140

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	1 Chief Constable.	Superintendents. 5. After 12 years.	Superintendents. 5. After 8 years.	Superintendents. 5. After 4 years.	Superintendents. 5. On Appointment.	Inspectors. 8. After 12 years.	Inspectors. 8. After 8 years.	Inspectors. 8. After 5 years.	Inspectors. 8. After 2 years.	Inspectors. 8. On Appointment.	Office Clerks. 2. Superintendent Chief Clerk.	Office Clerks. 2. Sergeant.	Detective Staff. 2. Inspectors.	Detective Staff. 2. Sergeant.	Totals.
Authorised No., .	1		5					8			†2		2		18
Actual No., . .	1	*2	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	1	1	2	–	16
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	‡2	–	–	–	–	2
Rates of Pay, .	£ 700	£* 225	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 130	£ s. 122 10	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	£ 150 to 225	s. d. 31 6 to 36 2 p.w.	£ s. 100 to 130	s. d. 31 6 to 36 2 p.w.	
Travelling allowance, . .	£ 50	–	Actual outlay.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, . .	–	Not exceeding £15 per annum.				–	Not exceeding £10 per annum.				–	–	–	–	

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

	Sergeants. 22. After 12 years.	Sergeants. 22. After 8 years.	Sergeants. 22. After 5 years.	Sergeants. 22. After 2 years.	Sergeants. 22. On Appointment.	Constables. §127+4. 1st Class. 103. After 15 years.	1st Class. After 8 years.	1st Class. After 5 years.	1st Class. After 2 years.	1st Class. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class	Totals.
Authorised No., .	22					127+4							149+4
Actual No., . .	5	4	6	5	‡4	15	15	23	30	20	12	10	149
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Rates of Pay, .	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–
Travelling allowance, . .	–	–	–	–	–	Actual outlay.			–	–	–	–	–
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	Not exceeding 2s. and 1s. 6d. per week.						–	
													167+4 Total.

Remarks.

* A superintendent is authorised to receive £20 per annum additional as deputy chief constable.

† The office staff consists of ranks according to qualifications.

The detective officers may be either inspectors or sergeants.

‡ Two sergeants over strength; two inspectors below strength.

Merit pay may be granted to 10 sergeants and 20 constables, at the rate of 2s. per week to the former and 1s. per week to the latter, but may be awarded irrespective of length of service in either grades.

The following deductions are made for officers occupying station houses or county rented houses:—Superintendents, 3s., inspectors and sergeants, 2s., and constables, 1s. 6d. per week. Single men rent free.

There are 8 constables in reserve, and 4 additional for 3 months.

No deduction from pay under three months on sick list.

Boot allowance included in the pay.

§ The force is augmented by four constables during July, August, and September in each year.

On the 3rd August 1907, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the chief constable's salary being increased to £700 per annum.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, . . .	–	–	1	13	14	Yes.	1 sergeant and 8 constables, Nobel's Explosives Company, and the others at 3 public works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual strength, . .	–	–	1	12	13			
Vacancies, . . .	–	–	–	1	1	–		

COUNTY OF AYR—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of Additional Force.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Office Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Sergeant Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	44
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	28	32
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	8	9	19
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	4	2	9
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	4	11
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	3	7	15
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	5
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, ,, 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	1	5	1	6	2	–	1	24	125	165

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Office Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Sergeant Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	15
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	42
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	37	38
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	13	22
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	4	12
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	5	6	15
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	4	5	12
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	7
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, 60 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	1	5	1	6	2	–	1	24	125	165

Average age, 34 years. Average service, $11\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 158; English, 4; Irish, 3;—Total, 165. Two vacancies.
Four constables extra employed from July to September only.

One superintendent, 1 inspector, 2 sergeants, 16 constables, total 20, have served in other forces from 2 months to $8\frac{4}{12}$ years.

The chief constable and 3 constables have served in the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. In fleet reserve 1 constable. A detective inspector, a sergeant, and 8 constables have served in the army; and three of the latter are in the army reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of the Additional Police.

Ages.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	1	1
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	4	4
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	3	3
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	1	–	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	1	1
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	2	2
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	1	1
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above,	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	1	12	13

Length of Service in Present Force only.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	2	2
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	3	3
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	1	3	4
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	1	1
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	1	1
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	2	2
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	1	12	13

Average age, $35\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average service, $12\frac{8}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 13. 1 vacancy.
Two constables have served in other forces from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ years.

County of Ayr.

COUNTY OF AYR—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	Receive £10 per annum each, and provide their own uniforms.	60 0	26 6	26 6	Inspectors, £7 10s.; sergeants and constables, £5 each per annum.	
Patrol jackets,		37 6	–			
Serge jackets,		–	19 6	19 6		
Trousers { Winter,		21 0	12 0	12 0		
Trousers { Summer,		14 6	11 0	11 0		
Riding pants,		40 0	21 0	21 0		
Helmets,		–	8 3	8 3		The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, the prices reasonable, and are supplied by London and Bristol firms and locally.
Forage caps,		14 6	–	–		
Capes and Waterproof coats,		29 9	16 6	16 6		
		17 6	17 6	17 6		
		16 6	29 9	29 9		Mounted equipment for 6 men has been provided.
Batons,		4 4	2 6	2 6		
Jackboots,		25 6	25 6	25 6		
Leggings,		7 0	7 0	7 0		
Gloves,		2 1½	2 1½	2 1½		
Whistles,		1 3	1 3	1 3		
Lanterns,		6 0	6 0	6 0		

County Police Assessment.—2⅝d. in the £. Burgh of Irvine, 2¼d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of Ayr and Kilmarnock, which maintain separate establishments, all the burghs and populous places are policed by the county.

Variations.—One sergeant died, 11 constables resigned; 4 constables retired on pensions, and 2 constables transferred to other forces—total, 18 changes.

Promotions.—One constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The deputy chief constable, 5 superintendents, 6 inspectors, and 2 detective officers are inspectors under the Explosives Acts; the senior officer at each station is billet-master; and 38 officers are inspectors under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 25 county stations with from 2 to 15 cells, total 92 cells. The stations are generally suitable, and those recently constructed or altered are very satisfactory. There are 39 rented houses provided. Allowance for cleaning offices and cells varies from £1 to £9, 12s. per annum.

The Telephone.—The following are connected:—Chief constable's residence and Head Quarter Office and County Buildings, Ayr, Ardrossan, Beith, Cumnock, Dalry, Irvine, Kilwinning, Kilmarnock, Largs, Newmilns, Stewarton, and Troon stations, and with the Glasgow Circuit at an annual cost of £92, 15s., and with other places at the usual trunk rates.

Mounted Constables.—On special occasions the chief constable and deputy chief constable, 1 inspector, 4 sergeants, and 4 constables, in all 12, are mounted on hired horses, and saddlery provided by the county for 6 mounted men.

Bicycles.—The chief constable, 4 superintendents, 5 inspectors, 20 sergeants, 101 constables—total, 131—provide their own machines, and an annual allowance of £50 is divided amongst them for upkeep; and 168 can ride bicycles.

COUNTY OF AYR—*continued.*

County of Ayr.

Drill.—The force is drilled in "threes" instead of the usual drill in "fours."

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 5 superintendents, 8 inspectors, 26 sergeants, 114 constables—total, 154—have been instructed. A silver challenge cup has been presented for annual competition between teams. The annual competition took place last April, and the cup was won by a team from the Irvine section.

Pedlars' Certificates.—204 granted, being a decrease of 8.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are strictly enforced. A society has been established since 1885 for the repression of professional vagrancy and the supply of relief to destitute wayfarers. It would seem to meet a want in the country, as the Poor Law does not admit of relief being given to able-bodied persons or their dependants.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF AYR.

Burgh of Ayr.

Inspected on the 11th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 36

Area in acres, ...	1,996	Estimated population, . . .	*32,000
Acres to each officer, ...	55	Population to each officer, . . .	888

* Largely increased during the season.

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

| Ranks. | Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings. | | | | | | | | | | | Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. | | | | | | | | | | |

Burgh of Ayr.

BURGH OF AYR—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	11	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	14	16
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	9	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	3	8
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	1	–	2	–	–	1	1	2	7	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	24	35	Total,	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	24	35

Average age, $31\frac{2}{12}$ years. Average service, $7\frac{10}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 34; Irish, 1. One vacancy.

The chief constable, the superintendent, 2 inspectors, 2 office sergeants, 1 detective officer, 1 detective sergeant, 4 constables, total 12 have served in other forces from 4 months to 10 years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	The chief constable receives £10, 10s. per annum, and provides his own uniform.	45 0	45 0	26 6	22 6	Detective officers £8 per annum each.	
Patrol jackets,		52 0	45 0	*25 6	–		* For office sergeant.
Serge jackets,		–	–	†22 6 19 0	†18 6 15 0		† A better serge jacket instead of tunics.
Trousers (Summer and Winter),		16 6 17 6	16 6 17 6	10 3 9 3	10 9 9 6		
Forage caps,		12 6	8 6	6 6	5 6		Summer and winter helmets supplied.
Helmets,		–	–	7 9 5 0	7 9 5 0		
Capes and Waterproof coats,		42 0	42 0	16 0	16 0		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Whistles and chains,		1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9		
Waist belts,		–	–	6 3	6 3		The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Leggings,		6 10	6 10	6 10	6 10		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),		5 0	5 0	1 1	1 1		The clothing is supplied by a Bristol firm.
Lanterns,		–	–	4 11	4 11		

The Burgh Police Assessment is 4d. in the £.

BURGH OF AYR—*continued.* Burgh of Ayr.

Variations.—One inspector and 1 sergeant retired on pension, 2 constables resigned, 1 constable dismissed—total, 5 changes.

Promotions.—One sergeant to inspector, 2 constables to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives Act, for which he receives £2, 2s. per annum, and as inspector under the Petroleum Acts, £3, 3s.; as billet-master he receives no extra allowance. The superintendent has £2, 2s. per annum as inspector under the Diseases Animals Act.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The station has suitable offices with 19 cells.

The Telephone.—The Police Office is in connection with the chief constable's and police surgeon's residences and the Exchange, at an annual cost of £16, 19s. 10d., and the usual trunk rates for messages elsewhere.

Mounted Police.—Four constables are mounted on special occasions on hired horses and saddlery.

Bicycles.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 11 constables use their own bicycles when required, and two are usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the superintendent, 2 inspectors, 3 detective officers, 2 office sergeants, 2 sergeants, 24 constables, total 35, have been instructed, and the force is provided with all the necessary ambulance appliances.

Pedlars' Certificates.—55 granted, being a decrease of 15.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 11. females 6, total 17, being a decrease of 3.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK. Burgh of Kilmarnock.

Inspected on the 10th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force,			34
Area in acres,	1,325	Estimated population,	37,550
Acres to each officer,	39	Population to each officer,	1,104

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

| RANKS. | Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

rgh of Kil-rnock.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–			–	2	2
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	–	–	–		2	2
„ 40 „ „ 45	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	6
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 „ and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	26	34

Length of Service in the present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
From 1 to 5 „	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	14
„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	–	–	1		–	3	4
„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3
„ 25 „ 30 „	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	26	34

Average age, 33½ years. Average service, 9½ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 33; Irish, 1. Total, 34.

The chief constable, the superintendent, a sergeant, 4 constables, total 7, served in other forces from 13 months to 22 years. The chief constable and 1 constable served in the army; the constable is in the army reserve.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	80 0	50 0	44 0	50 0	42 0	42 0	A plain clothes sergeant, £8 per annum in lieu of uniform.	
Frock coats	120 0	–	–	–	–	–		
Patrol jackets,	–	69 6	61 0	56 0	28 6	28 6		The chief constable wears uniform on specia. occasions.
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	30 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	15 6	15 6		
Forage caps,	15 0	12 0	12 0	6 6	6 6	6 6		The material and make of the uniforms inspected is satisfactory, but prices high.
Capes and Waterproof coats,	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0		
Leggings,	–	–	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	4 6	{ 4 6 / 1 9 }	{ 4 6 / 1 9 }	2 6	2 6	2 6		The clothing is supplied locally.
Whistles and chains,	–	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Lanterns,	–	–	–	–	–	5 6		
Waist belts,	21 0	–	–	–	3 6	3 6		
Sword,	55 0	–	–	–	–	–		

Burgh Police Assessment.—4d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable resigned compulsorily, and 1 sergeant retired on pension—total changes, 2.

Promotions.—A sergeant to inspector and a constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £30 per annum as Burgh procurator-fiscal, inspector of lighting and of hackney carriages, and as billet-master; as inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts the chief constable receives £7, 10s. per annum and the deputy chief constable £2, 10s. The deputy chief constable is also inspector under the Explosives Acts.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK—*continued.*

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The principal police station provides offices and 16 cells adjacent to the new Court-house; and a sub-station at Riccarton, with office and 2 cells. The offices are small, and if the burgh continues to increase the question of a larger station will have to be considered.

The Telephone.—Direct telephonic communication with Ayr, Ardrossan, Troon, and Irvine, at an annual cost of £4, 5s., and the usual Trunk rates for messages to other places; the chief constable's house, and sub-station connected, at an annual cost of £4, 7s. 6d. and £5, 5s. respectively, with the principal station.

Mounted Police.—The lieutenant and 4 constables on special occasions.

On Bicycles.—Two are usefully provided at the principal office, and 30 of all ranks can ride.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the superintendent, the lieutenant, the inspector, the detective sergeant, 3 sergeants, and 15 constables, total 23, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—94 granted, being a decrease of 20.

Vagrants, &c., Convicted of Begging.—Males 6, females 1,—total 7, being an increase of 2.

Remarks.—The strength, giving 1 officer to 1104 of the population, is decidedly weak.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF BANFF.

Inspected on the 11th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force,			37
Area in acres,	436,251	Estimated population,	61,487
Acres to each officer,	11,790	Population to each officer,	1,661

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.														TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Superintendent & D.C.C.				Inspector. 1.			Sergeants. 3.				Constables. 31.										37.	
	Chief Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 21. After 8 years.	1st Class. 21. After 5 years.	1st Class. 21. After 2 years.	1st Class. 21. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class. Probationers.					
Authorised No.,	1		1			1			3						31							37	The superintendent has no allowance as deputy chief constable.
Actual No.,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	4	7	*3	7	5	3	2				37	* One constable office clerk, who is also in reserve at head quarters; he escorts prisoners and does relief duty.
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				–	
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 250	£ s. –	£ s. 135 0	£ s. –	£ s. –	£ s. –	£ s. 95 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2				–	No deduction made from pay when on the sick list up to a period of four months in any one year.
Travelling allowance,	£ 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				–	Actual outlays for travelling. Boot money included in the pay.
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				–	Officers in charge of stations pay 1s. 6d. each per week. Others provide their own houses
																						37	Total.

County of Banff.

COUNTY OF BANFF—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	3	3
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	6	6
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	–	9	9
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	1	1	7	9
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 40 „ „ 45	1	1	–	1	3	6
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	–	1	1	2
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	3	31	37

Length of Service in the present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	3	3
From 1 to 5 „	1	–	–	–	14	15
„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	1	1	4	6
„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	–	–	6	6
„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 20 „ 25 „	–	1	–	2	3	6
„ 25 „ 30 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	2	3	31	37

Average age, 31½ years. Average service, $8\frac{2}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 37.

The chief constable, the superintendent, 2 sergeants, 8 constables, total 12, served in other forces from 3 weeks to $14\frac{8}{12}$ years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	42 0	42 0	29 6	29 6	–	
Serge jackets,	–	52 6	42 0	20 6	20 6	–	The clothing inspected is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Trousers—Summer,	–	–		–	–		
„ Winter,	–	16 6	16 6	12 0	12 0	–	The uniforms are supplied by a Glasgow firm.
„ Serge,	–	–	–		–	–	
Forage caps,	–	15 0	15 0	4 9	4 9		
Waterproof coats,	–	29 9	29 9	28 9	28 9	–	
Capes,	–	18 6	18 6	17 0	17 0	–	
Leggings,	–	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	–	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	–	4 1	4 1	1 7	1 7	–	
Whistles and chains,	–	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	
Lanterns,	–	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	–	

County Police Assessment.—2·98d. in the £.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county, and assessed as above.

Variations.—One sergeant and 2 constables resigned, 1 inspector retired on pension Total, 4 changes

Promotions.—One sergeant to inspector, 2 constables to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—All are inspectors under the Explosives Acts. The chief constable, superintendent, inspector, and 3 sergeants are inspectors under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act and Food and Drugs Act, but with no extra allowance.

Police Stations.—There are 17 stations with cells, 10 county, 1 burgh, and 6 rented property, with from 2 to 13 cells at each, in all 51 cells. New stations at Portgordon, Aberchirder, Cornhill, and Tomintoul are in progress. Cells might be added with advantage at Craigellachie and Glenlivet. Officers in charge of stations pay 1s. 6d. a week rent, two constables live rent free at head quarters, the remainder find their own houses. Five shillings a week is allowed for cleaning offices at head quarters, £3, 4s. per annum each for Keith and Buckie, and actual outlays not exceeding 10s. per annum for other stations with cells. The 11 cells in the disused prison at Banff, which are legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment, are in charge of a married constable who has free quarters, &c., and his wife, as matron, receives £5, 5s. per annum.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's house, the constabulary office, the legalised cells, and the Exchange at Banff are connected, and with Macduff, Keith, Buckie, Portsoy, Cullen, Newmill, and Dufftown at an annual cost of £34.

Mounted on Bicycles.—All ranks can ride, and an annual allowance of 30s. each is given to 6 men for upkeep, and when on special duty an allowance is granted to others, who have bicycles, the amount that otherwise might be incurred by fares, &c.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, the inspector, 3 sergeants, and 17 constables, total 22, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—121 granted, being an increase of 7.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1662 of the population, is numerically weak, and there are a number of important burghs and populous fishing villages to police, the court and clerical work in the former having very much increased of late years; provision should be made for sickness and absence on leave. One of the constables is never available for general duty, being keeper of the legalised cells, an appointment frequently held by a retired police officer. More allowances for upkeep of bicycles would be advisable. Model scales of pay might with advantage be adopted for the chief constable, superintendent, and inspector.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Berwick.

COUNTY OF BERWICK.

Inspected on the 5th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 28

Area in acres, ...	292,577	Estimated population, . . .	30,824
Acres to each officer, . . .	10,449	Population to each officer, . . .	1,100

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	*1 Chief Constable.	Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable. 1. 2nd Class. 1. After 10 years' Service.	Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable. 1. 2nd Class. 1. After 5 years' Service.	Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable. 1. 2nd Class. 1. On Appointment.	Inspector. 1. 2nd Class. 1. After 10 years' Service.	Inspector. 1. 2nd Class. 1. After 5 years' Service.	Inspector. 1. 2nd Class. 1. On Appointment.
Authorised No., .	*1		1			1	
Actual No., . .	*1	–	–	†1	–	–	1
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rates of pay, . .	£ *190	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 110	£ s. d. 102 10 0	£ s. d. 95 0 0
Travelling allowance, . . .	£40	–	–	–	–	–	–
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Is also chief constable of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk. This is the authorised salary, but £70 per annum is paid to the county of Roxburgh for this officer's services.

† The superintendent has £10 per annum extra as deputy chief constable.

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants. a4. After 8 years.	Sergeants. a4. After 5 years.	Sergeants. a4. After 2 years.	Sergeants. a4. On Appointment.	Constables. a20. 1st Class. 17. After 8 years.	Constables. a20. 1st Class. 17. After 5 years.	Constables. a20. 1st Class. 17. After 2 years.	Constables. a20. 1st Class. 17. 1st Class.	Constables. a20. 2nd Class.	Constables. a20. 3rd Class.	Total.
													28
Authorised No., .	–	1	a4				a20						28
Actual No., . .	–	1	1	–	–	2	10	3	3	1	1	3	28
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	a	–	–	–	–	–	a	–
Rates of pay, . .	–	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	s. d. 22 9	–
Travelling allowance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28

All ranks live rent free, and single men allowed 2s. per week for lodging.

There is a constable in reserve at head quarters for escort and general duty.

a A sergeant vacant, and an extra constable borne instead.

Boot allowance included in the pay.

Total.

COUNTY OF BERWICK—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	4
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	From 1 to 5 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	6	„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	6
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	„ 10 „ 15 „	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	7
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
„ 40 „ „ 45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	5
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	„ 25 „ 30 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 70 „ „ 75	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 „ „ 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	–	1	3	21	28	Total,	1	1	1	–	1	3	21	28

Average age, $36\frac{11}{12}$ years. Average service, $12\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 28.

The chief constable, the superintendent, 1 sergeant, and 6 constables, total 9, served in other forces from $\frac{3}{12}$ to 33 years.

Two constables have served in the army; 1 is in the reserve.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	46 0	46 0	28 0	28 0	–	
Tunics,	–	–	30 9	29 0	–	
Patrol jackets,	42 0 40 0	36 0 30 0	18 3	18 3	–	
Trousers, Summer,	18 0	18 0	11 9	11 9	–	
Trousers, Serge,	–	–	–	–	–	The clothing inspected is very satisfactory and the prices reasonable.
Trousers, Winter,	18 0	18 0	11 9	11 9	–	
Forage caps,	6 3	4 3	3 6	3 6	–	The uniforms are supplied by a Bristol firm.
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	22 6 30 0	22 6 30 0	16 9 27 6	16 9 27 6	–	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	
Leggings,	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9	–	
Lanterns,	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	–	

County of Berwick.

COUNTY OF BERWICK—*continued.*

County Police Assessments.—1$\frac{5}{4}$d. in the £.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county, and assessed at the same moderate rate.

Variations.—One sergeant clerk died, 2 constables resigned, 1 constable retired on pension, the superintendent transferred to Kirkcudbrightshire as chief constable.

Promotions.—One office sergeant from Roxburghshire to superintendent and D.C.C., 1 constable to sergeant clerk.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is chief inspector, assisted by the superintendent, under the Explosives, the Weights and Measures Acts, and the Contagious Diseases, and the superintendent has £20 for the Weights and Measures.

Police Stations.—There are 11 stations, all county property, with 2 to 6 cells at each, in all 27 cells; and there are 9 rented houses provided; the 4 cells at Duns are legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment, and are in charge of a resident married constable, who has a free house, &c., and whose wife, as matron, receives £7, 10s. per annum. All live rent free, unmarried men pay 1s. when provided with quarters, or 2s. per week allowed for lodgings. The officers in charge at Coldstream, Lauder, and Eyemouth each receive £1, 19s. per annum for cleaning offices and cells.

The Telephone.—Has not yet been introduced in the county; when it is the principal stations should be connected.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

On Bicycles.—The deputy chief constable, the inspector, 3 sergeants, 20 constables, total 25, none provided; section officers allowed 20s. per annum for upkeep, and an allowance of 3d. per double mile allowed when on special duty to others.

Ambulance Instruction.—The inspector, the office sergeant, 3 sergeants, and 16 constables—total 21.

Pedlars' Certificates.—49 granted, being a decrease of 8.

Vagrants.—The 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not, but the Trespass Act is enforced.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the adjoining counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement. The conjoined forces would be more effective if the chief constable had power to transfer officers from one force to another irrespective of age.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF BUTE.

County of Bute.

Inspected on the 30th May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 13

Area in acres, ...	137,971	Estimated population, . . .	*9,410
Acres to each officer, . . .	10,613	Population to each officer, . . .	723

* Greatly increased during the summer season.

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												Tot'l.	Remarks.
		Inspectors. † 2.						Sergeants. 1.				Constables. 9.									
		2nd Class. 1.			3rd Class. 1.							First Class. 9.									
	1 Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.*	After 2 years.	On Appointment	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Probationary.		
Authorised No., .	*1	–	–	2	–	–	–			1					9				13	*The chief constable is also chief constable of Renfrewshire. †One of the inspectors is deputy chief constable without extra salary. No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list. Boot money included in the pay. Officers in charge of stations live rent free, and the constable at Port-Bannatyne receives £8 per annum for house rent. Single constables at Whiting Bay, Millport, Kerrycrog, and Port Bannatyne 2s. per week for lodging.
Actual No., . .	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	1	3	–	–	–	–	13	
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rates of pay, . .	£ 85 p. a.	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	£ 105	£ 97 10	£ 90	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11		
Travelling allowance, . . .	8s. per diem.	–	4s. per diem.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
																			13	Total.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	From 1 to 5 „	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
„ 25 „ „ 30	–		–	–	–	2	2	„ 5 „ 10 „	1	–	–	–	–	4	5
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 40 „ „ 45	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	„ 25 „ 30 „	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 50 „ „ 55	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 55 „ „ 60	–		1	–	–	1	2	„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–			
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	2	–	1	9	13	Total,	1	–	2	–	1	9	13

Average age, 38 years. Average service, 13 years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 13.

The chief constable, 1 inspector, and 5 constables have served in other forces from 1 to 20 years.

The chief constable served in the army.

Three constables are in the volunteers.

County of Bute.

COUNTY OF BUTE—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendent.	Inspectors	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	41 6	35 0	35 0	–	
Patrol jackets	–	32 6	–	–	–	The uniforms and appointments inspected are very satisfactory, and prices reasonable; supplied by a London firm.
Serge jackets,	–	–	15 0	15 0	–	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	–	20 6 13 6	14 0 9 3	14 0 9 3	–	
Forage caps,	–	11 6	5 9	5 9	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	–	32 6 18 0	32 6 18 0	32 6 18 0		
Gloves,	–	4 7	4 7	4 7	–	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Whistles and chains,	–	1 8	1 8	1 8	–	
Leggings,	–	6 0	6 0	6 0	–	
Lanterns,	–	6 2	6 2	6 2	–	
Waist belts,	–	–	6 0	6 0	–	

County Police Assessment.—2·70d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the burgh of Rothesay, which maintains a small separate police force, all the other populous places are policed as part of the county, and assessed at the above rate.

Variations.—Nil.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives and the whole force inspectors under the Diseases Animals Acts, without extra allowance.

Police Stations.—There is an office and 2 cells at head quarters in charge of the resident inspector, and an office room for the chief constable. There are suitable police stations, with 2 cells at each, at Kilchattan Bay, Lamlash, Lochranza, and Millport; it is probable that a station with cells will be required at Whiting Bay, if the population continues to increase.

The Telephone.—The Headquarter Office and Port-Bannatyne, at £9, 15s. per annum.

Mounted on Bicycles.—An inspector, a sergeant, 7 constables, total 9. 30s. each allowed for upkeep.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, and 8 constables, total 11, are instructed.

COUNTY OF BUTE—*continued.*

County of Bute.

Pedlars' Certificates.—10 granted, being a decrease of 3.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws have been framed for the prevention of vagrancy under Section 57 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF ROTHESAY.

Burgh of Rothesay.

Inspected on the 30th May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 13

Area in acres, ...	2,555	Estimated population, . . .	*9,500
Acres to each officer, ...	196	Population to each officer, . . .	730

* Is greatly increased during summer season.

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Per Annum.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.															Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable.			Inspector. 1.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 9.									
											1st Class. 9.									
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	From 21st Dec. 1898.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
Authorised No., .		1			1									9					13	*The chief constable has also £10 per annum for an extra duty.
Actual No., . .	*1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	5	–	–			13	
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.
Rates of pay, . .	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6				Boot allowance included in the pay.
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				The inspector in charge of the station has a free house; the others provide their own.
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
																			13	Total.

Number on street day duty, 7 for 10 hours in summer, 8 hours in winter; on street night duty, 4 for 10 hours in summer, 8 hours in winter; office day duty, 1 for 10 hours; office night duty, resident officer. Two Sundays off duty in the month. Annual leave, 7 days. Extra duty on Saturday nights and during the summer season. Day and night duty is taken alternately.

Burgh of Rothesay.

BURGH OF ROTHESAY—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	2	2	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	5	5
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	1	4	5	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	1	3	4
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–		–	–	2	2	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	1	1	–	1	–	3
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	–	1	1	3	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–		–	–	–	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–		–	–	–	–	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–		–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	1	–	–	–	–	1	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–		–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1		2	9	13	Total.	1	1	–	2	9	13

Average age, 31 years. Average service, 7 years. Average height, 5 feet 11½ inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 12 ; Irish, 1 ;—Total, 13.

The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 4 constables served in other forces from 10 months to 21 years.

Prices paid for the last supplied and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	62 6	44 0	38 0	38 0	–	* Supplied as required.
Frock coat,	59 0	–	–	–	–	The uniforms and appointments inspected are satisfactory.
Tunics,	*160 0	–	–		–	
Patrol jackets,	–	38 0	21 0	21 0	–	The clothing is supplied locally.
Trousers { Summer,	*30 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	–	
Trousers { Winter,	26 0	20 0				
Trousers { Serge,	26 0	–	14 0	14 0	–	
Forage caps,	*15 0	11 0	10 0	7 3	–	
Helmets,	*50 6	–	–	–	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	48 0	22 6	20 0	20 0	–	
Gloves,	{ *7 6 / 1 9 }	2 6	2 6	2 6	–	
Leggings,	*10 0	4 6	4 6	4 6	–	
Waist belts,	*25 6	–	4 6	4 6	–	
Whistles and chains,	*1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	–	
Lanterns,	–	6 6	6 6	6 6	–	

BURGH OF ROTHESAY—*continued.* Burgh of Rothesay.

Burgh Police Assessment.—2d. in the £.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives Acts, and receives £10 extra per annum as inspector of lighting.

Variations.—Nil.

Promotions.—Nil.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The police premises have been satisfactorily remodelled; there are 8 cells.

The Telephone.—Police office, Exchange, and chief constable's and inspector's houses, at an annual cost of £14, 15s.

Bicycles.—One is usefully provided at the police office.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, 2 sergeants, and 9 constables have been instructed, total 13.

Pedlars' Certificates.—33 granted, being a decrease of 6.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—2 males, 2 females, total 4, being a decrease of 12.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS. County of Caithness.

Inspected on the 14th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 24

Area in acres, ...	456,142	Estimated population, . . .	33,859
Acres to each officer, . . .	19,006	Population to each officer, . . .	1,410

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable.	Inspectors. 2. 3rd Class.			Sergeant. 1.				Constables. 20.							24	
									1st Class. 14.								
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.			
Authorised No., .	1		2			1					20					24	
Actual No., . .	1	*1	1	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	2	1	5	1		24	* This inspector has no additional allowance as deputy chief constable.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	Boot allowance included in the pay.
Authorised rates of pay, . .	£ 250	£ 105	£ s. 97 10	£ s. 90 0	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	s. d. 21 0		–	No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.
Travelling allowance, . . .	£ 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	The sergeant at Wick has £5 allowed for house rent, the inspector at Thurso pays 2s., and the remainder pay 1s. each per week house rent, constables in towns receive 1s. each per week for rent.
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	

Alterations while printing.—On the 22nd February 1908, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of a detective sergeant, and decrease of one constable.

County of Caithness.

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	2	2	From 1 to 5 „	–	–	–	5	5
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	4	4	„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	–	3	3
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	3	3	„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	–	1	1
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	4	4	„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	–	6	6
„ 40 „ „ 45	–	–	–	2	2	„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	1	2	3
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	1	3	4	„ 25 „ 30 „	–	–	–	2	2
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	1	–	1	2	„ 30 „ 35 „	–	2	–	–	2
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	1	–	1	2	„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	–
„ 60 „ „ 65	1	–	–	–	1	„ 40 „ 45 „	1	–	–	–	1
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 and above	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	1	20	24	Total,	1	2	1	20	24

Average age, $39\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average service, $15\frac{11}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 24.

Four constables served in other forces from 3 months to 4 years.

One constable has served in the army.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	Receives £3, 3s. per annum, and provides his own uniform.	38 0	28 6	28 6	–	The chief constable receives £3, 3s. per annum for uniform, which he wears on special occasions. The uniforms inspected are satisfactory. The clothing is supplied by a Bristol firm.
Patrol jackets,		40 0	22 6	20 0	–	
Trousers (Summer),		17 6	14 0	14 0	–	
Trousers (Winter)		15 6	12 0	12 0	–	
Forage caps,		7 6	4 6	4 6	–	
Gloves,		0 9	0 9	0 9	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,		15 9	15 9	15 9	–	
Leggings,		4 6	4 6	4 6	–	
Whistles and chains,		2 0	2 0	2 0	–	
Lanterns,		4 6	4 6	4 6	–	

County Police Assessment.—$2\frac{1}{2}$d. in the £.

Burghs.—The burgh of Wick, including the harbour, pays the county for police £475 per annum, for which it was assessed at 4d. in the £, the cost to the county was £714, 8s. 7d. The burgh of Thurso, which is formed into a separate police district, is assessed at $4\frac{1}{4}$d. in the £, and costs the county £238, 2s. 10d.

Variations.—One constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS—*continued.* County of Caithness.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives, the Diseases Animals, and the Weights and Measures Acts, and is billet-master; an inspector is sub-inspector under the Weights and Measures, and with the other inspector, a sergeant, and 20 constables, officers under the Diseases Animals Acts; and 2 inspectors are inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, but no extra allowances are granted for these duties.

Police Stations.—There are 6 stations, 4 county, 1 burgh, and 1 rented property, with from 2 to 5 cells at each, in all 16 cells, and there are 6 rented houses provided. The 3 cells at Thurso are legalised for 3 days' detention or imprisonment, in charge of the inspector, whose wife receives, for the cleaning of offices and cells, £6 per annum, but no salary as matron. Great care has to be taken in the descent of stone stairs leading to 5 very inferior old cells at Wick.

Mounted on Bicycles.—An inspector and 10 constables who use their own, receive each an annual allowance of 20s. per annum for upkeep.

The Telephone.—Wick and Pulteneytown stations are connected free of cost.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 inspectors, a sergeant, and 18 constables, total 22, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—33 granted, being an increase of 4.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is in force, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN. County of Clackmannan

Inspected on the 16th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force,			14
Area in acres,	33,197	Estimated population,	20,500
Acres to each officer,	2,371	Population to each officer,	1,464

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.													Total.	Remarks.
		Inspector. 1.			Sergeant. 1.					Constables. 11.								14	
		3rd Class. 1.								1st Class. 9.									
	1 Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 5 years	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No.,	1		1				1						11				14	*The chief constable has also £17 per annum for extra duties.
Actual No.,	1	–	–	†1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	2	–	2	14	†As deputy chief constable he has an allowance of £10 per annum.
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	One constable in reserve for escort and general duty.
Rates of pay,	£ *250	£ 105	£ s. 97 10	£ s. 90 0	s. d. 35 7	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–	No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.
Travelling allowance,	Actual	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boot money is included in the pay except the inspector, who receives 30s. 4d. per annum out of county funds.
House rents,	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	Officers in charge of stations with cells pay no rent; others pay 1s. a week for houses provided.
																	14	Total.

County of Clackmannan

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	1	–	1	–	–	1	3
,, 35 ,, ,, 40			1			–	1	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,			–	–		1	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60		–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, ,, 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 ,, 60 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	–	1	11	14	Total,	1	–	1	–	1	11	14

Average age, 34½ years. Average service, 9½ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 14.

The chief constable, a sergeant, and 5 constables served in other forces from 2 to 14 $\frac{9}{12}$ years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	40 0	31 0	31 0	–	The uniforms and appointments inspected are very satisfactory.
Patrol jackets,	31 6	20 6	20 6		
Trousers (Summer, Serge, and Winter),	14 0	13 0	13 0	–	The uniforms are provided by Glasgow and Edinburgh firms.
Forage caps,	*12 0	*6 11	*6 0	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	{ 36 6 { 16 6	36 6 16 6	36 6 16 6	–	*Includes waterproof cover and chin strap.
Whistles and chains,	2 2	2 2	2 2	–	
Leggings,	5 6	5 6	5 6	–	
Gloves,	4 0	4 0	4 0	–	†Lantern and electric torch.
Lanterns,	†12 6	4 0	4 0	–	

County Police Assessment.—Owners 2 $\frac{1}{4}\frac{0}{0}$d., occupiers $\frac{3}{4}\frac{6}{0}$d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the county town of Alloa which maintains a small separate force, all the other populous places, viz., Alva, Clackmannan, Dollar, and Tillicoultry, &c., are policed by the county, and are assessed at the county rate.

Variations.—Two constables resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector of weights and measures, and under the Explosives Acts, for which he receives £17 per annum; the sergeant stationed at Tillicoultry receives £10 per annum as an assistant sanitary inspector, and also £2, 10s. per annum as public park ranger.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN—*continued.*

County of Clackmannan

Police Stations.—There are 5 stations, all county property, with 2 to 4 cells at each, in all 13 cells; the 3 cells in the County Buildings and Sheriff Court House at Alloa are in charge of the Court keeper, who is sworn in as a constable; there are 9 rented houses provided; officers in charge of stations with cells live rent free, and those provided with houses or lodgings pay 1s. each per week. A head quarter station with house for a resident officer, suitable offices and cells attached to the County Buildings and Sheriff Court House, Alloa, is much required, instead of the present unsuitable arrangement.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's house, the County Buildings and police office at Alloa, and police stations at Alva, Tillicoultry, Dollar, and Menstrie, at an annual cost of £34, 18s.

Police Reserve.—A constable at head quarters for escort and general duty.

Ambulance Instruction.—The whole force has been instructed except the last-joined constable.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable, inspector, and 11 constables, total 13. A bicycle is provided at head quarters, and others receive £2 per annum for upkeep.

Pedlars' Certificates.—21 granted, being a decrease of 3.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. No steps have been taken to frame bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF ALLOA.

Burgh of Alloa.

Inspected on the 16th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 12

Area in acres, ...	840	Estimated population, . . .	12,014
Acres to each officer, ...	70	Population to each officer, . . .	1,001

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salary.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.				Sergeants. 3.					Constables. 8.								
										1st Class. 5.								
	Present Salary	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Detective Sergeant.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Authorised No.,		1					3					8					12	†One office clerk.
Actual No.,	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	†3	1	2		12	No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	Boot money included in the pay.
Rates of pay,	–	–	–	£ 170	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11		–	Two pairs of boots provided—Day boots 19s. 6d., night noiseless boots 19s.
Travelling allowance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	On the 22nd January the Secretary for Scotland approved of the annual salary of £170 for the chief constable as from October 1906.
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
																	12	Total.

Number on day street duty, 4 for 10 hours; number on night street duty, 6 for 10 hours; office day and night duty, 1 for 10 hours. One Sunday in the month off duty. Annual leave, sergeants 12 days, constables 10 days. Day and night duty alternately.

Burgh of Alloa.

BURGH OF ALLOA—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Office Constable.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Office Constable.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–		1	1	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,		–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,		–	–	–	–	–	
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–		–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, ,, 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 ,, 60 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	2	1	7	12	Total,	1	–	1	2	1	7	12

Average age, 31 years. Average service, 8 years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 12.

The chief constable and a sergeant have served in other forces from 2½ to 3 years.
One constable served in the army.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.		*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	63 0		38 0	38 0		
Patrol jackets,	69 0	–	21 6	21 0		
Frock Coat,	100 0		–	–		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	25 0	–	16 6	15 0		The uniforms and appointments inspected are very satisfactory.
Forage caps,	23 0		6 0	5 0		
Capes and Waterproof coats,	38 6		18 6 36 0	18 6 36 0		The uniforms are supplied locally.
Whistles and chains,	2 2	–	2 2	2 2		
Gloves,	10 0	–	3 6	3 6		
Leggings,	6 6		5 9	5 9		
Boots,	*39 0		*39 0	*39 0		*A pair of day boots at 20s. 0d. and a pair of noiseless night boots at 19s. 0d. supplied to each officer by the burgh.

A suit of plain clothes every second year.

Burgh Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Promotions.—Nil.

Variations.—Two constables resigned and one transferred to a county force.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The police station contains suitable offices and 5 cells, and a house for the resident married constable in charge, who has a free house, coal, gas, &c., and a sergeant has £5 per annum as part of his house rent.

BURGH OF ALLOA—*continued.*

Burgh of Alloa.

The Telephone.—The police office, Exchange, and chief constable's house, at an annual cost of £6, 14s.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is billet master without allowance, and £4 per annum divided amongst the constables for locking and opening gates of public park.

Mounted.—Two constables on special occasions.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 3 sergeants, and 5 constables, total 9, have been instructed.

Bicycles.—Three are very usefully provided.

Pedlars' Certificates.—26 granted, being a decrease of 6.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—0 males, 2 females, total 2, being a decrease of 5.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF DUMBARTON.

County of Dumbarton.

Inspected on the 22nd and 23rd April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 108

Exclusive of 5 additional Constables.

Area in acres, ...	192,079	Estimated population, . . .	124,695
Acres to each officer, . . .	1,778	Population to each officer, . . .	1,154

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendents. 4. 1st Class. 4.				Inspectors. 6. 1st Class. 6.					Remarks.
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	As from 15th May 1895.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 4 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	
Authorised No., .	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	6	–	–	*The chief constable also receives £40 per annum for extra duties.
Actual No., . .	–	*1	–	–	†2	1	–	1	1	1	1	‡3	–	†As deputy chief constable one superintendent receives £20 per annum.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	‡ Office inspector.
Rates of pay, . .	£ 520	£ 480	£ 440	£ 400	£ 225	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 130	£ s. 122 10	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	£ 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	On the 2nd November the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of 2 constables.
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

Ranks.	Detective Sergeants.	Sergeants. 15.					Constables. 79. 1st Class. 64.							Total.	Remarks.
	3	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	108	One constable is in reserve at head quarters for escort and general duty.
Authorised No., .	3	–		15						79				108	No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.
Actual No., . .	3	4	1	5	3	2	17	6	19	13	10	6	8	107	Officers in charge of stations with cells live rent free, remainder pay 1s. to 3s. per week for houses, according to the rents.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
Rates of pay, . .	s. d. 33 10 32 8 32 8	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–	
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boot money is included in the pay.
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	Total.

County of Dumbarton.

COUNTY OF DUMBARTON—*continued.*

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength	–	5		Yes.	Public Works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by, and are under the orders of, the chief constable.
Actual strength,	–	5				
Vacancies	–	–	–	–	–	

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the additional Constables.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Office Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	DetectiveConstable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Office Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	DetectiveConstable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	19	20
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	15	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20	22
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	17	21	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	6	12
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	7	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	1	1	1	1	–	3	11	18
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	1	2	1	–	–	3	4	11	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	3	–	–	–	5	7	16
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	5	12	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	4
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	9	13	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, ,, 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 ,, 60 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	4	5	1	3	–	15	78	107	Total,	1	4	5	1	3	–	15	78	107

Average age, $35\frac{10}{12}$ years. Average service, $11\frac{1}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 103; Irish, 4;—Total, 107. One vacancy.

Four superintendents, office inspector, 3 inspectors, 1 detective sergeant, 10 sergeants, 21 constables, total 40, served in other forces from 6 months to 12 years.

One sergeant and 1 constable served in the army.

Ages and Length of Service of the Additional Police.

Ages.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	1	1	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	2	2
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	1	1	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	1	1
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	–	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	1	1	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	2	2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	1	1	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	1	1	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above,	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above ,,	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	–	5	5	Total,	–	–	–	5	5

Average age, $38\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average service, 13 years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 5. A constable served in another force for 8 years.

COUNTY OF DUMBARTON—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives and Office Clerks in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	Allowed £5 per annum for uniform.	46 0	41 0	37 6	34 6	The detective sergeants are provided with plain clothes at a cost not exceeding that of the uniform of their grade every alternate year.	
Patrol jackets,		46 0	43 0	–			
Serge patrol jackets,		–	–	19 6	16 6		The cost of chevrons is included in the price quoted for great coats.
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),		19 0	18 0	16 6	16 6		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Waterproof coats,		30 0	30 0	–	–		
Forage caps,		9 3	8 3	6 3	6 3		The clothing inspected is of good material, well made, and the prices reasonable.
Gloves (Summer and Winter),		0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½		
Capes,		–	–	16 3	16 3		
Whistles and chains,		1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8		The uniforms are supplied locally.
Leggings,		5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9		
Lanterns,		3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9		

County Police Assessment.—1·828d. in the £. Clydebank, 2·352d.; Helensburgh, 2·593d.; Kirkintilloch, 3·106d.

Burghs.—With the exception of the burgh of Dumbarton, which maintains a separate force, all the other burghs and populous places are policed by the county. Clydebank, Helensburgh, and Kirkintilloch are formed into separate police districts, and the burghs provide the police stations, &c.

Variations.—Eleven constables resigned, 2 constables retired on pension—total, 13 changes.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives and the Weights and Measures Acts; for the latter office he receives £40 per annum. Two superintendents, 1 at £35 and 1 at £30, and an inspector at £5 per annum as burgh procurator-fiscals. One superintendent receives £28 per annum as inspector of hackney carriages, omnibuses, and stair-lighting. The chief constable, 4 superintendents, and 2 inspectors are inspectors under the Explosives Act, without extra allowance. One inspector £35 as burgh surveyor and cleansing inspector.

Police Stations.—There are 18 stations with from 2 to 13 cells at each, in all 63 cells; 14 are county, and 3 burgh property, and one rented, and 78 rented houses are provided. Good new stations have been completed at Dalmuir, Radnor Park, Kilpatrick, and Helensburgh. Officers in charge of stations with cells live rent free, others pay from 1s. to 3s. per week for houses provided, according to the rents.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence, the head quarter office at Dumbarton, Helensburgh, Cardross, Alexandria, Renton, Clydebank, Kilcreggan, Bearsden, Kirkintilloch, Garelochhead, Radnor Park, Dalmuir, Temple, Row, Duntocher, Croy, Milngavie, and Cumbernauld police stations are most usefully connected at an annual cost of £137, 14s. 7d. per annum, exclusive of Trunk rate charges to and beyond Glasgow.

Ambulance Instruction.—Three superintendents, 6 inspectors, 3 detective officers, 13 sergeants, 60 constables, total 85, have been instructed.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

Bicycles.—95 of all ranks use bicycles, 13 bicycles are supplied to divisional officers, and an allowance granted when officers use their own on special duty.

Pedlars' Certificates.—97 granted, being an increase of 29.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been adopted.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Dumbarton.

BURGH OF DUMBARTON.

Inspected on the 22nd April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force (exclusive of 2 additional constables), . . 21

Area in acres,	1,708	Estimated population,	22,200
Acres to each officer,	81⅓	Population to each officer,	1,057

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salary in Pounds and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																Total	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.				Inspector. 1.			Sergeants. 3.					Constables. 16.								21	
					1st Class.								1st Class. 11.									
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Authorised No., .	1				1			3					16								21	*The chief constable also receives £37 per annum for extra duties. †Includes one detective-sergeant. ‡ One constable is office clerk. No deduction made when on the sick list. Boot money included in the pay. Provide their own houses.
Actual No., . .	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	†2	–	–	1	–	4	1	5	1	‡1	4		21	
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
Authorised Rates of Pay, . .	£ 245 *263	£ 230	£ 175	£ 150	£ 130	£ 122	s. 10	£ 115	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	–	
Travelling Allowance, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
House Rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
																					21	Total.

Number on day street duty, 13 for 9 hours. On night street duty, 8 for 9 hours. On office day duty, 1 for 9 hours. On office night duty, 1 for 9 hours. One Sunday and 1 week day in the month off duty. Annual leave, 7 to 14 days. Day and night duty taken alternately.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergeants.	Constables.	If rated for any advancement and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, . . .		2	Yes.	Public Works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by, and under the orders of, the chief constable.
Actual strength, . . .		2			
Vacancies, . . .	–	–			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Office Clerk.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Office Clerk.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age, . .	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Of and under 1 year's Service, .	–	–	–	–	1	4	5
From 21 ,, to 25 .	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	From 1 to 5 ,, . .	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 25 ,, ,, 30 .	–	–		–	–	6	6	,, 5 ,, 10 ,, . .	–	–	–	1	–	5	6
,, 30 ,, ,, 35 .	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	,, 10 ,, 15 ,, . .	–	–	–	1	–	3	4
,, 35 ,, ,, 40 .	–	–	1	1	–	2	4	,, 15 ,, 20 ,, . .	–		1	–	–	1	2
,, 40 ,, ,, 45 .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 20 ,, 25 ,, . .	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50 .	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 25 ,, 30 ,, . .			–	–	–	–	
,, 50 ,, ,, 55 .	–	1	–	–	–		1	,, 30 ,, 35 ,, . .			–		–	–	
,, 55 ,, ,, 60 .	–		–	–	–	–	–	,, 35 ,, 40 ,, . .				–	–		
,, 60 ,, ,, 65 .	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	,, 40 ,, 45 ,, .	–	–	–	–	–		–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70 .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,, . .	–		–		–		–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75 .		–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,, . .		–	–		–	–	–
,, 75 ,, ,, 80 .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 ,, 60 ,, . .	–		–			–	–
Total,	1	1	1	2	1	15	21								
								Total,	1	1	1	2	1	15	21

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 8 7/12 years. Average height, 5 feet 10¾ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 21.

Ages and length of service of 2 additional constables—Ages, 21 to 25 years, 2; average age, 23 years; length of service in present force only, from 1 to 5 years; average service, 1 8/12 years; average height, 5 feet 10 inches; nationality, Scotch.

The chief constable and the inspector have served in other forces from 2 to 16 years.

BURGH OF DUMBARTON—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	53 0	51 0	36 6	36 6	–	
Patrol jackets,	100 0 40 0	43 0	19 0	19 0	–	
Trousers (Serge, Summer and Winter),	20 0	18 6	16 9	16 9	–	
Forage caps,	22 6	12 6	6 6	6 6	–	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Gloves (Winter),	5 0	1 9	1 9	1 9	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	–	18 0 30 0	16 3	16 3	–	The uniforms, etc., are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Whistles and chains,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	–	
Leggings,	–	5 3	5 3	5 3	–	The clothing is supplied by a local firm.
Lanterns,	–	3 4	3 4	3 4	–	
Waist belts,	–	–	–	–	–	
Waistcoats,	10 0	–	–	–		

Burgh Police Assessment.—3¼d. in the £.

Variations.—Four constables resigned, 1 constable discharged, and 2 constables dismissed—total, 7 changes.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £20 as burgh procurator-fiscal, £5 as inspector of explosives, £10 as inspector of weights and measures, and £2 as billet-master—in all £37 per annum.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—A police station with suitable offices and 16 cells.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence and the police office are in telephonic communication for £6 per annum, and the ordinary Trunk rates for communicating with other places.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, the inspector, and 2 sergeants on special occasions.

Bicycles.—One is usefully supplied for general use.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, the detective sergeant, 2 sergeants, and 12 constables, total 17, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—24 granted, being a decrease of 8.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 17, females 1, total 18, being an increase of 5.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Dumfries.

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

Inspected on the 6th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 45

Exclusive of 8 additional Constables.

Area in acres, ...	705,712	Estimated population, . . .	57,1
Acres to each officer, . . .	15,682	Population to each officer, . . .	1,269

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	Chief Constable.			Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable. 1.			Office Inspector. 1.			Inspectors. 2.			Remarks.
				2nd Class.			2nd Class.			2nd Class.			
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	
Authorised No.,		1			1			1			2		§The chief constable has £26 per annum for extra duties.
Actual No.,	1	–	–	–	–	†1	–	–	1	–	–	2	†And an allowance of £10 per annum as deputy chief constable.
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	One constable is in reserve at head-quarters.
Rates of pay,	£ §400	£ 350	£ 300	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	
Travelling allowance,	£ 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No deduction made when on the sick list.
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The superintendent (deputy chief constable) has actual travelling expenses, and 2s. 6d. per day and 3s. 6d. per night when away on duty in the county, beyond county 3s. 6d. per day and 4s. 6d. per night.

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

	Sergeants. *3+3=6.					Constables. 34.							Total.	
						1st Class. 32.								
	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Authorised No.,	*3+3=6					34							45	The inspectors' and sub-inspectors' actual travelling expenses, and 2s. per day and 3s. per night when away in the county, beyond county 3s. per day and 4s. per night. Sergeants' and constables' actual travelling expenses, and 1s. 6d. per day and 2s. 6d. per night when away in the county, and 2s. 6d. per day and 3s. 6d. per night when absent from the county on duty, as personal allowance.
Actual No.,	*1	–	*2	‡2	1	12	7	3	10	1	1		45	* Three divisional sergeants or sub-inspectors and their rates of pay. ‡Includes office sergeant.
Vacancies,	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
Rates of pay,	s. d. 32 8 *35 0	s. d. 31 6 *33 10	s. d. 30 4 *32 8		s. d. 29 2 *31 6	s. d. 28 0 –	s. d. 26 10 –	s. d. 25 8 –	s. d. 24 6 –	s. d. 23 4 –	s. d. 22 2 –		– –	
Travelling allowance,	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	Boot money included in the pay.
House rents,	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	With the exception of the chief constable, all live rent free, and single men receive 1s. per week lodging money.
													45	Total.

State of Additional Force for River Watching, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength,	–	–	–	8	8	Yes.	The Fishery Boards and Associations of the Rivers Annan, Nith, and Esk.	Wear uniform, are appointed by, and are under the orders of, the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	–	–	–	8	8	–		
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–		

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sub-inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–		–	–	5	5
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–			–	–	13	13
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	6
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	2	7
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	1	–	–		–	1	2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	34	45

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sub-inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	11
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	6
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,		–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–			–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	34	45

Average age, $35\frac{11}{12}$ years. Average service, $12\frac{5}{8}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 43; English, 2;—Total, 45.

The chief constable, 10 constables, total 11, served in other forces from 1 to 15 years.

Ages and Length of Service of the 8 Additional Police:—

Ages—Under 21 years, 1 constable; from 21 to 25 years, 4 constables; from 25 to 30 years, 1 constable; from 40 to 45 years, 1 constable; from 45 to 50 years, 1 constable; average years, $28\frac{11}{12}$.
Length of service in present force only—From 1 to 5 years, 6 constables; from 15 to 20 years, 2 constables; average service, 6 years.
Average height, 5 feet 11 inches. Nationality—Scotch, 8. A constable served in another force for $3\frac{6}{12}$ years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	60 0	47 0	38 0 31 6	31 6	–	
Patrol jackets,	54 0	41 6	–	–	–	
Patrol serge jackets,	–	–	22 1 25 1	20 1 –	–	
Tunics,	–	–	*35 0	27 6	–	
Trousers, Summer,	–	–	–	–	–	* Including chevrons.
Trousers, Winter,	16 6	15 6	–	–	–	The uniforms are well made and the prices reasonable. The clothing is supplied by a London firm.
Trousers, Serge,	16 6	15 6	10 3	10 3	–	
Forage caps,	10 6	6 3	6 3 5 9	5 9	–	The men are provided with Inverness capes, &c., to wear over their uniform for disguise, or when on duty in plain clothes.
Helmets,	–	–	6 9	6 9	–	
Waterproof coats and capes,	35 0 14 6	35 0 14 6	35 0 14 6	35 0 14 6	–	
Whistles and Chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	
Leggings,	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	–	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	2 $0\frac{3}{4}$	2 $0\frac{3}{4}$	2 $0\frac{3}{4}$	2 $0\frac{3}{4}$	–	
Lanterns,	–	7 6	7 6	7 6		
Waist Belts,		–	5 6	5 6		

County of Dumfries.

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—1·29d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the burgh of Dumfries, which maintains a small separate establishment, all the other burghs and populous places are policed by the county.

Variations.—One constable dismissed.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £16 per annum for taking charge of the Fishery Board police, and £10 per annum as inspector under the Diseases Animals Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 26 stations with from 1 to 4 cells (4 with only 1 cell at each), in all 51 cells, 1 station is burgh property, 3 are rented, and the remainder the property of the county; the station houses are generally satisfactory and suitable for the requirements of the localities. Much has been done to provide new and to improve the older stations, and the former are exceedingly good, providing very suitable offices, cells, and excellent quarters for married and single men. With the exception of the chief constable, all live rent free, and single men provided with quarters are allowed 1s. each per week, when houses or lodgings are not provided, married men receive 2s., single men 1s. 6d., each per week; allowances for cleaning offices and cells from 5s. to £2 per annum.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's house, County Buildings, and police station, Dumfries, connected at an annual cost of £22, 10s. Bicycles were provided as a more economical measure than the telephone; most stations are within reach of the telegraph.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the deputy chief constable, 3 inspectors, 4 sergeants, 18 constables, total 27, have been instructed.

Mounted on Bicycles.—45 of all ranks, and 32 bicycles are provided and kept up by the county.

Pedlars' Certificates.—140 granted, being a decrease of 4.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced. Bye-laws are in force for the prevention of vagrancy under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889. 12 males and 3 females were convicted under the Trespass Act during the year.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Dumfries.

BURGH OF DUMFRIES.

Inspected on the 6th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 15

Area in acres, ...	774	Estimated population, . . .	15,516
Acres to each officer, ...	51	Population to each officer, . . .	1,034

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salary in Pounds and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																	Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.				Inspector. 1. 2nd Class.			Sergeant. 1.				Constables. 12.													15	
												1st Class. 10.														
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.									
Authorised No., .			1			1				1						12									15	
Actual No., . .	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	1	–	4	–	2									15	*The chief constable receives also £5 per annum for an extra duty.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–									–	
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	£ 260	£ 240	£ 220	£ *200	£ 110	£ s. 10 2 10	£ 95	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4									–	No deduction made when on the sick list.
Travelling allowance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–									–	Boot money included in pay.
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–									–	Provide their own houses.
																									15	Total.

Number on day street duty, 7 for 9 hours. On night street duty, 6 for 9 hours. Office day duty, 1 for 9, and office night duty, 1 for 9 hours. Every third Sunday off duty. Annual leave, 8 to 14 days. Day and night duty alternate every 3 weeks.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	3	3	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	5	5
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	3	3	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	1	–	–	–	1	2
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	1	1	2
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	1	1	–	1	1	4	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	2	2	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	–	1	12	15	Total,	1	1	–	1	12	15

Average age, 35 years. Average service, 12 years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 14; English, 1.

The chief constable and a constable have served in other forces from 18 months to 9½ years.

One constable has served in the army.

Burgh of Dumfries.

BURGH OF DUMFRIES—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	40 0	28 0	28 0	–	
Frock Coats,	110 0	–	–	–	–	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Patrol Serge Jackets,	–	55 0	20 0	16 6	–	
Trousers (Serge, Summer and Winter),	35 0	{ 23 0 / 16 0	14 0 / 9 6	14 0 / 9 6	–	The uniforms, &c., inspected are satisfactory. The uniforms are supplied by a Bristol firm, excepting forage caps, supplied by a local firm.
Forage caps,	20 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	–	
Capes and Waterproof Coats,	–	17 0	14 6	14 6	–	
Gloves,	4 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	
Whistles and Chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	
Leggings,	–	5 0	5 0	5 0	–	
Lanterns,	–	4 6	4 6	4 6	–	
Waist belts,	–	–	7 6	7 6		

Burgh Police Assessments.—2¼d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector of lighting, for which he receives £5 per annum.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The offices and 4 cells are satisfactory; there is a sub-station at Noblehill without cells, this is occupied by a constable, who is charged 3s. a week rent and receives 30s. per annum for coal and gas.

Bicycles.—One is usefully provided at the police station.

The Telephone.—At the Police Office, at a cost of £8, 10s. per annum.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, 1 sergeant, and 10 constables, total 13, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—100 granted, being a decrease of 35.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 29, females 2, total 31, being a decrease of 7.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH (MID-LOTHIAN).

County of Edinburgh.

Inspected on the 14th and 15th May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 89

Exclusive of 2 additional Constables.

Area in acres, ...	230,044	Estimated population, . . .	101,514
Acres to each officer, ...	2,584	Population to each officer, . .	1,140

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

RANKS.	*Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendent and Deputy-Chief Constable. †1.			Inspectors. 6.									REMARKS.
					1st Class.			1st Class. 5.			2nd Class. 1.			3rd Class.			
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	
Authorised No., .	1				1			6									
Actual No., . .	1	-	-	-	†1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-			
Vacancies, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rates of pay, . .	£ s. 487 10	£ 450	£ s. 412 10	£ 375	£ † 215	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	£ 105	£ s. 97 10	£ 90	* Is also chief constable of the Lothians and Peebles.
Travelling allowance, . . .	-	-	Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†The superintendent, as deputy chief constable, receives £20 additional per annum.
House rents, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

	Detective Staff. 4.			Office Clerk. 1.	Sergeants. 5.			Constables. 71.								TOTAL	
									1st Class. 55.								
	1 Inspector.	1 Sergeant.	2 Detective Constables.	1 Sergeant.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Authorised No. .		4		1		5					71					89	On the 18th October the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of 2 constables.
Actual No., . .	1	1	2	1	4	-	1		33	8	7	7	7	7		87	No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list under 4 months.
Vacancies, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		2	Actual outlays paid for travelling and other personal expenses.
Rates of pay, . .	£ s. 115 0 p. a.	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 28 7 27 5	s. d. 33 10 p. w.	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11		-	There is a reserve force of an inspector and a constable at head-quarters.
Travelling allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Boot money is included in the pay.
House rents, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Inspectors, sergeants, and constables pay 1s. each weekly.
																	Single men, when not in barracks, are allowed 3s. a week each for lodgings.
																89	Total.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength, ...	-	-	-	2	2	Yes.	Public works.	One wears uniform, the other does not; they are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual strength, . .	-	-	-	2	2			
Vacancies, ...	-	-	-					

County of Edinburgh.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH (MID-LOTHIAN)—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	DetectiveConstables	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	14
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	12
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	7	10
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	8
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	5	9
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	5	69	87

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	DetectiveConstables	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	15	17
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	5	11
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	1	4	10
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	4
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	5	69	87

Average age, 37½ years. Average service, 14 years. Average height, 5 feet 11½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch 85, Irish 2. Two vacancies.

Five inspectors, an office sergeant, 5 sergeants, 18 constables, total 29, have served in other forces for periods from 6 months to 4 years.

The chief constable and 6 constables, total 7, have served in the army, 2 constables are in the army reserve.

Age and Length of Service of 2 Additional Constables:—

Average age, 39 years; length of service in present force only, 18 years; average height, 6 feet 0¼ inches.
Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, and Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	45 6	44 6	31 0	31 0		
Tunics,	–	–	18 3	18 3		
Patrol jackets,	52 0	44 0	–	–	£ *s.* 7 10 each p. a. for plain clothes.	
,, jackets (Serge),	47 0	44 0	18 0	18 0		
Riding pantaloons,	47 6	45 0	42 0	42 0		
Trousers (Summer),	20 6	19 9	11 8	11 8		
Trousers (Winter),	18 0	16 6	13 6	13 6		
Trousers (Serge),	17 0	16 3	10 0	10 0		The material of the clothing appears good, but the make was indifferent; the prices reasonable. The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Forage caps,	18 6	13 6	5 0	5 0		
Riding boots,	42 0	30 6	30 6	30 6		
Helmets,	–	–	8 9	8 0		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2		
Capes and Waterproof coats,	38 0	{ 15 0 / 33 0	{ 15 0 / 33 0	{ 15 0 / 33 0		
Whistles and chains,	–	1 7	1 7	1 7		
Leggings,	–	8 10	8 10	8 10		
Lanterns,	–	4 0	4 0	4 0		
Waist belts,	15 0	10 6	5 6	5 6		

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH—*continued.* County of Edinburgh.

County and Burgh Police Assessments.—County, 1 1/4 8/8d. in the £. Musselburgh, 2¼d., Dalkeith, 2½d., each in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the city of Edinburgh and the burgh of Leith, all the burghs and populous places in Mid-Lothian are policed by the county. The burgh of Musselburgh is consolidated with the county, and under agreement pays the actual cost of the police supplied, receiving back the Government Grant thereon; the offices, cells, and the officers' quarters are provided by the burgh. Dalkeith is a separate police district, and the police buildings are provided by the county.

Promotions.—Nil.

Variations.—One constable died, 3 constables resigned, one constable dismissed, and 1 constable transferred to West Lothian—total, 6 changes.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is chief inspector, and 2 inspectors sub-inspectors under the Explosives and Petroleum Acts, and the latter receive £5 each per annum. The inspector at Musselburgh has £25 per annum as Burgh Procurator-Fiscal. One inspector has £12, 10s. per annum as a sanitary inspector. All ranks are officers under the Diseases Animals (for which £25 is allowed), and the Shop Hours Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 28 stations with from 2 to 4 cells at each, total, 61 cells, 17 are county, 2 burgh,and 9 rented property, and as regards stations without cells, 3 are county property, and 19 rented; there are also 8 rented houses provided. The superintendent has a free house at head quarters, and at the burgh stations quarters are provided for married and single officers, for which they pay 1s. per week, and when not in quarters unmarried men are allowed 3s. each per week. Officers and constables in charge of stations with cells get an allowance of 20s. to 50s. yearly for cleaning.

The Telephone.—The head-quarters office and the chief constable's residence are connected with the Exchange, Leith, Haddington, Dalkeith, Loanhead, and Musselburgh at an annual cost of £49 10s.; and with Peebles, Linlithgow, and other stations and public call offices at the usual Trunk line rates.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, 7 inspectors, 2 detective officers, office sergeant, 6 sergeants, 52 constables, total 69, have been instructed.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, 3 inspectors, 1 sergeant, 10 constables, total 16, are mounted on special occasions, and saddlery provided; with the exception of the chief constable, they are mounted on hired horses.

Bicycles.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, 6 inspectors, 2 detective officers, 3 sergeants, and 56 constables, total 69, are mounted on bicycles, and an allowance of 18s. each per annum is granted for upkeep.

Pedlars' Certificates.—71 granted, being a decrease of 4.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced; and Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been framed and approved by the Secretary for Scotland, but the High Court of Justiciary have decided that they are *ultra vires* of the powers of the County Council.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the Lothians and Peebles constabulary, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement. The conjoined forces would be more effective if the chief constable had power to transfer officers from one force to another irrespective of age.

Report.—The force is efficient.

City of Edinburgh.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Inspected on the 16th May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 596

Exclusive of 24 additional Police.

Area in acres, ... 11,416 Estimated population, . . . 345,747

Acres to each officer, ... 19 Population to each officer, . . 580

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly and Weekly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Detective Staff.

RANKS.	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable† 1.					Superintendents. 4.						Lieutenants. 3.				Inspectors. 14.				Lieutenant.	Detective Inspector. 1.				Lost & Found Property Inspector. 1.				Sub-Inspectors. 4.				Sergeants 16	Detective Officers. 6.				Detective Constables. 9.														Detective Clerks. 5	TOTAL.
							1st Class.						2d Cl.				1st Cl.					1st Cl.				1st Cl.				1st Cl.					1st Cl.				1st Cl.														
		After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 8 years.	After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.		After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.		After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 9 years.	After 7 years.	After 5 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	After 1 year.	On Appointment.		
Authorised No.,	1	1					4					3				7				1	1				1				4				2	6				9											5	52
Actual No.,	1	1					1						3				5	1	1			1				1				1				2	3				2											5	52
Vacancies,	-	-					-						-				-					-				-				-				-	-				-											-	-
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 900	£ 300	£ 325	£ 350	£ 375	£ 250	£ 230	£ 240	£ 220	£ 210	£ 200	£ 190	£ 180	£ 170	£ 160	£ 135	£ 180	£ 135	£ 125	£ 120	£ 140	£ 135	£ 130	£ 125	£ 130	£ 135	£ 130	£ 125	£ 130	£ 125	£ 120	£ 38	£ 2 6 4	£ 1 6 6	£ 1 4 6	£ 1 2 6	£ 1 0 6	£ 1 6 8	£ 1 4 8	£ 1 2 8	£ 1 0 8	£ 0 18 8	£ 0 16 8	£ 0 14 8	£ 0 12 8	£ 0 10 8	£ 0 8 8	£ 0 6 8		

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

	Yearly and Weekly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.				Constables. 471																																														
	Office Clerks. 5.				Sergeants. 68.																																														
	1 Lieutenant Chief Clerk.	1 Sergeant.	3 Constables.		After 2 Years' Approved Service.			After 1 Year's Approved Service.			On Appointment.			After 10 Years' Approved Service.			After 9 Years' Approved Service.			After 7 Years Approved Service.			After 5 Years' Approved Service.			After 4 Years' Approved Service.			After 3 Years' Approved Service.			After 2 Years' Approved Service.			After 1 Year's Approved Service.			On Appointment.			* Special scale.	Boot allowance included in the pay.	Total.
Authorised No.,	1	5			52			11			5			175			18			57			59			26			17			20			42			30			544		
Actual No.,	1	1	3		52			11			5			175			18			57			59			26			17			20			42			30			544		
Vacancies,	-	-	-		-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			7			7		
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 160 p. a.	s. d. *40 6 p. w.	1 at 30s. 1 at 27s. 1 at 26s. p. w.		s. d. 38 6			s. d. 36 6			s. d. 35 6			s. d. 33 0			s. d. 32 0			s. d. 31 0			s. d. 30 0			s. d. 29 0			s. d. 28 0			s. d. 27 0			s. d. 26 0			s. d. 25 0												
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-		-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-												
House rents,	-	-	-		-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-			-												

† The D.C.C. as personal to himself is paid £50 per annum by the City of Edinburgh.

One-fourth of the pay is deducted from detective officers, sergeants, and constables when on the sick list.

The lieutenants are indoor officers. An inspector and 3 constables are court officers, 3 constables are turnkeys, 2 constables are orderlies, 1 sergeant and 4 constables in charge of prison van, 1 sergeant and 1 constable are storekeepers, and in divisional and sub-stations there are 28 sergeants and 6 constables on day and night office duty.

3 superintendents reside at divisional head quarter stations, rent free; 2 superintendents have free houses; 1 inspector, 4 sergeants, and 24 constables reside at police stations at a rental of 3s. to 5s. a week.

3 sergeants and 6 constables live at police stations free of rent.

REMARKS

CITY OF EDINBURGH—*continued.*

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspr.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength,	1	–	–	23	24	Yes.	*1 inspector and 11 constables Museum of Science and Art. *3 constables General Register House. *1 constable Courts of Session. 2 constables Bank of Scotland. 1 constable National Bank of Scotland. 2 constables Granton Harbour. 3 constables Edinburgh and Leith Gasworks.	*Paid by the Crown, as in charge of Government Public Buildings. All wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	1	–	–	23	24			
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–		

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Police.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Department. Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants	Clerks.	Detective Officers	Detective Constables.	Clerks. Lieutenants.	Sergeants	Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	91	94
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	1	–	121	129
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	92	98
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	12	46	69
„ 40 „ „ 45	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	39	62
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	2	–	7	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	22	24	59
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	34	51
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	4	8	17
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 „ and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	1	1	4	3	14	1	2	4	2	5	6	9	1	1	3	68	464	589

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Department. Lieutenants	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Clerks.	Detective Officers	Detective Constables.	Clerks. Lieutenants	Sergeants	Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	55
From 1 to 5 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	101	105
„ 5 „ 10 „	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	1	1	135	145
„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	10	65	83
„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	22	45	78
„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	18	37	64
„ 25 „ 30 „	–	1	–	2	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	24	44
„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	5	2	13
„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 55 and above,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	1	1	4	3	14	1	2	4	2	5	6	9	1	1	3	68	464	589

Average age, 35 years. Average service, 12 years. Average height, 5 feet 10¾ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 568; English, 10; Irish, 11;—Total, 589.
Seven vacancies.

The chief constable, deputy chief constable, 3 superintendents, 1 clerk, 3 inspectors, 3 detective officers, 16 sergeants, 46 constables, total 74, have served in other forces from 1 to 10 years.

Four inspectors, 5 sergeants, and 29 constables, total 38, have served in the army, and 6 of the latter are in the army reserve.

City of Edinburgh

CITY OF EDINBURGH—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the Additional Police.

Ages.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	1	1	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	2	2
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	1	1	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	1	1
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	1	1	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	1	1	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	4	4
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	3	3	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	9	9
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	4	4	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	1	–	–	7	8
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	1	–	–	10	11	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	2	2	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	–	23	24	Total,	1	–	–	23	24

Average age, 52 years. Average service, 27 years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 24.

Two constables have served in other forces from 1 to 3 years.

Prices paid for last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detective Officers in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	50 0	43 6	38 0	30 0	18 11	18 0		* The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, which is renewed as required. Greatcoat, patrol jacket, and trousers cost £8, 18s.
Frock coats,	–	64 0	80 0	–	–	–	–		
Tunics,	*550 0	–	–	–	–	18 2	16 2		
Patrol jackets,	–	–	–	43 0	27 6	–	–	Detective officers, £10 per annum. Detective constables, 4s. per week.	
Sarge jackets,	–	–	–	–	–	13 3	11 6		
Riding pants,	*38 6	–	–	–	18 1	18 1	18 1		
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	–	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 6	{ 6 3 / 10 0	{ 6 3 / 10 0		
Hat (Cocked and Feathered),	*125 0	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Helmets,	–	–	–	–	–	4 6	4 6		Helmets are only supplied every second year, or as required.
Forage caps,	*22 6	16 4	16 4	16 4	6 7	6 5	5 5		The uniforms are provided locally, and by Bristol and Glasgow firms. Boots included in the pay.
Capes and Waterproof coats,	*50 0	25 6	25 6	25 6	25 6	14 9	14 9		
Leggings,	–	–	–	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0		
Boots (Riding),	*38 0	–	–	–	38 0	38 0	38 0		
Sword,	*111 0	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	2 9	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	{ 5 6† / 10 0	{ 5 6† / 10 0†	} Summer. } Winter.	† Per dozen.
Waist belts,	*78 6	–	–	–	–	3 9	3 9		
Night belts,	–	–	–	–	–	3 0	3 0		
Whistles and chains,	–	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0		
Lanterns,	–	–	–	–	–	3 6	3 6		
Batons,	–	–	–	–	–	1 4	1 4		

CITY OF EDINBURGH—*continued.* City of Edinburgh

City Police Assessment.—2·863d. in the £.

Variations.—Two constables died; 1 lieutenant and 29 constables resigned; 1 inspector, 3 sergeants, and 4 constables were pensioned; 3 constables retired on gratuity; 1 constable dismissed; 2 constables transferred to other forces—total, 46 changes.

Promotions.—One inspector to lieutenant, 2 sergeants to inspectors, 15 constables to sergeants.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The superintendent at Portobello has £45 per annum as prosecutor *ad interim* in the burgh police court. The practice of allowing junior officers to hold offices not directly under the chief constable is to be deprecated.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—There are 4 divisional stations and 10 sub-stations, with from 2 to 37 cells at each, in all 88 cells. The 37 cells at the central, or head-quarter station, are legalised for 3 days' detention or imprisonment, in charge of 3 male and 4 female turnkeys. Five superintendents, 3 sergeants, and 6 constables have free houses or quarters at their stations; 1 inspector, 4 sergeants, and 24 constables residing at the station houses pay from 3s. to 5s. each per week house rent. One male prisoner died while in custody, after full enquiry no blame attached to the police. A new station has been finished at Stockbridge, and a new one is in progress in Torpichen Place.

The Telephone.—The police stations, the chief constable's residence, the Telephone Exchange, General Post Office, the Museum of Science and Art, and fire stations, are connected at an annual cost of £253, 5s. 0d. Forty-eight call-boxes have been provided in various parts of the city, and found of the greatest service.

Detective or Criminal Investigation Department and Staff.—At the chief or central station there is a separate criminal investigation department, and a detective staff, consisting of a lieutenant in charge, 2 inspectors, 4 sub-inspectors, 2 sergeants, 5 clerks, and 6 detective officers, and 9 plain-clothes constables, total 29.

Ambulance Instruction.—The whole force instructed, except the recruits.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform, 3 inspectors, 3 sergeants, and 38 constables, total 45, on special occasions, and saddlery is provided for 10 officers.

Bicycles.—Five bicycles are provided.

Band.—One sergeant and 18 constables form a very good pipe band, which increases the popularity of the force, and does not interfere with duty and efficiency.

Pedlars' Certificates.—277 granted, being an increase of 15.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 367, females 18, total 385, being a decrease of 2.

Sheriff Officers.—Take charge of criminal cases at certain stages in the proceedings. The police should have the full charge and responsibility from the commencement to the end of all such cases; as the practice has ceased in the county, there appears to be no reason why this procedure should be continued in the city, which could be obviated by having certain officers sworn as sheriff officers.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF LEITH.

Inspected on the 13th May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 95

Exclusive of 49 Dock Police.

Area in acres, ...	2,044	Estimated population, . . .	84,172
Acres to each officer, ...	21	Population to each officer, . . .	886

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Salary per annum in Pounds and Shillings.												Pay per Week in Shillings and Pence.							Total	Remarks.
	Chief Constable.				Superintendent. †1.			Inspectors. 4.					Detective Staff. 6.							12	
														Detective Officers.							
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 6 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	Chief Clerk.	Inspector.	After 3 years.	After 2 years.	After 1 year.	On Appointment.	Detective Constable.			
Authorised No., .	1				1			4					1	4				1		12	
Actual No., . .	–	–	–	1	–	–	†1	1	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	2	–	1		12	
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Rates of pay, .	£ *390	£ 360	£ 330	£ 300	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 135	£ 130	£ 125	£ 120	£ 135	£ 135 p. a.	*s. d.* 4010	*s. d.* 39 8	*s. d.* 38 6	*s. d.* 37 4	*s. d.* 29 9			
House or Lodging allowance, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			

* The chief constable's actual salary is £450, which includes £150 for extra duties.

† The superintendent, as deputy chief constable, has an extra allowance of £20 p.a. as such.

The office inspector is assisted by 2 sergeants and the 4 turnkeys in clerical duties.

| Ranks. | Pay per Week in Shillings and Pence. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

BURGH OF LEITH—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional or Harbour and Dock Police Force.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Office Inspector.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Officers.	DetectiveConstable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Office Inspector.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Officers.	DetectiveConstable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	31	32	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	23	24
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	8	13	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	6	12
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	7	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	5
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	6	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	1	1	1	1	1	2	–	3	4	14
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	3	4	10	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	8	75	95	Total,	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	8	75	95

Average age, 31 years. Average service, 9 years. Average height, 5 feet 10¾ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 87; Irish, 8—total, 95.

The superintendent and 3 constables have served in other forces from 6 months to 2 years.

The superintendent, a sergeant, and 11 constables have served in the army, and 8 of the latter are in the army reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the Additional or Harbour and Dock Police Force.

Ages.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	2	2	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	2	2
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	11	11	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	12	12
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	10	10	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	17	17
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	9	9	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	1	2	3
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	3	1	4	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	2	3	5
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	4	4	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	1	1	1	4	7
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	–	2	1	4	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	1	2	3
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	1	–	3	4	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–			
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	1	1	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–		
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	5	42	49	Total,	1	1	5	42	49

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 9 years. Average height, 5 feet 10¾ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 45; Irish, 2; English, 2—total, 49.

Burgh of Leith.

BURGH OF LEITH—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	63 0	65 0	43 11	37 6	37 6		*The original cost, to be renewed as required.
Tunics,	–	–	–	25 0	21 9		
Frock coat,	*105 0	–	–	–	–		
Patrol jackets,	–	65 0	36 0	21 0	20 0		
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*63 0	17 9	13 0	13 0 12 6	13 0 12 6	£8 each per annum.	The chief constable is provided with uniform to wear on special occasions.
Forage caps,	–	21 0	10 6	–	–		The material and make of the uniforms inspected is satisfactory.
Helmets,	*70 6	–	–	5 7½	5 7½		The clothing is supplied locally.
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	4 6	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½		
Capes and Waterproof coats,	–	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9		
Whistles and chains,	*1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Waist belts,	*42 0	–	–	5 0	5 0		
Leggings,	–	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9		
Swords,	*56 6	–	–	–	–		
Lanterns,	–	–	–	3 0	3 0		
Batons	*2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3		

Burgh Police Assessment.—2$\frac{5}{6}\frac{5}{4}$d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable died, 8 constables resigned, 3 constables dismissed, 1 sergeant and 1 constable retired on pension, 1 constable retired on a gratuity—total, 15 changes.

Promotions.—One constable to sergeant.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—The police offices at the Town House, with 19 cells, are well arranged and suitable, and there is a resident female turnkey, who has a free house on the premises; and sub-station, with offices and 4 cells, at Newhaven, and houses for several married men, all very satisfactory.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's, and police surgeon's residences, and the stations are connected, and with the Edinburgh Police offices and Exchange at a cost of £30, 15s. per annum.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £50 per annum as burgh procurator-fiscal, and £100 for having charge of the Marine Police division. He is also inspector under the Explosives and Petroleum Acts, inspector of lighting, and billet-master.

Ambulance Instruction.—The whole force, including the harbour police, has been most usefully instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—13 granted, being a decrease of 17.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 3, females 0, total 3, being the same as last year.

Sheriff Officers.—Take charge of criminal cases at certain stages in the proceedings. The police should have charge of all such cases from the commencement to the end; and, as this practice has been discontinued in the county, there appears to be no reason why it should be continued in this burgh.

Remarks.—It would be beneficial for quarters to be provided for a certain number of married and single men as near as possible to the principal station, in order that a body of police could be readily obtained in an emergency. The majority of the men can swim and are encouraged to do so; this is found specially useful for those on dock duties.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF ELGIN (MORAYSHIRE).

County of Elgin.

Inspected on the 12th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 30

Area in acres, ...	306,132	Estimated population, . . .	44,800
Acres to each officer, . . .	9,875	Population to each officer, . .	1,445

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.														Total.	Remarks.
	1 Chief Constable.	Superintendent Deputy Chief Constable 2nd Class. 1. After 10 years.	Superintendent Deputy Chief Constable 2nd Class. 1. After 5 years	Superintendent Deputy Chief Constable 2nd Class. 1. On Appointment.	Inspector. 1. 2nd Class. 1. After 10 years.	Inspector. 1. 2nd Class. 1. After 5 years.	Inspector. 1. 2nd Class. 1. On Appointment.	Sergeants. 3. After 8 years.	Sergeants. 3. After 5 years.	Sergeants. 3. After 2 years	Sergeants. 3. On Appointment.	Constables. 25. 1st Class. 19. After 8 years.	Constables. 25. 1st Class. 19. After 5 years.	Constables. 25. 1st Class. 19. After 2 years.	Constables. 25. 1st Class. 19. 1st Class.	Constables. 25. 1st Class. 19. 2nd Class.	Constables. 25. 1st Class. 19. 3rd Class.		
Authorised No.,	1		1			1			3					25				31	
Actual No.,	1	–	†1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	9	6	3	§1	3	2	30	
Vacancies, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
Rates of pay	£ *260	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	–	
Travelling allowance, .	Actual.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Boot allowance, .	30s. 4d.	£1	10s. p. a.	4d.	£1	10s. 4d	p. a.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
																		31	Total.

* The chief constable receives actual travelling expenses, and £15, 15s. as personal expenses, and has £99, 1s. for extra duties.

† The superintendent, as deputy chief constable, has £10 additional allowance per annum.

§ One office clerk.

No deduction from pay when on the sick list for the first three months.

On the 14th May, as from the 15th March, 1907, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the chief constable's salary being increased by £20 per annum, and, on the 30th October, of an increase of one constable.

For constables and sergeants, included in the pay.

Superintendent pays 2s. 6d., inspectors 2s., sergeants and constables 1s. 6d. per week for house rent.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Office Clerk.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	5
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	–	–	1	–	6	8
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	–	3	1	23	30

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Office Clerk.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	5
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	1	1	–	–	2	–	5	9
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	–	3	1	23	30

Average age, 34 $\frac{5}{12}$ years. Average service, 11 $\frac{1}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 30. One vacancy.

The chief constable, the superintendent, and 4 constables served in other forces from 1 to 13 years.
One constable has served in the army.

County of Elgin

COUNTY OF ELGIN (MORAYSHIRE)—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	*84 0	44 0	44 0	30 6	26 6	–	*Original cost, to be renewed as required.
Patrol jackets,	*126 0	45 0	45 0	–	–	–	
Serge ,,	–	23 6	23 6	21 0	16 10	–	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*63 0	18 9 16 10	18 9 16 10	9 9	9 9	–	
Forage caps,	*18 6	10 6	10 6	5 6	5 6	–	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Gloves,	*5 0	5 2	5 2	1 10	1 10	–	
Waterproof coats and capes,	*29 6	29 6 23 0	29 6 23 0	29 6 17 0	29 6 17 0	–	The material and make of the uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Whistles and chains,	*1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	The clothing is supplied by a London firm.
Leggings,	–	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	–	
Lanterns,	–	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	–	
Sword,	*40 0	–	–	–	–	–	

County Police Assessment.—2¾d. in the £. Burgh of Elgin, 1·38d. in the £.

Burghs.—The County and Burgh of Elgin have a consolidation arrangement, under which the former has agreed to police the latter, providing the office and cell accommodation and the use of the certified cells, and the services of the chief constable and county staff at Elgin, for £284, 14s. 10d. per annum, but the cost to the county was £375, 0s. 6d.

Variations.—One constable retired on pension.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £99, 1s., viz., £14, 14s. as Burgh Prosecutor, £12, 7s. as Inspector of Explosives, and £72 as Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Police Stations.—There are 10 police stations, with from 2 to 21 cells, in all 47 cells, 9 are county and 1 burgh property. The 21 cells in the disused prison at Elgin are legalised for 14 days' detention or imprisonment, before, or during, or after trial, and are in charge of a superannuated constable, who has a free house, &c., and his wife receives £10 per annum as matron. The superintendent pays 2s. 6d., inspector 2s., and sergeant and constables 1s. 6d. each per week rent when occupying stations or rented houses.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, a sergeant, and 2 constables on special occasions.

Bicycles.—Thirty of all ranks use bicycles, two are provided by the county, and an allowance of £2 each per annum is granted for upkeep to 16 officers.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's house, Elgin, Forres, Lossiemouth, Rothes, and New Elgin connected at a cost of £19 per annum.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable and deputy chief constable, the inspector, office clerk, 3 sergeants, 20 constables, total 27, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—127 granted, being an increase of 19.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced; but bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have not been framed.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

Inspected on the 10th, 11th, and 12th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 123
Exclusive of 3 additional constables.

Area in acres, ...	335,155	Estimated population, . . .	185,911
Acres to each officer, . . .	2,724	Population to each officer, . .	1,511

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.												Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable. 1.			Inspectors. 4.					
					1st Class. 1.			1st Class. 4.					
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment, 16th January 1904.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.			
Authorised No., .		1				†1			4				
Actual No., . .	–	–	–	1	†1	–	–	1	–	3			* The chief constable has £40 per annum for an extra duty. He is also chief constable of Kinross.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Rates of pay, . .	£ 520	£ 480	£ 440	£ *400	£ s. d. 200 0 0	£ s. d. 175 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 115 0 0 ‡130 0 0	£ s. d. 107 10 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0			† The superintendent has £20 extra as deputy chief constable.
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	–	–	55	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Boot allowance, .	–	–	–	–	7d. per week.		–	7d. per week.		–			‡ Personal to this officer.
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			On the 28th January the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of 3 constables.

Ranks.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.													Total	Remarks.
	2.		Sergeants. 12.				Constables. 103.							123	
							1st Class. 62.								
	1 Office Sergeant.	1 Office Constable.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			There is a mutual constable with Kinross-shire, jointly paid, but shown on the strength of the latter force.
Authorised No., .	1	1			12				103					123	No deduction from pay when on the sick list.
Actual No., . .	1	1	1	1	9	1	17	10	15	20	19	22		123	There are 3 constables in reserve at head quarters.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	With the exception of the chief constable, all are provided with houses or lodgings; the superintendent and inspectors pay 2s., sergeants and constables 1s. each per week for house rents and lodgings.
Rates of pay, . .	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 26 8	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11		–	
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
Boot allowance,§ .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	§Included in the pay.
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		123	Total.

State of Additional Police privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	If rated for any advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, ...	–	3	3	Yes.	Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and Public Works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, ...	–	3	3			
Vacancies, ...	–	–	–	–		

Alterations while printing.—On the 31st January 1908, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of one inspector. On the 18th February, the Secretary for Scotland approved of a merit class of pay for 5 sergeants at 2/- a day, and for 10 constables at 1/- a day.

County of Fife.

COUNTY OF FIFE—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of Additional Constables.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Office Sergeant.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Office Sergeant.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	25
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	26	From 1 to 5 ,,	1	–	–	–	1	–	25	27
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	29	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	15
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	14	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	3	10	14
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	1	–	–	1	–	5	5	12	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	2	–	–	5	4	11	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	3	–	–	1	3	7
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	4	1	1	12	103	123	Total,	1	1	4	1	1	12	103	123

Average age, 32 years. Average service, $9\frac{9}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 122; Irish, 1—total, 123.

The chief constable, 2 inspectors, 9 sergeants, and 34 constables, total 46, have served in other forces from 1 month to 19 years.

Nine constables have served in the army and 4 are in the reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of the 3 Additional Police.

Age—From 25 to 30 years, 1 constable; from 35 to 40, 1 constable; from 40 to 45, 1 constable. Average age, 34 years. Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Service—From 1 to 5 years, 1 constable; 10 to 15 years, 1 constable; 15 to 20 years, 1 constable. Average service, $10\frac{10}{12}$ years. Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	45 0	41 0	29 0	29 0	–	
Patrol jackets,	67 6 55 0	63 0 40 0	16 6	16 6	–	
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	15 11 14 6	15 11 14 6	10 9 14 11	10 9 14 11	–	
Forage caps,	14 6	12 6	4 6	4 6	–	The uniforms, &c., inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices very reasonable.
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	3 $7\frac{1}{4}$	3 $7\frac{1}{4}$	2 $0\frac{3}{4}$	2 $0\frac{3}{4}$	–	The uniforms are provided by a Glasgow firm.
Capes,	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	–	On the 28th November 1907, the Secretary for Scotland approved of waterproof capes being supplied to the superintendent and inspectors at 31s.
Waterproof coats or capes,	39 9	39 9	–	–	–	
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	
Leggings,	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	–	
Lanterns,	–	–	4 0	4 0	–	
Waist belts,	–	–	3 3	3 3	–	

COUNTY OF FIFE—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—1·69d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy, which maintain separate police establishments, all the royal and police burghs, and a number of populous mining and fishing villages, are policed by the county.

Variations.—Three constables died, 1 sergeant and 17 constables resigned, 1 constable retired with a gratuity, 1 constable dismissed—total, 23 changes.

Promotions.—One constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable as inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts receives £40 per annum, the deputy chief constable, 4 inspectors, and 13 sergeants are assistant inspectors, and given allowances according to the time employed in each case. The deputy chief constable and 3 inspectors receive £1 to £3 each per annum as inspectors under the Explosives Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 34 stations, with from 2 to 6 cells, in all 89 cells, 27 are county, 4 are burgh property, and the remainder are rented, and there are 43 rented houses provided. Six cells in the disused prison, Dunfermline, are legalised for 14 days' imprisonment, before, during, or after trial, and are in charge of a resident married constable, who has a free house, &c., and his wife an allowance of £12 per annum as matron. A good new station has been completed at Anstruther; at Leven there are 4 new cells and charge-room, the house attached has been done up; at Methil 3 new cells are added and charge-room improved. The superintendent and inspectors pay 2s., sergeants and constables 1s. each per week house rent; various allowances are granted, from £2 to £10 per annum, for cleaning cells and offices.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence, and the head-quarter office at Cupar, St. Andrews, Dysart, Dunfermline, Newport, Leven, Cowdenbeath, Burntisland, Leslie, Lochgelly, Auchtermuchty, Kelty, Methil, Markinch, Tayport, Inverkeithing, Elie, Pittenweem, St. Monance, Anstruther, sub-station at Cowdenbeath, and legalised cells at Dunfermline are usefully connected at an annual cost of £153, 8s. 5d.

Mounted on Bicycles.—Practically all can ride, and of these, 93 who use their own on duty receive an allowance of £2 each per annum for upkeep, and there are 4 bicycles provided, one for each divisional head quarters.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, an inspector, 2 sergeants, and 6 constables could be mounted on special occasions.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the deputy chief constable, 4 inspectors, 2 clerks, 12 sergeants, and 75 constables, total 95, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—161 granted, being a decrease of 25.

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COUNTY OF FIFE—*continued.*

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, for the prevention of vagrancy have not been framed.

Remarks.—The population appears to be steadily increasing, chiefly in the Dunfermline and Dysart divisions. Notwithstanding recent additions to the force, the average number of population to each constable has not been materially lessened. However, the telephone has been greatly extended, and bicycles are extensively used, all of which make the duties of the force lighter. As new stations are being built, and when work at the new Naval Station at Queensferry is commenced, an addition to the force would seem desirable.

Report.—The force is efficient.

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BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE.

Inspected on the 11th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 21

Area in acres, ...	1,994	Estimated population, . . .	26,700
Acres to each officer, ...	95	Population to each officer, . . .	1,271

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salary.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.															Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.				Inspector. 1.			1	Sergeants. 2.					Constables. 16.										21	
														1st Class. 14.										
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	As from 15th May 1903.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Detective Sergeant.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.					
Authorised No.,			1			1		1			2						16						21	
Actual No., .	–	–	–	*1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–		6	–	3	5	1	1				21	
Vacancies, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–				–	
Rates of pay, .	£ 325	£ 300	£ 275	£ 250	£ 115	£ 107 s. 10	£ 100	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4		s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11				–	
Travelling allowance, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–				–	
House rents. .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–				–	
																							21	Total.

* The chief constable has £5 p.a. as Burgh procurator-fiscal.

No deduction from pay when on the sick list.

The sergeant in charge of office and legalised cells has a free house, &c., remainder provide their own houses.

Boot money included in the pay, but the authorities provide each member with a pair of noiseless boots biennially at 19s. 0d. per pair.

Number on day street duty, 9 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 10 for 9 hours. Office day duty, 1 for 9 hours, 1 for 9 hours. Every second Sunday off duty. Annual leave, 10 days. Day and night duty alternate months.

BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	2	2
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	6	6	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	5	5
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	4	4	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	1	–	–	–	3	4
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	1	–	1	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	1	1	1	3
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	1	–	2	3	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	2	2	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1		–	1	2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	–	–	1	–	2	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	1	–	–	2	3	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–		–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–		–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–			–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	2	16	21	Total,	1	1	1	2	16	21

Average age, 35 years. Average service, 11 years. Average height, 5 feet 11¼ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 21.

The chief constable, inspector, and 4 constables served in other forces from 1 to 19 years.

The inspector has served in the army.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	*70 0	37 3	37 3	37 3	–	
Patrol jackets,	*87 6	36 0	21 0	21 0	–	*Original cost, renewed as required.
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*26 0	18 0	18 0 14 6	18 0 14 6	–	
Forage caps,	*22 6	12 6	6 6	6 6	–	The chief constable is provided with and wears uniform on special occasions.
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	3 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	–	
Capes, or Waterproof coats,	*25 6	16 6 25 6	16 6 25 6	16 6 25 6	–	The uniforms, &c., inspected are very satisfactory and the prices reasonable.
Whistles and chains,	*2 2	1 7	1 7	1 7	–	
Lanterns,	–	3 10	3 10	3 10	–	The uniforms are supplied locally.
Leggings,	*8 6	5 9	5 9	5 9	–	
Waist belts,	–	–	4 6	4 6	–	
Boots (noiseless),	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	–	Provided by the Local Authority.

Burgh Police Assessment.—2d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable transferred to a county force and 1 constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Burgh of Dunfermline.

BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE—*continued.*

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £5 as burgh prosecutor. He is also inspector under the Explosives Acts, Shop Hours Act, and billet master without extra allowances.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is an office for the chief constable, a charge-room, and 10 cells, and 5 are licensed for 5 days' detention and imprisonment. The resident married sergeant in charge has a free house, &c., and his wife £18 per annum as matron.

The Telephone.—Is in use at an annual cost of £9, 5s., and with other places at the usual Trunk rates.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable and one constable when required.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, the detective sergeant, 2 sergeants, 14 constables, total 19, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—130 granted, being an increase of 8.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 53, females 6, total 59, being an increase of 16.

Remarks.—One officer to 1271 of the population is numerically weak, and does not provide for sickness, absence on leave, &c.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Kirkcaldy.

BURGH OF KIRKCALDY.

Inspected on the 11th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 36

Area in acres, ...	1,946	Estimated population, . . .	38,460
Acres to each officer, ...	54	Population to each officer, . . .	1,068

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary. Chief Constable. 1. After 10 years.	Chief Constable. 1. After 5 years.	Chief Constable. 1. On Appointment.	Inspector, 1. 1st Class. After 10 years.	Inspector, 1. 1st Class. After 5 years.	Inspector, 1. 1st Class. On Appointment.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. Detective Officers	Sergeants. 4. After 8 years.	Sergeants. 4. After 5 years.	Sergeants. 4. After 2 years.	Sergeants. 4. On Appointment.	Office Clerk. 1. After 8 years.	Office Clerk. 1. After 5 years.	Office Clerk. 1. After 2 years.	Office Clerk. 1. On Appointment.	Constables. 27. 1st Class. 24. After 8 years.	Constables. 27. 1st Class. 24. After 5 years.	Constables. 27. 1st Class. 24. After 2 years.	Constables. 27. 1st Class. 24. 1st Class.	Constables. 27. 2nd Class.	Constables. 27. 3rd Class.	TOTAL	REMARKS.
Authorised No., .		1			1		2		4				1					27				36	
Actual No., . .	*1	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	6	6	8	3	–	35	
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Authorised rates of pay, . .	£ 250*	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ 107	s. 10	£ 100	s. d. 30 4 32 8	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–	*The chief constable also receives £10 per annum for extra duties. One-fourth pay deducted after one month on sick list. Two constables in charge of stations with cells have free quarters, one constable has £4 towards his rent, the remainder provide their own houses. Boot money is included in the pay.
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
																						36	Total.

Number on day steet duty, 17 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 16 for 9 hours; office day duty, 2 for 9 hours; office night duty, 1 for 9 hours; every alternate Sunday off duty in the month when on day duty; annual leave, inspector 12 days, sergeants and detectives 10 days, constables 8 days; day and night duty taken alternately every month.

Alterations while printing.—On the 6th February 1908, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of one sergeant and a decrease of one constable.

BURGH OF KIRKCALDY—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Office Constable.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable	Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Office Constable.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	10	11
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	1	1	1	4	7	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	1	1	1	1	4
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	2	3
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	1	–	–	1	–	1	3	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	2	3	1	27	35	Total,	1	1	2	3	1	27	35

Average age, $33\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average service, $9\frac{8}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 35. One vacancy.

Two detective officers and 1 sergeant served in other forces from $\frac{6}{12}$ to 2 years.

Three constables have served in the army.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives and Clerk in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	*50 0	44 6	32 6	32 6	The detective sergeant receives £3, 16s. 6d. per annum for a plain suit, in addition to a great coat at 36s, waterproof coat at 28s.	* Renewed as required.
Patrol jackets,	*73 6	43 0	21 0	21 0		
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*21 0	{ 18 6 / 17 9 }	14 6 / 15 0	14 6 / 15 0		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, and is, in addition, allowed £5, 5s. 0d. per annum for a plain suit.
Forage caps,	*24 6	12 6	5 8	5 8		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	*4 6	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$		
Capes and Waterproof coats,	*34 3	23 0	16 6	16 6		The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is supplied locally.
Whistles and chains,	–	1 9	1 9	1 9		
Leggings,	–	6 0	6 0	6 0		
Lanterns,	–	–	3 6	3 6		
Waist belts,	–	–	5 6	5 6		

Burgh of Kirkcaldy.

BURGH OF KIRKCALDY—*continued.*

Police Assessment.—2·57d. in the £.

Variations.—One detective sergeant retired on pension.

Promotions.—One sergeant to detective officer.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £5 per annum as inspector of lighting, and £5 per annum as inspector under the Explosives and Petroleum Acts; he also is billet-master and deputy burgh prosecutor.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There are offices for the chief constable, a charge-room, and 30 cells legalised for 14 days' detention before, and 7 days' imprisonment after trial, in charge of a constable, who has free house, &c., and his wife, as matron, an allowance of £26 per annum. The new police accommodation, with ample offices and recreation rooms and 30 cells, are all that could be desired; the cells might well be legalised for 14 days after as well as before trial. There is a sub-station at Sinclairtown, where improvements have lately been carried out, with office and 3 cells; the officer in charge has a free house. The constable at Gallatown is allowed an abatement of £4, half the yearly rent of the house.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's house, the 2 police stations, and the constable's house at Gallatown are connected by telephone, at an annual cost of £17, 5s., and are in communication with other places at the usual Trunk rates.

Bicycles.—Nearly all can ride, and 3 bicycles are provided at head quarters.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, the detective sergeants, office clerk, 3 sergeants, and 27 constables, total 35.

Pedlars' Certificates.—123 granted, being an increase of 26.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 38, females 3, total 41, being an increase of 20.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

Inspected on the 26th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 50

Exclusive of 2 additional Constables.

Area in acres, ...	557,985	Estimated population, . . .	55,542
Acres to each officer, . . .	11,159	Population to each officer, . . .	1,110

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	Chief Constable. 1. After 15 years.	Chief Constable. 1. After 10 years.	Chief Constable. 1. After 5 years.	Chief Constable. 1. On Appointment from the 25th September 1900.	Superintendent. Dep. Chief Constable 1. After 10 years.	Superintendent. Dep. Chief Constable 1. After 5 years.	Superintendent. Dep. Chief Constable 1. On Appointment.	Inspectors. 3. 1st Class. 1. After 10 years.	Inspectors. 3. 1st Class. 1. After 5 years.	Inspectors. 3. 1st Class. 1. On Appointment.	Inspectors. 3. 3rd Class. 2. After 10 years.	Inspectors. 3. 3rd Class. 2. After 5 years.	Inspectors. 3. 3rd Class. 2. On Appointment.	Total.	Remarks.
Authorised No., .		1				1				3				5	
Actual No., . .	–	–	–	1	†1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	5	*The chief constable receives also £15 per annum for extra duties.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Rates of pay, . .	–	–	–	*£315	£ 152 2	£ 137 2	£ 122 2	£ 115	£ 107 10	£ 100	£ 106 16	£ 99 6	£ 91 16		†The superintendent receives an allowance of £20 per annum as deputy chief constable.
Travelling allowance, . . .	Actual outlay.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		No deduction from pay when on sick list.
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		On the 18th September the Secretary for Scotland approved of a reduction of one constable.

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

Ranks.	Sergeants. 7. After 8 years.	Sergeants. 7. After 5 years.	Sergeants. 7. After 2 years.	Sergeants. 7. On Appointment.	Constables. 38. 1st Class. 33. After 8 years.	Constables. 38. 1st Class. 33. After 5 years.	Constables. 38. 1st Class. 33. After 2 years.	Constables. 38. 1st Class. 33. 1st Class.	Constables. 38. 2nd Class.	Constables. 38. 3rd Class.	Total.	Remarks.
Authorised No., .		7					38				45	Two constables are in reserve.
Actual No., . .	5	1	1	–	19	7	4	3	4	1	45	
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rates of pay, . .	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–	
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boot allowance included in the pay. When houses are provided, the deductions for rent are:—Chief constable £35 per annum; superintendents 4s. 8d., inspectors 3s. 6d., sergeants 2s. 11d., constables 2s. 4d., unmarried constables 1s. 9d. each per week. The constable in charge of the legalised cells at Forfar has a free house, &c.
											50	Total.

Additional Constables, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, ...	–	–	–	2	2	Yes.	By a private person and Arbroath Corporation.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, . .	–	–	–	2	2			
Vacancies, ...	–	–	–	–	–			

County of Forfar.

COUNTY OF FORFAR—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	10	11
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	1	8	9	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	4	11	15
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	3	8	11	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	1	–		1	1	4	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	1	1	–	1	3	6
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	1	–	2	4	7	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70		–	–	–		–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	3	–	7	38	50	Total,	1	1	3	–	7	38	50

Average age, 39 years. Average service, 15 years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 50.

The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 15 constables, total 18, have served in other forces from 1 to 21 years.

An inspector, 1 sergeant, and 3 constables have served in the army.

Age and Length of Service of two Additional Constables:—

Ages—From 25 to 30, 1 constable; from 35 to 40, 1 constable—average age, 33 years.
Service—From 1 to 5 years, 1 constable; from 15 to 20 years, 1 constable—average service, 8 years.
Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. One constable served in another force for $5\frac{1}{12}$ years.
Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	*55 0	40 0	37 6	†28 0	†28 0	–	* The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, and provided as required.
Patrol jackets,	*68 0	–	–	–	–		
Serge jackets,	–	42 0	35 0	†19 0	†19 0	–	†Includes the cost of chevrons.
Trousers (Summer),	*22 0	–	–	–	–		
,, (Winter),	–	15 0	13 6	11 6	11 6	–	
,, (Serge),	–	–	–	11 3	11 3		
Forage caps,	*32 6	18 0	13 6	6 0	6 0	–	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Capes and Waterproof coats,	40 0	16 6 29 6	16 6 29 6	16 6 28 6	16 6 28 6	–	
Leggings,	5 3	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	–	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	–	
Whistles and chains,	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	–	The clothing is supplied by a Perth firm.
Lanterns,	–	–	6 0	6 0	6 0	–	

COUNTY OF FORFAR—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—1·547d. in the £. Carnoustie, 2·227d.; Kirriemuir, 3·267d.; and Monifieth, 2·407d. in the £.

Burghs.—Arbroath, Brechin, Broughty-Ferry, City of Dundee, Forfar, and Montrose maintain separate police establishments, an unusually large number, and most certainly on the public grounds of greater efficiency, more general usefulness, and economy (with the exception of the City of Dundee), there should be only one police force in the county.

Variations.—Two constables resigned, and one constable transferred to Dundee City.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable for prosecuting in County Courts, and the Burgh of Kirriemuir, receives £15 per annum, and he is inspector under the Explosives Acts. All ranks are officers under the Contagious Diseases Animals Act.

Police Stations.—There are 12 County stations with from 2 to 17 cells at each, in all 44 cells, and 12 rented houses provided. At the head quarters at Forfar there are residences provided for the chief constable, and a constable who has charge of the cells legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment, his wife as matron receiving £26 per annum. The chief constable pays a rent of £35 per annum; superintendents 4s. 8d., inspectors 3s. 6d., sergeants 2s. 11d., married constables 2s. 4d., unmarried constables 1s. 9d. each per week; and officers and constables renting houses at higher rates than these have the excess paid to them. Officers in charge of stations with cells receive from 20s. to 60s. per annum for cleaning, &c. Many of the men's houses are too small, having only 1 bedroom. The County station at Dundee wants better lighting and general doing up.

Bicycles.—All ride, an allowance from 20s. to 40s. each per annum is allowed to those who use their own on duty for upkeep.

The Telephone.—The head quarters, Arbroath, Brechin, Baldovie, Carnoustie, Downfield, Dundee, Fintry, Kirriemuir, and Monifieth stations are most usefully connected, at an annual cost of £5 5s. each per annum, the usual Trunk rates paid on messages to other places.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the deputy chief constable, 3 inspectors, 7 sergeants, 38 constables, total 50, have been instructed, this comprises the whole force, which is very satisfactory.

Pedlars' Certificates.—19 granted, being a decrease of 5.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been framed, but not yet sanctioned.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Arbroath.

BURGH OF ARBROATH.

Inspected on the 15th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 18

Exclusive of 2 additional Constables.

Area in acres, ...	1,337	Estimated population, . . .	22,518
Acres to each officer, ...	74	Population to each officer, . . .	1,251

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.													TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Inspectors. 2.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 13.							
									1st Class. 12.						18	
	Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No., . .	1		2			2					13				18	*The chief constable also receives £25, 5s. per annum for extra duties.
Actual No., . . .	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	7	3	2	–	1	–	18	On the 15th April, as from the 21st March, the Secretary for Scotland approved of revised scales of pay for sergeants and constables.
Vacancies, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Authorised rates of pay, ...	£ *260	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–	No deduction from pay when on sick list.
Travelling allowance, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boot money is included in the pay.
House rents, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Find their own houses.
															18	Total.

On day street duty, 8 for 11 hours: on night street duty, 9 for 9 hours: office day duty, 1 for 11 hours: night office duty, 1 for 10 hours. Day constables every second, night constables every third, Sunday off duty in the month. Day and night duty alternately. Annual leave, inspectors, 10, sergeants and constables. 7 days.

Additional Constables for the Harbour, employed and paid by the Trustees, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

ADDITIONAL FORCE.	Insprs.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength, ...	–	–	–	2	2	Yes.	The Harbour Trustees of Arbroath.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, . .	–	–	–	2	2			
Vacancies, ...		–	–	–	–			

BURGH OF ARBROATH—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	1	1	From 1 to 5 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	–	3	3	„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	–	–	5	5
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	3	3	„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	–	1	1	2
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	2	–	2	„ 15 „ 20 „	–	1	–	1	1	3
„ 40 „ „ 45	–	1	–	–	1	2	„ 20 „ 25 „	1	–	–	–	1	2
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 25 „ 30 „	–	1	–	–	3	4
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	1	–	–	4	5	„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 55 „ „ 60	1	–	–	–	1	2	„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 „ and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	–	2	13	18	Total,	1	2	–	2	13	18

Average age, $40\frac{8}{12}$ years. Average service, $16\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 18.

The chief constable, 1 inspector, and 1 constable have served in other forces from 1 to 10 years.

Ages and Length of Service of the 2 Additional or Harbour Constables:—

Ages—From 21 to 25 years, 1 constable; from 50 to 55 years, 1 constable; average age, $36\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Length of service in present force only—from 1 to 5 years, 1 constable; from 20 to 25 years, 1 constable.
Average service, $13\frac{7}{12}$ years.

Average height, 5 feet 10 inches. Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.*	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	50 0	38 0	38 0	–	
Patrol jackets,	–	50 0	21 0	21 0	–	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	–	21 0	18 0	18 0	–	* The chief constable does not wear uniform, but receives £8, 13s. per annum in lieu thereof.
Forage caps,	–	15 0	5 3	5 3	–	
Gloves (Winter and Summer),	–	3 0	3 0	3 0	–	
Capes, or Waterproof coats,	–	30 0	15 0	15 0	–	
Whistles and chains,	–	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	The uniforms are supplied locally.
Leggings,	–	5 6	5 6	5 6	–	
Lanterns,	–	–	4 0	4 0	–	
Waist belts,	–	–	3 6	3 6	–	

Burgh of Arbroath.

BURGH OF ARBROATH—*continued.*

Burgh Police Assessment.—3d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable resigned.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—As inspector of dairies and milk shops the chief constable receives £10, as burgh procurator-fiscal £5, 5s., as inspector of lighting £10—in all £25. 5s.; as inspector under the Explosives Acts, inspector of common lodging-houses, and billet master, he receives no extra allowances.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is an office for the chief constable, a general office or charge room, a muster or waiting room, and 6 cells.

The Telephone.—Communication with Dundee and other places, at the ordinary Trunk rates, an instrument being placed free of cost in the office for the purpose.

Bicycles.—One has been usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—Two inspectors, 2 sergeants, 14 constables, total 18, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—47 granted, being an increase of 1.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 4, females 4, total 8, being 3 less than last year.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1251 of the population, is numerically weak, and even counting the 2 harbour constables, it only gives 1 officer to about 1126 of the population, which does not sufficiently provide for sickness and absence on leave.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF BRECHIN.

Burgh of Brechin.

Inspected on the 25th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 8

Area in acres,	417½	Census population,	9,000
Acres to each officer,	52	Population to each officer,	1,125

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salary. Chief Constable. 1. After 10 years.	Chief Constable. 1. After 5 years.	Chief Constable. 1. On Appointment.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. Sergeants. 2. After 8 years.	Sergeants. 2. After 5 years.	Sergeants. 2. After 2 years.	Sergeants. 2. On Appointment.	Constables. 5. 1st Class. 3. After 8 years.	Constables. 5. 1st Class. 3. After 5 years.	Constables. 5. 1st Class. 3. After 2 years.	Constables. 5. 1st Class. 3. 1st Class.	Constables. 5. 2nd Class.	Constables. 5. 3rd Class.	Total.	Remarks.
Authorised No., .		1			2				5					8	*The chief constable has £20 per annum for extra duties.
Actual No., .	*1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	8	On the 17th July the Secretary for Scotland approved of a revised scale of pay for the chief constable.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Authorised rates of pay, . .	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–	No deduction from pay when on the sick list.
Travelling allowance, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boot money is included in the pay.
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Provide their own houses.
														8	Total.

Number on day street duty, 3 for 10 hours; on night street duty, 3 for 9 hours; office day duty, the chief constable, 10 hours. Office night duty, a sergeant, 9 hours; every third Sunday off duty; annual leave, 8 to 10 days; day and night duty taken alternately.

BURGH OF BRECHIN—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 „ to 25	–		–	–	1	1	From 1 to 5 „	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 15 „ 20 „	1	–	–	1		4
„ 40 „ „ 45	–	–	–	2	–	2	„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 25 „ 30 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 55 „ „ 60	1	–	–	–	–	1	„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 60 „ „ 65		–	–	–	–	–	„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 „ and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	–	2	5	8	Total,	1	–	–	2	5	8

Average age, 39 years. Average service, 12⅔ years. Average height, 5 feet 10¼ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 8.

The chief constable and a sergeant and a constable have served in other forces from 4 to 6 years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.		*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	*53 0	–	38 0	38 0	–	*Renewed as required.
Patrol jackets,	*60 0	–	–	–	–	
Patrol serge jackets,	45 0	–	21 0	21 0	–	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge)	21 0	–	17 0 / 15 6	17 0 / 15 6	–	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory and are supplied locally; a good pattern of great-coat and cap has been introduced.
Forage caps,	16 0	–	6 9	6 9	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	*36 6	–	17 6 / 24 0	17 6 / 24 0	–	
Leggings,	–	–	6 9	6 9	–	
Whistles and chains,	1 9	–	1 9	1 9		
Waist belts,	–	–	2 4	2 4	–	
Lanterns,	–		4 3	4 3	–	

Burgh Police Assessment.—3¾d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Burgh of Brechin.

BURGH OF BRECHIN—*continued.*

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There are very suitable offices and six cells.

The Telephone.—With the neighbouring burghs at an annual cost of £4, 5s., and the usual Trunk rates with other places.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is burgh procurator-fiscal, inspector under the Explosives, Food and Drugs, the Shop Hours Acts, inspector of common lodging-houses, billet-master, and lighting and cleaning inspector, for which he receives no extra allowance, but has £20 per annum as sanitary inspector. There are too many municipal duties.

Mounted on Bicycles.—One has been usefully provided, and all can ride.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 5 constables have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—25 granted, being an increase of 4.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 19, females 3, total 22, being an increase of 8.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Broughty Ferry.

BURGH OF BROUGHTY FERRY.

Inspected on the 5th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 11

Area in acres, ...	1,144	Estimated population, ...	10,800
Acres to each officer, ...	104	Population to each officer, . . .	986

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										Total.	Remarks.
	1 Chief Constable.				Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 8.						11	
									1st Class. 7.							
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No. .		1				2						8			11	
Actual No., . .	–	*1	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	–	1	11	* The chief constable has also £10 for extra duties
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Rates of pay, .	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 120	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11		No deduction from pay when on sick list.
Travelling allowance, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		Boot money is included in the pay.
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		Two sergeants pay 2s. 11d., others provide their own houses.
															11	Total.

Number on day street duty, 5 for 10 hours. On night street duty, 5 for 9 hours. Sergeants and constables take turn of office and street duty. One Sunday off duty in the month. Annual leave, sergeants and constables under 3 years, 7 days, from 3 to 6 years, 8 days, from 6 to 9 years, 9 days, 10 days after 9 years' service. The same men always on day and night duty.

BURGH OF BROUGHTY FERRY—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	1	1	From 1 to 5 „	–	–	–	–	2	2
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	–	4	4	„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	–	–	2	2
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 15 „ 20 „	1	–	–	2	2	5
„ 40 „ „ 45	–	–	–	–	2	2	„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	–	1	–	1	„ 25 „ 30 „	–	–	–	–		–
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	–	–	1	–	1	„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 60 „ „ 65	1	–	–	–	–	1	„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 „ and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	–	2	8	11	Total,	1	–	–	2	8	11

Average age, 38 years. Average service, 11 years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 11.

The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and a constable, total 4, have served in other forces from $1\frac{7}{12}$ to $15\frac{7}{12}$ years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Clerks and Detective Officers in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	Receives an allowance of £10, 10s. per annum, and supplies his own uniform and boots.	36 0	36 0	–	
Patrol jackets,		24 8	21 8	–	Sergeants' chevrons 3s. 6d. extra.
Trousers (Serge),		12 3	12 3	–	
Trousers (Winter),		9 1	9 1	–	The chief constable always wears uniform.
Forage caps,		5 0	5 0	–	
Capes,		18 6	18 6	–	The prices of the serge jackets are too high. The make of the clothing inspected was good.
Leggings,		4 6	4 6		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),		2 8	2 8	–	The clothing is supplied by a London firm.
Whistles and chains,		1 9	1 9	–	Noiseless boots are given by the burgh for night duty.
Lanterns,		6 0	6 0	–	

Burgh of Broughty Ferry.

Burgh Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable resigned and joined an English force.

Promotions.—Nil.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The chief constable's office, charge room, and 4 cells are very satisfactory. The sergeants are provided with houses, for which they pay 2s. 11d. each per week rent, and the wife of the sergeant at the police office receives 13s. per week as female attendant, etc.

The Telephone.—An instrument is placed in the office, with a switch connection to the resident sergeant's house, for local use, free of charge; beyond this messages paid for at usual Trunk rates. £4, 5s. is charged for the switch connection.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £10 per annum as procurator-fiscal and as procurator-fiscal in the Dean of Guild's Court, and under the Education and Public Health Acts, and receives fees for School Board prosecutions, but as inspector under the Explosives Acts, and of lighting, he receives no extra allowance.

Mounted on Bicycles.—One is usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 8 constables are instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—Four granted, being an increase of 2.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 3, females 1, total 4, being a decrease of 5.

Report.—The force is efficient.

City of Dundee

CITY OF DUNDEE.

Inspected on the 5th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 198

Exclusive of 26 additional Police.

Area in acres, ...	5,281	Estimated population, . . .	167,748
Acres to each officer, ...	26	Population to each officer, . .	847

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings. — Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

RANKS.	1 Chief Constable.	Superintendents. †4. † 1st Class. †4. ‡ After 10 years	Superintendents. †4. † 1st Class. †4. ‡ After 5 years.	Superintendents. †4. † 1st Class. †4. ‡ On Appointment.	Inspectors. 6. 1st Class. 6. After 10 years.	Inspectors. 6. 1st Class. 6. After 5 years.	Inspectors. 6. 1st Class. 6. On Appointment.	Detective Staff. 16. 2nd Class Superintendents. 3. After 10 years.	Detective Staff. 16. 2nd Class Superintendents. 3. After 5 years.	Detective Staff. 16. 2nd Class Superintendents. 3. On Appointment.	Detective Staff. 16. Detective Officers. 13. After 8 years.	Detective Staff. 16. Detective Officers. 13. After 5 years	Detective Staff. 16. Detective Officers. 13. On Appointment.	Detective Staff. 16. Detective Officers. 13. Constables.	Office Clerks. 4. 2nd Class Superintendent. 1. On Appointment.	Office Clerks. 4. Sergeant. 3. On Appointment.	Office Clerks. 4. Constable. – 1st Class.	TOTAL.
Authorised No.,	1		4			6			3			13					4	31
Actual No., .	1	2†	1	1	5	1	–	–	§1	2	3	1	3	6	1	3	–	31
Vacancies, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Authorised rates of pay, .	£ *710	£ s. d. 201 10 4	£ s. d. 176 10 4	£ s. d. 151 10 4	£ s. d. 120 2 11	£ s. d. 112 10 10	£ s. d. 104 18 9	£ s. d. 151 10 4 p.a.	£ s. d. 136 10 4 p.a.	£ s. d. 121 10 4 p.a.	s. d. 41 5	s. d. 38 6	s. d. 35 7	s. d. 27 5 to 30 11	£ s. d. 186 10 4 p.a.	s. d. 32 1 33 3 35 7 p.w.	s. d. 27 5 p.w.	–

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

	Sergeants. 22. After 8 years.	Sergeants. 22. After 5 years.	Sergeants. 22. After 2 years.	Sergeants. 22. On Appointment.	Constables. 145. 1st Class. 115. After 8 years.	Constables. 145. 1st Class. 115. After 5 years.	Constables. 145. 1st Class. 115. After 2 years.	Constables. 145. 1st Class. 115. 1st Class.	Constables. 145. 1st Class. 115. 2nd Class.	Constables. 145. 1st Class. 115. 3rd Class.	TOTAL.
Authorised No.,	22				145						167
Actual No., .	16	1	3	2	58	25	21	11	17	13	167
Vacancies, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Authorised rates of pay, .	s. d. 35 7	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	198

Number on day street duty, 102 for 9 hours. On night street duty, 97 for 9 hours. On office day duty, 16 for 9 hours. On office night duty, 9 for 9 hours. All except constables every other Sunday off duty., constables every third Sunday. Same men always on day and night duty. Annual leave, superintendents 14, inspectors and detective officers 12, sergeants 10, and constables after 3 years' service 10, over 1 and under 3 years, 7 days. In addition to the annual leave, officers and constables are allowed one day or night each month from 15th October to 15th April each year.

REMARKS.

* The Government Grant is paid on £600 only of the chief constable's salary of £710, which includes £100 for taking charge of the Harbour Police, and £10 per annum for prosecuting under the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903.

† One superintendent £20 additional per annum as deputy chief constable, he has also chief charge of the detective department.

The Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of 4 constables on the 10th September, and of 1 constable on the 18th October.

§ One superintendent sheriff criminal officer.

Deduction from pay, when on sick list, at the discretion of the chief constable.

There are 25 officers and constables employed in charge of offices and as day and night turnkeys, storekeepers, prison van drivers, &c.,

The superintendent, deputy chief constable, has a free house. Three inspectors, and 10 married officers, are provided with houses, and pay from 2s. to 3s. 9d. per week. All others provide their own houses.

Boot money is included in the pay for all ranks.

City of Dundee.

CITY OF DUNDEE—*continued.*

State of the Additional Police for Harbour, &c., privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspectors.	Detective officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, . .	1	2	1	22	26	Yes.	By the Harbour Trustees of Dundee.	Wear uniform (except the detectives), and are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable, who receives an extra allowance of £100 p.a. for this duty.
Actual Strength,	1	2	1	22	26			
Vacancies, .	–	–	–	–	–			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Superintendent.	Detective Officers.	Office Superintendent.	Office Sergeant.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	33	34	34
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	31	33	33
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	33	37
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	–	1	5	1	1	–	9	15	33
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	2	1	1	3	–	–	–	7	7	21
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	6	14
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	13
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	4	6	3	13	1	3	–	22	145	198

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Superintendent.	Detective Officers.	Office Superintendent.	Office Sergeant.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	21
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	27	28
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	39	42
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	3	19	28
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	2	5	–	1	–	12	15	35
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	6	16	28
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	8
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	4	6	3	13	1	3	–	22	145	198

Average age, 34½ years. Average service, 11 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 194; English, 1; Irish, 3;—Total, 198.

The chief constable, 2 superintendents, 2 inspectors, 3 detective officers, 1 sergeant, 7 constables, total 16, have served in other forces from 4 months to 18 years.

One detective officer, 2 sergeants, 21 constables, total 24, have served in the army, and 11 of the latter are in the reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the Harbour Police or "Additional" Police.

Ages.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	1	1
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	7	7
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	1	1	2
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	1	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	1	–	3	4
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	1	1	–	5	7
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	2	2
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	1	1
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	1	22	26

Length of Service in present Force only.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	2	2
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	2	2
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	6	6
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	1	1	2
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	1	1
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	–	3	4
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	7	7
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	1	1	–	–	2
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	1	22	26

Average age, 40 years. Average service, 16 years. Average height, 5 feet 10¾ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 26; Irish, 0—Total, 26.

CITY OF DUNDEE—*continued.* City of Dundee.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, and Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	*Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	57 6	57 6	37 6	37 6	£8 per annum.	*The chief constable is provided with suitable uniform to wear on special occasions, original cost quoted, but to be renewed as required. The make and material of the uniform is satisfactory. The uniforms are supplied by local, Glasgow, and Bristol firms. On the 15th March 1907, the Secretary for Scotland, in addition to the £8 per annum for plain clothes for the 3 superintendents, 7 detective officers, and 6 detective constables, approved of a similar allowance to another superintendent; also, of a similar allowance to each of the three sergeants employed as office clerks as personal to those officers; also, that the allowance of 3s. a week for clothing to the sergeant and constable employed on public-house inspection duty is to cease on the 15th March 1907.
Tunics,	*147 0	–	–	–	–		
Patrol jackets,	*84 0	63 0	52 0	17 6	17 6		
Riding pants,	*42 0	55 0	35 0	35 0	35 0		
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*56 0 *35 6	22 0 18 9	20 0 17 6	14 0 10 6	14 0 10 6		
Hat, Full Dress,	*51 0	–	–	–	–		
Forage caps,	*30 0	18 6	16 0	5 0	5 0		
Helmets,	*43 6	–	–	6 3	6 3		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	*6 0	1 10¾	1 10¾	1 10¾	1 10¾		
Capes, or Waterproof coats,	–	26 0	26 0	15 6	15 6		
Whistles and chains,	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7		
Riding boots,	*40 0	40 0	21 0	21 0	21 0		
Leggings,	–	5 0	5 0	3 9	3 9		
Waist belts,	*83 9	–	–	3 0	3 0		
Shoulder ,,	*109 6	–	–	–	–		
Lanterns,	–	–	–	3 6	3 6		
Sword,	*72 6	–	–	–	–		
Spurs,	*10 3	7 6	7 6	3 6	3 6		

City Police Assessment.—3·16d. in the £.

Variations.—One inspector died; 13 constables resigned, 2 compulsorily; 5 constables retired on pension—total, 19 changes.

Promotions.—One detective officer to inspector, 1 sergeant to detective, and 1 constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is procurator-fiscal in the City Police Court, and is also billet-master but receives no extra salary, but he has £100 per annum for taking charge of the Harbour police, and £10 per annum as prosecutor under the Licensing Act, 1903. An inspector receives £3, 3s. per annum as inspector under the Explosives Acts, and 6 inspectors are inspectors of lighting.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—There are 5 stations, with offices, and with from 5 to 34 cells at each, in all 57 cells. Ten additional cells are in progress at the Central station. Two cells would be an improvement at the Harbour police station; the Harbour trustees pay for hire of vehicles to drive prisoners to a station with cells. The superintendent (deputy chief constable), 3 inspectors, and 10 married officers are provided with houses at the several stations; these, with the exception of the superintendent, who has a free house, pay from 2s. to 3s. 9d. per week house rent; female turnkeys are employed at each station, and are paid from 8s. to 20s. a week.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence and all the stations are in telephonic communication, at an annual cost of £79, 7s. 9d.; also with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and other places, at the usual Trunk rates. Five telephone signal-boxes have been erected in the city, and are connected with the Central Police Station.

City of Dundee.

CITY OF DUNDEE—*continued.*

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, an inspector, a sergeant, and 4 constables are mounted on special occasions on hired horses, but saddlery is provided by the city.

Mounted on Bicycles.—Six are provided and found very useful.

Band.—One sergeant and 10 constables form a good pipe and drum band; they wear Highland dress, look smart, and add to the popularity of the force.

Ambulance Instruction.—Eight superintendents, 7 inspectors, 14 detective officers, 4 clerks, 23 sergeants, 143 constables, total 199, including the Harbour police, have been instructed. Two ambulance waggons are in regular use, and found most beneficial.

Pedlars' Certificates.—217 granted, being an increase of 1.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 28, females 2, total 30, being a decrease of 2.

Remarks.—Gymnastics are taught in a public gymnasium by efficient instructors at an annual cost of £25. Swimming is encouraged, and the Town Council pay for special facilities in the use of public baths; 210 hold swimming certificates. The School Board have given special opportunities for members of the force to attend classes.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Forfar.

BURGH OF FORFAR.

Inspected on the 26th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 9

Area in acres, ...	898	Estimated population, . . .	11,388
Acres to each officer, ...	99⅞	Population to each officer, . . .	1,265

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 6.													
								1st Class. 5.													
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	As from 20th January 1904.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.								
Authorised No., . .	1			2				6												9	*The chief constable receives also £30 per annum for extra duties. No deduction from pay during the first two months on sick list. † One constable is office clerk. On the 25th June the Secretary for Scotland approved of the scale of pay as in the tables for the chief constable. Boot money included in the pay. Provide their own houses.
Actual No., . . .	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	†1	–							9	
Vacancies, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							–	
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 200	£ 175	£ *150	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11							–	
House rents, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							–	
																				9	Total.

Number on day street duty, 4 for 10 hours; on night street duty, 3 for 10 hours. One on day office duty for 11 hours. One on night office duty for 10 hours. Every third Sunday off duty. Annual leave, chief constable 14, sergeants and constables, 7 days. Day and night duty taken alternately.

BURGH OF FORFAR—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constable Clerk.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constable Clerk.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	From 1 to 5 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	2	3
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	–	2	1	5	9	Total,	1	–	–	2	1	5	9

Average age, $34\frac{3}{12}$ years. Average service, $8\frac{10}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 9.

The chief constable and one constable served in other forces from 2 to $8\frac{1}{3}$ years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.		*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	85 0	–	36 0	36 0		
Patrol jackets (Serge),	140 0	–	21 0	21 0	–	
Trousers (Summer),	50 0	–	–	–	–	
Trousers (Winter),	–	–	15 0	15 0	–	
Trousers (Serge),	–	–	15 0	15 0	–	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Forage caps,	32 6	–	8 3	8 3	–	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory; good great-coats and caps provided.
Capes	–	–	20 0	20 0	–	
Leggings,	–	–	5 6	5 6	–	The clothing is supplied locally.
Gloves,	–	–	2 9	2 9	–	
Whistles and chains,	–	–	1 6	1 6	–	
Handcuffs,	–	–	2 9	2 9	–	
Lanterns,	–	–	4 0	4 0	–	
Waist belts,	–	–	6 0	6 0	–	

Burgh Police Assessment.—3d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable transferred to a city force.

Burgh of Forfar.

BURGH OF FORFAR—*continued.*

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable, as procurator-fiscal under the Licensing Acts, receives £1, as sanitary inspector £25, as inspector of explosives £1, 10s., as weights and measures inspector £2, 10s., total, £30 per annum, but no extra allowances as inspector of common lodging-houses, as lighting and cleaning inspector, and as inspector under the Food and Drugs, and Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and billet and fire-master and procurator-fiscal. This officer appears to hold far too many municipal offices.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is an office for the chief constable, a charge room and 4 cells, there is no resident officer, but always one on duty day and night in the office, and a female searcher and cleaner employed; all find their own houses.

The Telephone.—A rent-free instrument is put in the police office for local use; the chief constable's house connected for £4 10s. per annum; trunk rates elsewhere.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, and 2 constables.

Mounted on Bicycles.—One is usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 5 constables have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—37 granted, being a decrease of 12.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 11, females 1, total 12, being an increase of 6.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Montrose

BURGH OF MONTROSE.

Inspected on the 25th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 12

Area in acres, ...	1,754	Estimated population, . . .	12,401
Acres to each officer, ...	146	Population to each officer, . . .	1,033

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salary. Chief Constable. *1. After 10 years.	After 5 years.	As from 9th January 1904.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. Sergeants. 2. After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	Constables. 9. 1st Class. 7. Office Clerk.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class on Appointment.	Total.	Remarks.
Authorised No., .		1			2						9				12	* The chief constable also receives £39, 2s. per annum for extra duties.
Actual No., . .	–	–	1	†1	1	–	–	1	2	–	2	2	2	–	12	† Acting inspector.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–	No deduction from pay, when on the sick list, for the first four weeks. Boot allowance included in pay. Provide their own houses.
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
															12	Total.

Number on day street duty, 5 for 10 hours; on night street duty, 5 for 10 hours; on day office duty, 1 for 10 hours; on night office duty, 1 for 10 hours. Every third Sunday off duty. Annual leave, 8 to 10 days. Day and night duty taken alternately.

BURGH OF MONTROSE—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector (Acting).	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector (Acting).	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	2	2	From 1 to 5 „	–	–	–	–	3	3
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	–	2	2	„ 5 „ 10 „	1	–	–	–	2	3
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 10 „ 15 „	–		–	–	1	1
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	1	–	1	1	3	„ 15 „ 20 „	–	1	1	1	–	3
„ 40 „ „ 45	1		1	–	–	2	„ 20 „ 25 „	–					
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 25 „ 30 „	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	
„ 75 „ and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	1	8	12	Total,	1	1	1	1	8	12

Average age, 33½ years. Average service, 10 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 12.

The chief constable has served in another force for 12½ years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Acting Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	50 0	47 6	24 9	24 9½	–	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Patrol jackets,	75 0	38 0	19 6	19 9	–	
Trousers (Summer Serge and Winter),	25 0	15 0	11 9	11 9	–	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Forage caps,	25 0	10 6	4 6	4 6	–	
Waterproof coats,	40 0	30 6	29 6	29 6	–	The clothing is supplied by a Bristol firm.
Capes,	–	16 9	16 9	16 9		
Leggings,	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	–	
Whistles and chains,		1 7	1 7	1 7		
Lanterns,	–	–	3 6	3 6	–	
Gloves,	5 0	4 2	1 10	1 10		
Waist belts,	–	–	3 3	3 3	–	

Burgh Police Assessment.—3¾d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable transferred to a County force.

Promotions.—Nil.

Burgh of Montrose.

BURGH OF MONTROSE—*continued.*

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable as burgh procurator-fiscal receives £15, as inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, &c., £10, as inspector of Lighting, £12, as inspector under the Explosives Acts, £1, 1s., and £1, 1s. as inspector of hackney carriages, total £39, 2s. per annum.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is a suitable office for the chief constable, a general office or charge room, muster room, and 13 cells, 9 of which are legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment, and are in charge of a sergeant on superannuation, for which he receives a free house, coal, gas, &c., and his wife £7, 10s. as matron. Four of the legalised cells are available for police purposes.

The Telephone.—Has been introduced free of cost, but the usual Trunk rates are charged for messages beyond the burgh, the chief constable's house is connected for £3 per annum.

Mounted on Bicycles.—All can ride, and 2 bicycles have been provided by the Town Council.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the acting inspector, 1 sergeant, office clerk, and 8 constables, total 12, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—35 granted, being an increase of 6.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 2, females 1, total 3, being a decrease of 8.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON (EAST THIAN).

County of Haddington.

Inspected on the 15th May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 38

Area in acres, ...	173,447	Estimated population, . . .	38,662
Acres to each officer, . . .	4,564	Population to each officer, . . .	1,017

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.																								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																								TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	*Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendent and Deputy-Chief Constable. †1.				Inspectors. 4.						Detective and Office Sergeants. 2.				Sergeants. 1.				Constables. 29.																		

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON (EAST LOTHIAN)—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	1	–	1	–	–	1	6	9
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	6
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	5	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	6
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	5	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	6	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	4	1	1	1	29	38	Total,	1	1	4	1	1	1	29	38

Average age, $39\frac{5}{12}$ years. Average service, $12\frac{9}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 38.

The chief constable, 4 inspectors, the detective sergeant, the sergeant, and 18 constables, total 25, have served in other forces from 1 to 10 years.

The chief constable, 2 inspectors, and 3 constables have served in the army.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	45 6	44 6	31 0	31 0	Provided with uniform of rank, and an allowance of £2 per annum for plain clothes.	
Patrol jackets,	52 0	49 0	–	–		
Serge jackets,	47 0	44 0	18 0	18 0		
Tunics,	–	–	18 3	18 3		The prices for forage caps include 6d. for covers.
Riding pants,	50 0	37 6	–	37 6 / 42 0		Gloves issued biennially.
Trousers (Summer),	20 6	19 9	11 8	11 8		Waterproof coats for mounted men, 2s. 6d. extra.
Trousers (Winter),	18 0	16 6	13 6	13 6		The make of the uniforms might be better; the prices are reasonable.
Trousers (Serge),	17 0	16 3	10 0	10 0		
Forage caps,	18 6	13 6	5 0	5 0		The clothing is supplied by a London firm.
Riding boots,	32 6	25 0	–	25 0		
Helmets,	–	–	8 9	8 0		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	3 $5\frac{1}{2}$	3 $5\frac{1}{2}$	3 $5\frac{1}{2}$	3 $5\frac{1}{2}$		
Waterproof coats and capes,	38 0 / 15 0	33 0 / 15 0	33 0 / 15 0	33 0 / 15 0		
Whistles and chains,	–	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Leggings,	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		
Lanterns,	–	4 0	4 0	4 0		

County of Haddington.

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON (EAST LOTHIAN)—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—1$\frac{2}{4}\frac{0}{8}$d. owners, $\frac{7}{4}\frac{}{8}$ occupiers in the £. North Berwick, 2$\frac{8}{4}\frac{}{8}$d., Tranent, 1$\frac{4}{4}\frac{0}{8}$ in the £. Haddington pays £160 and Dunbar pays £150.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county.

Promotions.—Nil.

Variations.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The whole force are inspectors under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, with a total allowance of £15; 4 inspectors are billet-masters; the chief and deputy chief constable and 3 inspectors are inspectors under the Explosives Acts, the deputy chief constable receiving £6, 2s. per annum, 2 inspectors each £3 per annum and 1 £2, 2s. per annum; and an inspector is fire-master with fees for each turnout.

Police Stations.—There are 9 stations, 7 county, 1 burgh, and 1 rented property, with from 2 to 18 cells at each, in all 40 cells, and there are 6 rented houses provided. The station house at Dunbar belonging to the County, where there were 2 disused cells, has been altered to provide accommodation for an inspector, one married and one single constable. Dunbar burgh police office is old, inferior, and unsuitable, and new buildings are required. The disused prison at Haddington provides dwelling-houses for the superintendent, 1 married and 2 unmarried constables, and there are 18 cells available for county and burgh prisoners, which are legalised for 14 days' detention before, and 5 days after trial, and in charge of a resident acting sergeant, whose wife receives £5 per annum as matron, and a free house, &c. The deputy chief constable has a free house, the rest pay 1s. per week house rent, and single men have 2s. to 3s. each per week for lodgings.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, 3 inspectors, the detective and office sergeants, 1 sergeant, and 24 constables, in all 31, have been instructed.

Mounted.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, and 2 constables on special occasions, equipment being provided by the county and horses hired.

Mounted on Bicycles.—Thirty-one of all ranks, and £30 per annum allowed for upkeep.

The Telephone.—The head quarters, Dunbar, North Berwick, Gullane, and Tranent with the Edinburgh district at a cost of £25 per annum, and Trunk rates.

Pedlars' Certificates.—60 granted, being an increase of 11.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1890, have been framed, and approved by the Secretary for Scotland, but are not in force owing to a decision of the High Court in a Mid-Lothian case.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the counties of Mid and West Lothian and Peebles, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement. Could transfers be permitted irrespective of age, it would be a great benefit, especially where counties are joined together under one chief constable.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

County of Inverness.

Inspected from 17th to 19th June and 17th to 24th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 62

Area in acres, ...	2,722,686	Estimated population, ...	66,896
Acres to each officer, ...	43,914	Population to each officer, . .	1,078

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	*1 Chief Constable.	Superintendent and Deputy-Chief Constable. 1. 2nd Class. 1. After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Inspectors. 4. 2nd Class. 4. After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.
Authorised No.,	1		1			4	
Actual No.,	*1	–	–	a1	3	–	1
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Authorised rates of pay,	£ *450	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ s. 110 0 b112 10	£ s. 102 10	£ 95
Travelling allowance,	†Actual	–	–	–	–	–	–
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

Ranks.	1 Detective Sergeant.	1 Office Sergeant.	Sergeants. 5. After 10 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	Constables. 49. 1st Class. 40. After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
Authorised No.,	1	1			5					49				62
Actual No.,	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	31	2	3	2	3	6	62
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rates of pay,	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	–
Travelling allowance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
														62 Total.

* The chief constable is on a fixed salary.

a The superintendent, as deputy chief constable, has an additional allowance of £10 per annum.

b Personal to present inspectors.

† The chief constable receives actual outlays for travelling and personal expenses incurred when absent on duty, and the other ranks fixed sums for day and night personal expenses when absent on duty in or out of the county.

On the 14th November the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of two constables and of a further increase of one constable in time for the spring fishing.

No deduction from pay when on the sick list.
Boot money is included in the pay.

Officers occupying station or rented houses are charged, superintendent 2s. 6d., inspectors 2s., sergeants 1s. 6d., constables, 1s. each per week. Three inspectors and two sergeants have free houses, &c., as court-house keepers.

County of Inverness.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	From 1 to 5 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	8
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	1	–	1	–	5	7	„ 10 „ 16 „	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	7
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
„ 40 „ „ 45	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	„ 20 „ 25 „	–	1	–	1	–	2	15	19
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	8	„ 25 „ 30 „	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	4
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	–	–	1	–	2	9	12	„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	5
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	–	2	–	–	2	3	7	„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 65 „ „ 70	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 „ and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 „ and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	4	1	1	5	49	62	Total,	1	1	4	1	1	5	49	62

Average age, 42½ years. Average service, 17¼ years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 62.

The chief constable, 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, and 5 constables, total 8, have served in other forces from 3 months to 24½ years.

Two constables have served in the army.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	39 0	39 0	*22 6	*22 0	–	* Includes cost of chevrons.
Patrol jackets,	80 0	60 0	–	–	–	
Patrol Serge jackets,	32 9	31 2	*20 4	*18 6	–	
Trousers, Summer,	12 9	15 0	10 9	10 9	–	
Trousers, Winter,	15 8	15 6	9 3	9 3		
Trousers, Serge,						
Forage caps,	6 6	6 6	3 3	3 3	–	
Gloves,	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	–	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and supplied by a London firm, but the pattern of the great-coat should be changed.
Leggings,	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	46 0	46 0	19 6	19 6	–	
Whistles and chains,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	–	
Lanterns,	–	–	3 9	3 9	–	
Waist belts,	–	–	4 2	4 2	–	

COUNTY OF INVERNESS—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—2·580d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of Inverness, which maintains a separate force, all the burghs and populous places are policed by the county, and assessed at the above rate.

Variations.—One constable died; 1 sergeant and 2 constables retired on pension.

Promotions.—One constable to sergeant.

Mounted Men.—The chief constable is mounted on any special occasion, but not in uniform.

Bicycles.—The whole force can ride bicycles, and several use their own on duty, two bicycles are provided at Inverness, and an allowance made of 1d. a mile to those who use their own, and hires paid when required on special duty.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is chief inspector under the Explosives and Weights and Measures Acts; the superintendent and 4 inspectors are inspectors under the Explosives Acts, the superintendent receiving £5 per annum as such; 3 inspectors as inspectors under the Weights and Measures Acts receive £5 each per annum, and 1 inspector £12 per annum. All are officers under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. Three inspectors have each £20, and a sergeant £10 per annum as court-house keepers, and free houses, &c.

Police Stations.—There are only 15 county stations, with from 2 to 6 cells at each, in all 42 cells, in this very large and scattered county. Ten of these cells, 2 at Carrbridge, 2 at Aviemore, 2 at Fort Augustus, 2 at Castlebay, and 2 at Loch Corsdale, are temporary cabin cells, all constructed on approved plans; and on the 13th November, as from the 13th October 1899, the Secretary for Scotland re-licensed the use of these cells for a further period of two years. Carrbridge and Campeltown have been improved by the introduction of wash-houses, &c. Portree requires a muster-room and suitable office; there is plenty of ground available for the requirements. Cannick, Isleorsay, and Dunvegan should be brought up to date with water, coal-sheds, wash-houses, &c. The police cells at Fort-William, Lochmaddy, and at Portree are legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment, and are in charge of inspectors, who have free houses, &c., and £10 each per annum is allowed to the matrons. In addition to the 14 stations with cells, there are 5 county, and 24 rented houses provided, for which the following deductions are made for rents, viz.:—Superintendent 2s. 6d., inspectors 2s., sergeants 1s. 6d., constables 1s. each per week.

The Telephone. — The head-quarter office and the chief constable's residence at Inverness are in telephonic communication with the Exchange and the burgh police office, and Fort William police station at an annual cost of £17, 10s.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, 2 inspectors, 5 sergeants, and 22 constables, total 31, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—83 granted, being an increase of 2.

Vagrants.—No proceedings taken under the Trespass Act, or the 15th Section of the Crimes Act. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been approved by the Secretary for Scotland.

Report.—The force is efficient.

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BURGH OF INVERNESS.

Inspected on the 17th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 25

Exclusive of 1 additional Constable.

Area in acres, ...	2,426	Estimated population, . . .	23,142
Acres to each officer, ...	97	Population to each officer, . . .	925

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on 31st December 1907.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary. Chief Constable. 1. As from the 16th March 1899.	Yearly Salary. Chief Constable. 1. After 10 years.	Yearly Salary. Chief Constable. 1. After 5 years.	Yearly Salary. Chief Constable. 1. On Appointment.	Inspector. 1. 3rd Class. 1. After 10 years.	Inspector. 1. 3rd Class. 1. After 5 years.	Inspector. 1. 3rd Class. 1. On Appointment.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. Sergeants. 4. After 8 years.	Sergeants. 4. After 5 years.	Sergeants. 4. After 2 years.	Sergeants. 4. On Appointment.	Constables. 19. 1st Class. 13. After 8 years.	Constables. 19. 1st Class. 13. After 5 years.	Constables. 19. 1st Class. 13. After 2 years.	Constables. 19. 1st Class. 13. 1st Class.	Constables. 19. 2nd Class.	Constables. 19. 3rd Class.	TOTAL. 25	REMARKS.
Authorised No., .		1				1			4						19			25	*Personal to present officer.
Actual No., . .	*1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	†3	–	1	4	2	6	1	3	3	25	The chief constable also receives £10 per annum for extra duties.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	† One office sergeant.
Authorised rates of pay, . .	£ *290	£ 240	£ 220	£ 200	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	–	On the 15th March 1907, the Secretary for Scotland approved of revised rates of pay for the inspector, sergeants, and constables as from the 16th March, 1906.
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boot money is included in the pay. No deduction from pay when on sick list. Provide their own houses.
																		25	Total.

Number on day street duty, 12 for 10½ hours. On night street duty, 10 for 9 hours. Office day duty, 1 for 10½ hours; office night duty, 1 for 9 hours. One Sunday off duty in 3. Annual leave, inspector 14 days, sergeants 10 days, constables 8 days. Day and night duty month about.

Additional Constable privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength, ...	–	–	–	1	1	Yes.	The Highland Railway Co.	Wears uniform, is appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, . .	–	–	–	1	1			
Vacancies	–	–	–	–	–			

Alterations while printing.—On the 13th January 1908, the Secretary for Scotland approved of a sergeant being raised to the rank of inspector on the lowest scale.

BURGH OF INVERNESS—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Police.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	2	2
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	8	8	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	8	8
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	6	6	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	4	4
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	1	1	2	4	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	1	2	2	5
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	1	1	2	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	1	2	3
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	1	–	1	1	3	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	–	–	1	2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	1	–	–	–	1	2	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	3	19	25	Total,	1	1	1	3	19	25

Average age, $32\frac{2}{12}$ years. Average service, $9\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 25.

The chief constable served in other forces for 11 years.

Two constables served in the army, 1 constable is in the army reserve.

Age and Length of Service of the Additional Constable :—

Age—29 years. Length of Service in present force only, $8\frac{2}{12}$ years. Height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	42 0	40 0	40 0	–	
Patrol jackets,	–	55 0	21 0	21 0	–	
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	–	20 0	18 0	18 0	–	
,, (Serge),	–	–	–	–	–	The chief constable does not wear uniform.
Forage caps,	–	15 0	4 2	4 2	–	The material and make of the uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and supplied locally.
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	–	2 6	2 6	2 6	–	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	30 0	{ 18 0 / 30 0 }	18 0	18 0	–	
Whistles and chains,	–	1 8	1 8	1 8	–	
Leggings,	–	3 $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 $3\frac{1}{2}$	–	
Lanterns,	–	7 6	7 6	7 6		
Waist belts,	–	–	5 6	5 6	–	

Burgh of Inverness.

BURGH OF INVERNESS—*continued.*

Burgh Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable resigned ; 1 sergeant retired on pension.

Promotions.—One constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £10 per annum as burgh procurator-fiscal, he is also inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) and the Explosives Acts, billet-master, and inspector of hackney carriages. A sergeant has £6 as keeper of the powder-magazine, and 1 sergeant has £40, Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is an office for the chief constable, a general office and charge room, and 4 cells. There is always an officer on duty in the office day and night, and a female attendant, who lives near, is always available. One sergeant acts as courthouse keeper, and his wife as matron of the police cells ; they receive fuel and light and £22 per annum, and pay £12 for house. The members of the force find their own houses.

The Telephone.—Is in use at an annual cost of £6.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable on special occasions (but he does not wear uniform), a sergeant, and a constable.

Bicycles.—Two are usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, office clerk, 3 sergeants, and 10 constables, total 16, have been instructed ; all should be.

Pedlars' Certificates.—44 granted, being a decrease of 1.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 3, females 0, total 3, being the same as last year.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

Inspected on the 5th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force,			21
Area in acres,	243,200	Estimated population,	31,358
Acres to each officer,	11,580	Population to each officer,	1,493

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												Total	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector Deputy Chief Constable. 1.			Sergeants. 3.				Constables. 16.									
				3rd Class. 1.							1st Class. 13.						4th Probationary Class.			
	After 12 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
Authorised No.,	1				1			3						16					21	a The chief constable has £38 per annum for extra duties.
Actual No.,	a1	–	–	b1	–	–	1	*1	1	–	6	2	3	2	1	2	–		21	b Deputy chief constable has £10 per annum.
Authorised rates of pay,	£ a250	£ 220	£ 200	£ 105	£ 97 10	£ 90	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	s. d. 22 2			No deduction from pay when on sick list, up to six months.
Travelling allowance,	Actual to £20 p. a.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			* Office clerk.
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			One constable is in reserve at head quarters.
																				Boot money is included in the pay.
																				House rent 1s. 6d. each a week.
																			21	Total.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	4	5
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	1	–	–	–	1	2	4
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	2	1	16	21	Total,	1	–	1	2	1	16	21

Average age, $39\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average service, $14\frac{3}{4}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 21.

The chief constable, 1 sergeant, and 3 constables have served in other forces from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 years.

One constable has served in the army.

County of Kincardine.

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	40 0	29 0	29 0	–	
Patrol jackets,	63 0	35 0	–	–	–	
Serge jackets,	–	35 0	21 0	21 0		
Trousers { Summer,	29 6	23 0	15 0	15 0		
Trousers { Winter,	–	–	–	–	–	
Trousers { Serge,	–	17 6	–	–	–	
Riding pants,	30 0	–	–	–	–	The chief constable is supplied with uniform to wear on special occasions. The uniforms, &c., inspected are satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is supplied locally.
Forage caps,	21 0	15 0	5 6	5 6	–	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	–	2 4	2 4	2 4	–	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	30 6	28 6	{ 28 6 / 16 6 }	28 6 / 16 6	–	
Riding boots,	–	–	–	–	–	
Leggings,	–	3 8	3 8	3 8	–	
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	
Lanterns,	–	–	6 6	6 6	–	
Handcuffs,	–	4 6	4 6	4 6	–	

County Police Assessment.—1·856d. in the £.

Burghs.—The county town of Stonehaven and all the burghs are policed by the county.

Variations.—Nil.

Promotions.—Nil.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform and the inspector are mounted on special occasions.

Mounted on Bicycles.—Eighteen members of the force use bicycles, and are allowed up to 40s. each per annum according to the size of the beat.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives Acts, and receives actual travelling expenses when inspecting, he is also procurator-fiscal in the burgh courts at Stonehaven, Banchory, Inverbervie, and Laurencekirk, for which he receives £23 per annum, and £15 as inspector of Weights and Measures, assisted by a constable, who is paid £5 per annum; an inspector, 2 sergeants, and a constable, as burgh deputy procurator-fiscals, receive £2 each per annum.

Police Stations.—There are 6 stations with from 2 to 13 cells at each, in all 24, all county property, and there are 7 rented houses provided. Ten cells at Stonehaven are legalised for 14 days' imprisonment, in charge of a retired constable, who has a free house, &c., and an allowance of £5 to his wife as matron; the remainder pay 1s. 6d. each per week house rent. The new station at Bervie is most satisfactory.

The Telephone.—The head-quarter station has been joined with the Exchange and Aberdeen area at a cost of £10 per annum, Trunk rates elsewhere. Bervie and Gourdon stations connected at an annual cost of £2, 10s.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, 2 sergeants, office sergeant, 13 constables, total 18, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates—70 granted, being an increase of 8.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Kinross.

COUNTY OF KINROSS.

Inspected on the 10th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 7

Area in acres, ... 53,899 | Estimated population, . . . 7,100

Acres to each officer, ... 7,699 | Population to each officer, . . . 1,014

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salary.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									Total.	Remarks.
		Inspector. 1.			Constables. 5.						7	
		1st Class.			1st Class. 3.							
	*1 Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No., . . .	1		1				5				7	
Actual No., . . .	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	7	
Vacancies, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Authorised rates of pay, .	£ *50	£ s. 115 0	£ s. 107 10	£ s. 100 0	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–	
Travelling allowance, .	Actual outlays	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Actual outlays for travelling. Boot money is included in the pay of constables.
Boot allowance, . . .	–	7d. a week.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The constable in charge of the legalised cells at Kinross has a free house, the remainder pay—inspector 2s. per week, and constables 1s. each per week for houses provided.
House rents, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
											7	Total.

*The chief constable is also chief constable of the county of Fife.

There is a mutual constable jointly paid by the county of Fife, but shown on the strength of this force, and stationed at Maryburgh, on the boundaries of both counties.

No deduction from pay when on the sick list.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	1	1	From 1 to 5 „	1	–	–	–	1	2
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 35 „ 40	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	1	–	1	2
„ 40 „ „ 45	1	–	–	–	–	1	„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 25 „ 30 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	–	1	–	1	2	„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 35 „ 40 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 50 „ 55 „	–		–	–	–	
„ 75 „ and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	–	5	7	Total,	1	–	1	–	5	7

Average age, 38¼ years. Average service, 8½ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 7.

The chief constable, the inspector, and 5 constables have served in other forces from 3 months to 19 years.

One constable has served in the army.

County of Kinross.

COUNTY OF KINROSS—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Inspector.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	41 0	29 0	–	
Patrol jacket,	63 0	–	–	
Patrol jackets (Serge),	40 0	16 6	–	
Trousers { Summer,	14 6	14 11	–	
Trousers { Winter,	15 11	10 9	–	The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Trousers { Serge,				
Forage caps,	12 6	4 6	–	Supplied by a Glasgow firm.
Capes and Waterproof coats,	39 9	24 0	–	
Leggings,	5 3	5 3	–	
Gloves,	3 7½	2 0¾	–	
Lanterns,	5 2	5 2		
Night belts,	–	3 3	–	
Whistles and chains,	1 8	1 8		

County Police Assessment.—1·42d. in the £.

Burghs.—Kinross is policed by the county, and assessed at the above rate.

Variations.—One consta le retired on pension, 1 constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable, the inspector, and 5 constables provide and use their own bicycles, and receive an annual allowance of—inspector £3, others £2 each for upkeep.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The inspector is inspector of explosives, but has no extra allowance. The chief constable as inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts receives £5 per annum, the inspector as sub-inspector under the same Act gets an allowance according to time taken up in each case.

Police Stations.—The only police station is at head quarters, Kinross, where there are 4 cells legalised for 14 days' imprisonment, and in charge of a resident married constable, who lives rent free, but his wife has no allowance as matron. The inspector has a house adjacent to the police station, and he pays 2s., and all others are provided with houses and pay 1s. each per week rent.

The Telephone.—Between the chief constable at Cupar, and his deputy at Kinross, and also with Milnathort, at a cost of £7, 10s. per annum, and usual Trunk rates.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, and 5 constables.

Pedlars' Certificates.—15 granted, an increase of 1.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, and also the 15th Section of the Crimes Act. No steps have been taken to frame Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889.

Remarks.—The chief constable is also chief constable of the county of Fife, which arrangement has worked well and given satisfaction.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

County of Kirkcudbright.

Inspected on the 6th and 8th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 29

Area in acres, ...	610,343	Estimated population, . . .	39,407
Acres to each officer, . . .	21,046	Population to each officer, . . .	1,358

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendent. 1.			Inspector. 2.				Remarks.
					2nd Class. 1.			3rd Class. 2.				
	After 15 years' Service.	After 10 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	On Appointment.	After 10 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	On Appointment.	After 10 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	On Appointment.		
Authorised No. . .	–	–	–	1		1			2			* The chief constable also receives £60 per annum for extra duties.
Actual No., . . .	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–		
Vacancies, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Rates of pay, . . .	£ *300	£ 275	£ 250	£ 225	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ s. d. 105 0 0	£ s. d. 97 10 0	£ s. d. 90 0 0		On the 4th November, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the appointment of Mr. Alexander Donald as chief constable, with salary as shown, and with a travelling allowance of £30 per annum.
ravelling allowance, .	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
House rents . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants. 5.				Constables. 20.						Total.	
						1st Class. 18.							
		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No., . .	–		5						20			29	
Actual No., . . .	–	2	3	–	–	7	4	5	2	1	1	29	There is a constable in reserve at head quarters for escort and general duty.
Vacancies, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rates of pay, . . .	–	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	–	No deduction from the pay when on the sick list.
Travelling allowance, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Actual outlays.
House rents, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boot money is included in the pay. With the exception of the chief constable and the superintendent all live rent free.
												29	Total.

County of Kirkcudbright.

COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	1		–	–	–	5	6
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	1	1	–	1	–	3
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 60 ,, ,, 65		–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	2	–	5	20	29

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	1	1	–	1	2	5
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	1	–	1	1	3
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	2	–	5	20	29

Average age, $37\frac{8}{12}$ years. Average service, $13\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 29.

The chief constable, an inspector, 2 sergeants, and 2 constables have served in other forces from 6 months to 12 years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	46 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	–	
Patrol jackets,	42 6	36 0	–	–	–	
,, (Serge),	–	–	21 0	21 0	–	The great coats are of the ordinary double-breasted civilian pattern, with badges and numbers; the sergeants wear chevrons.
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	–	
Forage caps,	10 0	10 0	7 6	7 6	–	
Gloves (Summer only),	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	–	The material of the uniforms inspected is satisfactory, but the make should be better.
Capes,	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	–	
Whistles and chains,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	–	The uniforms are supplied locally.
Leggings,	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2		
Lanterns,	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	–	

County Police Assessment.—$1\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$d. in the £.

COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT—*continued.*

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county, and assessed at the same rate as the county, with the exception of the Burgh of Maxwelltown, which is assessed as a separate police district at $3\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{2}$d. in the £, which includes the cost of new buildings.

Variations.—Mr. Davidson, the chief constable, retired on pension; he started his career in the police over 50 years ago, and left having gained the respect and affection of all those with whom he had been brought in contact. He is succeeded by Mr. Alexander Donald. One constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £15 as inspector of weights and measures, £5 as inspector under the Explosives Acts, and £40 as inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts, or in all £60. The whole force act as inspectors under the last Act.

Police Stations.—There are 12 county stations with from 2 to 4 cells at each, in all 29 cells, and there are 5 rented houses provided. At head quarters 4 suitable cells, &c., have been provided. There are offices at four stations only; at the other stations a room in the constable's house is used as an office. As each station house has five rooms, this arrangement does not encroach upon the domestic accommodation required by the police officer. With the exception of the chief constable and superintendent all have free houses; at Maxwelltown the inspector is allowed £20 per annum for care of the court house, police office, cells, &c.

The Telephone.—Is not yet introduced into the county, but as soon as it has been the principal stations should be connected.

Mounted on Bicycles.—Eleven bicycles are provided by the county. In addition, 2 private bicycles are kept in repair by the county.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 1 inspector, 4 sergeants, 8 constables, total 14.

Pedlars' Certificates.—68 granted, being a decrease of 4.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Lanark.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Inspected on the 20th, 21st and 22nd May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 316

Exclusive of 16 additional Constables.

Area in acres, ...	551,727	Estimated population, . . .	380,855
Acres to each officer, . . .	1,746	Population to each officer, . .	1,205

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	1 Chief Constable.	Chief Clerk Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendents. 6.				Inspectors. 7.				Detective Staff. 10.												Remarks.
						1st Class. 6.				1st Class. 7.				Inspectors. 3.				Sergeants. 1.				Constables. 6.				
		After 10 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 15 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	
Authorised No., .	1	1				6				7				3				1				6					
Actual No., . .	1	§1	–	–	–	2	3	–	1	2	3	–	2	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	§The chief clerk superintendent as deputy chief constable has £20 additional.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	On the 6th February the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of 6 constables.
Rates of pay, . .	£ 800	£ 230	£ 210	£ 190	£ 175	£ 230	£ 210	£ 190	£ 175	£ 124	£ 118	£ 112	£ 106	£ 124	£ 118	£ 112	£ 106	s. 36	d. 2	s. 35	d. 0	s. 33	d. 10	s. 32	d. 8	s. 31	d. 6	
																		s. 30	d. 11	s. 29	d. 9	s. 28	d. 7	s. 27	d. 5	s. 26	d. 3	
Travelling allowance, . . .	£ 100	£ 20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–		–		–		–	
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–		–		–		–	

Ranks.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.														Total.	Remarks.
	Sergeants. 35.					Constables. 256.										
						1st Class. 211.										
	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 16 years in 1st Class.	After 8 years in 1st Class.	After 5 years in 1st Class.	After 2 years in 1st Class.	1st Class after 2 years' service	2nd Class after 6 months' service.	3rd Class on Appointment.				
Authorised No., ...			35						250						316	Five superintendents receive £20 each per annum for week day travelling expenses; actual expenses paid for Sundays, and for night duty after 10 p.m.
Actual No., ...	8	13	6	1	7	30	61	42	45	33	29	16			316	Ten sergeants and 20 constables may receive distinguished conduct pay, the former 2s., the latter 1s. each extra per week.
Vacancies, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				No deduction from the pay when on the sick list.
Rates of pay, ...	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11			–	There are 3 constables in reserve for escort and general duty, and as a recruit depôt.
Travelling allowance, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	The following rents are paid for houses provided :—1st class superintendents 5s., inspectors 3s., detective officers, sergeants, and constables 2s. each per week. Single men in barracks pay 1s. each per week.
House rents, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	Boot allowance included in the pay.
															316	Total.

State of Additional Force privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspr.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, . .	–	–	–	16	16	Yes.	By Coal, Iron and Railway Contractors.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and subject to the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, .	–	–	–	16	16			
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–			

Alterations while Printing.—On the 28th January 1908, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of 2 sergeants and 5 constables; the promotion of the sergeant instructor to inspector instructor, and of the senior office constable to sergeant.

COUNTY OF LANARK—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent Chief Clerk.	Superintendent.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Inspectors.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	61
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	59
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	51	55
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	7	35	46
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	13	15	32
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	10	6	21
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	3	8	18
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–		–	–	–	–	1		1	9	11
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	7	1	1	6	9	–	35	256	316

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent Chief Clerk.	Superintendents.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Inspectors.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	29
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	59
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	75	76
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	38	45
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	12	28	42
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	14	11	30
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	10	22
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	6	12
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,							1			–	1
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	7	1	1	6	9	–	35	256	316

Average age, $34\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average service, $11\frac{2}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 295; English, 5; Irish, 16; other nations, 0—Total, 316.

The chief constable, 1 superintendent, 2 inspectors, 7 sergeants, 26 constables, total 37, have served in other forces from 3 months to $9\frac{4}{12}$ years.

The chief constable, an inspector, 7 sergeants, 24 constables, total 33, served in the army, and 11 constables are in the army reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of the Additional Constables.

Ages.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	1	1
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	2	2
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	2	2
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	5	5
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	3	3
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	2	2
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	1	1
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	16	16

Length of Service in present Force only.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	2	2
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	2	2
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	6	6
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	3	3
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	2	2
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	1	1
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	–	16	16

Average age, $42\frac{9}{12}$ years. Average service, $18\frac{9}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 16.

Three constables served in other forces from 11 months to $4\frac{2}{12}$ years.

County of Lanark.

COUNTY OF LANARK—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	42 6	35 6	33 0	24 9	All ranks of the detective staff receive £10 each per annum.	
Patrol jackets,	38 0	35 6	16 2	16 2		
Riding pants,	*35 0	*35 0	*23 0	*23 0		* For mounted officers and men, renewed as required.
Trousers (Summer and Serge),	16 3	15 3	10 11	10 11		
Forage caps,	21 6	8 2	8 2	8 2		
Waterproof cloaks,	30 0	25 6	25 6	25 6		
Capes,	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7		The uniforms, etc., inspected were of good material, well made, and the prices reasonable.
Leggings,	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6		
Riding boots,	*30 0	*30 0	*30 0	*30 0		
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Handcuffs,	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9		
Gloves,	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10		
*Swords and belts,	*28 2	*28 2	*28 2	*28 2		
Waist belts (Day),	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1		
Waist belts (Night),	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6		
Lanterns,	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9		
Batons,	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4		

Calculated County Police Assessment.—For Lower, Middle, and Upper Wards, $2\frac{1}{1}\frac{0}{2}\frac{5}{0}$d. in the £.

Police Districts Assessment.—Hamilton district, $2\frac{1}{1}\frac{0}{2}\frac{4}{0}$d.; Motherwell Burgh district, $2\frac{1}{1}\frac{0}{2}\frac{9}{0}$d.; Lanark district, $1\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{0}$d.; Airdrie district, $3\frac{2}{1}\frac{9}{2}\frac{9}{0}$d.; Lower Ward district, $3\frac{5}{1}\frac{2}{2}\frac{2}{0}$d.

Burghs.—Airdrie, City of Glasgow, Coatbridge, Govan, Hamilton, and Partick maintain separate police establishments. All the remaining burghs and populous places are policed by the county. The burghs of Rutherglen and Wishaw have consolidated agreements with the county, and levy their own assessments. The burgh of Rutherglen provides the police office and cells. The county provides the stations, office, and cells at Lanark and Wishaw. The burghs of Rutherglen and Wishaw, in terms of their several agreements, pay to the county £825, and £686 per annum respectively. These county and burgh consolidated police systems work most efficiently, and are at the same time more economical than separate forces would be. If these burghs maintained their own separate police forces they would require to be very much stronger numerically than under the present arrangement, as now, when additional strength is likely to be of service, it is always available and readily furnished by the county, and the normal strength in the burghs can thus be safely maintained at a minimum. The efficiency and general usefulness of the police would be increased, at a less cost, if the burghs of Airdrie and Hamilton were likewise consolidated with the county. The burgh of Motherwell is formed into a separate district, policed by the county, assessed at $2\frac{1}{1}\frac{0}{2}\frac{9}{0}$d. in the £, and provides the police station house, &c. There are 4 other separate districts, viz., the Upper Ward, the Hamilton, the Airdrie, and the Lower Ward, in addition to the burghs situated therein.

COUNTY OF LANARK—*continued.*

Reserve.—There is a reserve of 3 recruits in training; but a reserve force of about 40 men has been wisely and most usefully formed, composed of volunteer pensioned constables resident in the county, who will, when called out, receive 8s. per day travelling expenses, and will be provided with part-worn uniform of the force.

Variations.—Eighteen constables resigned, 1 constable retired on pension, 1 constable was discharged, 6 constables dismissed, and a superintendent transferred to Stirlingshire as chief constable—total, 27 changes.

Promotions.—One inspector to superintendent, 1 sergeant to inspector, 1 constable to sergeant.

Mounted Force.—The chief constable and deputy chief constable, 3 superintendents, 3 inspectors, 1 detective officer, 7 sergeants, 14 constables, total 30, can be mounted on special occasions; they go through the riding school parade drills annually and arrangements are made for obtaining suitable hired horses, fully equipped, at short notice. Providing mounted men has been found of great service on particular occasions.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable, 6 superintendents, 8 detective officers, 7 inspectors, 32 sergeants, 148 constables, total 202, and 85 allowances of 30s. each per annum are granted for upkeep.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable and deputy chief constable, 4 superintendents, 7 detective officers, 9 inspectors, 34 sergeants, 203 constables, total 259, have been instructed.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is chief inspector, without allowances, under the Explosives and Diseases of Animals Acts; 6 superintendents and one inspector receive in all £77 per annum as inspectors under the Explosives Acts; the deputy chief constable and 6 superintendents receive in all £35 per annum under the Diseases of Animals Acts; a superintendent £2 as billet-master; and 2 constables £15 as School Board officers.

Police Stations.—There are 44 stations with cells, 4 of which are rented, 2 burgh and 38 county property, having from 2 to 9 cells at each, in all 131 cells, and generally providing suitable offices, cells, &c., and quarters for married officers, and barracks for single men at Shettleston, Larkhall, Wishaw, Rutherglen, and Motherwell; there are also 119 rented houses provided. Two new cells built at the station at Quarter. When houses are provided, married officers pay—superintendents 5s., inspectors 3s., sergeants and constables 2s., and unmarried constables in furnished barracks 1s. each per week. Officers in charge of stations with cells are allowed from 1s. to 20s. per week for cleaning.

The Telephone.—There are 23 connections, the annual cost being £178, 10s.

Pedlars' Certificates.—350 granted, being an increase of 83.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced, and bye-laws framed for the prevention of vagrancy under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889.

Sheriff Officers.—In the Lower Ward, including the suburbs of the city of Glasgow, sheriff officers take over charge of criminal cases at certain stages of the proceedings. The police should have the entire charge of such cases from the commencement to the end.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Airdrie.

BURGH OF AIRDRIE.

Inspected on the 20th May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 23

(Exclusive of 1 additional constable.)

Area in acres, ...	1,047	Estimated population, . . .	25,000
Acres to each officer, ...	45½	Population to each officer, . . .	1,087

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																Total	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector. 1.			Sergeants. 3.				Constables. 18.												23	
				3rd Class. 1.							1st Class. 15.													
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.								
Authorised No., .		1			1			3					18										23	
Actual No., .	*1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	5	1	7	3	–							23	* The chief constable also receives £75 per annum for extra duties. † Personal to this officer.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							–	The day and night office sergeants attend to clerical work, and the day duty sergeant attends to detective work.
Rates of pay, .	£ 225	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115 †124	£ s. 10 7 10	£ 100	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1							–	No deductions made from pay when on the sick list. Boot allowance is included in pay.
Travelling allowance, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							–	The chief constable and a constable have houses at the Police Buildings, for which they pay £15 and £5, 10s. each respectively. One sergeant and 2 constables in charge of sub-stations live rent free.
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							–	
																							23	Total.

Number on day street duty, 10 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 10 for 9 hours; on office day duty, 1 for 9 hours; office night duty, 1 for 9 hours. One Sunday every month off duty; constables one day off duty every 4 weeks. Day and night duty every alternate month. Annual leave, inspector 14 days, sergeants 10 days, constables 7 days.

Additional Constable, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D.O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remark
Strength, . .	–	–	–	1	1	Yes.	By a Public Works Company.	Wears uniform, is appointed by, and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, . .	–	–	–	1	1			
Vacancies, ...		–		–	–			

BURGH OF AIRDRIE—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	7	7	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	9	9
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	5	5	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,				–	6	6
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	4	4	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	2	2	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	1		–	2	1	4
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	2	–	2	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	1
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	1	–	1	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,		1	–			1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	1	–	–	–	1	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,						
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	1	–	–	–	–	1	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–		–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,		–	–		–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above		–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	–	3	18	23	Total,	1	1	–	3	18	23

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 9 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 23.

The chief constable, a sergeant, and a constable have served in other forces from $1\frac{2}{12}$ to 20 years.

A sergeant and 1 constable have served in the army.

Additional Constable.

Age, 32 years. Service, 12 years. Height, 5 feet 11 inches. Nationality, Scotch.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	*70 0	44 0	38 0	38 0		* Original cost, renewed as required.
Tunics,	*85 0	–	–	–	–	
Patrol jackets (Serge),	–	25 0	20 0	20 0	–	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	35 0 *25 0 –	– 18 0 13 0	18 0 – 12 0	18 0 12 0 23 0	– – –	
Forage caps,	*18 6	6 6	4 6	4 6	–	The chief constable wears uniform. The uniforms and appointments inspected are satisfactory. The clothing is supplied locally.
Riding boots,	*37 6	–	–	37 6	–	
Swords,	32 6	–		32 6	–	
Gloves,	–	1 11	1 11	1 11	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	–	17 6	17 6	17 6	–	
Whistles and chains,	–	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Leggings,	–	6 6	6 6	6 6	–	

Burgh of Airdrie.

BURGH OF AIRDRIE—*continued.*

Burgh Police Assessment.—4d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable dismissed.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £45 per annum as inspector of weights and measures, and £30 as inspector under the Shop Hours Act; he is also inspector under the Explosives, Diseases (Animals) Acts, and billet-master.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—At the central station there are houses for the chief constable and a married constable, suitable offices and 9 cells, with 19 more available if required. A station with 2 cells and quarters for a married officer have been provided at Coatdyke, and there are rented sub-stations at Rawyards and Clarkston with 2 cells at each and free quarters for the resident married officers in charge; the remainder find their own houses.

The Telephone.—The central, the 3 sub-stations, and the Exchange are most usefully connected by telephone for £25 per annum, and the usual Trunk rates paid for messages outside the burgh.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, 3 sergeants, 15 constables, total 20, have been instructed, and the whole force has been well instructed in physical drill.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform and 5 constables on special occasions, equipment being provided by the Local Authority and the horses hired.

Bicycles.—Two are usefully provided for police purposes, and all the force can ride.

Pedlars' Certificates.—43 granted, being a decrease of 10.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 0, females 0, total 0, being two less than last year.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF COATBRIDGE.

Burgh of Coatbridge.

Inspected on the 20th May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 41

Exclusive of 5 additional constables.

Area in acres, ... 2,000 | Estimated population, ... 44,008

Acres to each officer, ... 48$\frac{32}{41}$ | Population to each officer, . . . 1,073

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	Inspectors. 2.				Detective Staff. 2.		Sergeants. 3.				Constables. 33.										41	
												1st Class. 23.											
	Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	Sergeant.	Constables.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	Office Clerk	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.					
Authorised No.,	1			2			2		3						33							41	* The chief constable has £6, 1s. for extra duties.
Actual No., .	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	6	5	6	5	4	6				41	No deductions made from pay when on the sick list.
Vacancies, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	Boot money included in pay —riding boots excepted.
Rates of pay, .	£ *300	£ 124	£ 118	£ 112	£ 106	s. d. 35 10	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 35 10	s. d. 34 8	s. d. 33 6	s. d. 32 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8				-	Officers in charge of stations pay 2s. a week rent, others occupying houses, burgh property, £9 and £10 per annum; single men in barracks pay 1s. a week.
Travelling allowance, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
																						41	TOTAL.

On outdoor day duty, 28 for 9 hours; outdoor night duty, 15 for 9 hours; indoor or office duty, day 1 for 9, night 1 for 9 hours; a Sunday off every six weeks, or oftener if specially applied for; annual leave, constables 8 days, sergeants 9 days, inspectors 12 days; over 5 years service 1 additional day; day and night street duty taken alternately every six weeks. The senior inspector always on day duty, the junior always on night duty.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength, . .	-	-	-	5	5	Yes.	Public Works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and subject to the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, .	-	-	-	5	5			
Vacancies, . .	-	-	-	-	-			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officer.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officer.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
From 21 ,, to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	From 1 to 5 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	7	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	-	-	-	1	1	-	9	11
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	1	2	1	-	-	3	8	15
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	5	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 75 ,, and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	2	1	1	1	3	32	41	Total,	1	2	1	1	1	3	32	41

Burgh of Coatbridge.

BURGH OF COATBRIDGE—*continued.*

Average age, 31 years. Average service, 7 years. Average height, 6 feet.
Nationality—Scotch, 35; English, 2; Irish, 4—Total, 41.

The chief constable, 2 inspectors, detective sergeant, 2 sergeants, 4 constables, total 10, served in other forces from 1 to 18 years.

Three constables served in the army.

Ages and Length of Service of the 5 Additional Constables.

Ages—From 30 to 35 years, 1 constable; from 35 to 40 years, 1 constable; from 40 to 45 years, 1 constable; from 45 to 50 years, 1 constable; from 60 to 65 years, 1 constable. Average age, 45 years.

Length of service in present force only—from 10 to 15 years, 5 constables.
Average service, 13 years. Average height, 5 feet 10¾ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 5.

Four have served in other forces from 4 to 26 years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	63 0	40 0	23 6	22 6	–	
Patrol jackets,	57 6	36 0	22 6	18 6	–	The chief constable wears uniform.
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	20 0	15 6	11 6	11 6	–	The uniforms and accoutrements inspected are very satisfactory.
Riding pants,	35 0	–	23 0	23 0	–	
Forage caps,	20 0	18 6	–	–	–	The uniforms are supplied by a Glasgow firm.
Helmets,	25 0	–	5 9	5 9	–	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	–	16 6	16 6	16 6	–	Helmets and forage caps by a London firm.
Riding boots,	30 0	–	30 0	30 0	–	
Leggings,	–	7 6	7 6	7 6	–	
Gloves,	–	1 9	1 9	1 9	–	
Waist belts,	–	4 5	4 5	4 5	–	
Lanterns,	–	–	4 0	4 0	–	
Handcuffs,	–	3 9	3 9	3 9	–	
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	

Police Assessment.—2¾d. in the £.

Variations.—Five constables resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable has £5 as inspector under the Diseases Animals Acts, and £1, 1s. per annum as billet-master, and he is also inspector of explosives; one inspector receives £10 per annum as inspector of common lodging-houses.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The principal station, and 2 sub-stations, with from 2 to 12, total 14 cells, the former is very satisfactory, affording suitable accommodation, and barracks for 15 unmarried men, at a rental of 1s. per week. Officers in charge of stations are charged 2s. per week. Officers occupying houses the property of the burgh do so at a rental of £9 or £10 per annum.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform, a sergeant, and 2 constables on special occasions, horses hired but saddlery provided.

Bicycles.—Two are usefully provided.

The Telephone.—Telephone communication with all stations and locally at an annual cost of £25.

Ambulance Instruction.—Two inspectors, 2 detective officers, 1 office clerk, 3 sergeants, 31 constables, total 39, have been instructed, and provided with a complete ambulance kit.

Pedlars' Certificates.—40 granted, being an increase of 7.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 4, females 0, total 4, being an increase of 3.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

City of Glasgow.

Inspected on the 24th and 25th October 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 1,588

Exclusive of 21 additional Police.

Area in acres,	12,796	Estimated population,	806,801
Acres to each officer,	8·06	Population to each officer,	508

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Detective Department.

	Chief Constable.	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents. 9.								Lieutenants. 27.								Inspectors. 59.								Inspectors. 7.					Detective Officers. 36.					Sergeants. 1.					Constables. 22.								TOTAL.
Authorised Strength	1																																																164
Actual Strength	1		1							9	1						27		1						59		3						7					1					22							161
Over authorised number	—		—							—	—						—		—						—		—						—					—					1							7
Under authorised number	—		—							—	—						—		—						—		—						—					—					—							10
Rates of pay	£ 1000	£ 402	£ 352	£ 312	£ 292	£ 272	£ 252	£ 232	£ 207	£ 187	£ 177	£ 167	£ 157	£ 147	£ 137	£ 122	£ 116	£ 110	£ 104	£ 98	£ 91	£ 84	£ 78	£ 72	£ 65	£ 57	£ 49	£ 43	£ 37	£ 37	£ 40	£ 44	£ 47	£ 51	£ 55	£ 63	£ 70	£ 78	£ 86	£ 53	£ 53	£ 53

City of Glasgow

CITY OF GLASGOW—*continued.*

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength,	–	–	21	21	Yes, with the exception of 9 constables, who are on a fixed rate of pay.	Some by the Parks Committee, and others who are privately employed watching public buildings, etc., by their respective employers.	All wear uniform, and are appointed by and are under the orders of the chief constable of the city, who receives no extra salary for this duty.
Actual Strength,	–	–	21	21			
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Department: Superintendent.	Detective Department: Lieutenant.	Detective Department: Inspectors.	Detective Department: Detective Officers.	Detective Department: Detective Sergeants.	Detective Department: Detective Constables.	Clerks: Lieutenant.	Clerks: Inspector.	Clerks: Detective Officers.	Clerks: Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	348	350
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	2	4	1	388	405
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	6	5	6	–	–	1	2	11	214	248
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	2	11	–	–	–	6	2	6	1	–	–	–	31	103	163
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	2	3	11	–	–	1	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	18	73	115
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	2	4	17	1	–	1	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	70	111
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	1	4	9	–	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	13	54	87
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	3	9	8	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	29	63
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 and above,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	9	25	58	1	1	6	30	7	23	2	1	3	8	89	1324	1588

Length of Service in present force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Department: Superintendent.	Detective Department: Lieutenant.	Detective Department: Inspectors.	Detective Department: Detective Officers.	Detective Department: Detective Sergeants.	Detective Department: Detective Constables.	Clerks in C.C.'s Office: Lieutenant.	Clerks in C.C.'s Office: Inspector.	Clerks in C.C.'s Office: Detective Officers.	Clerks in C.C.'s Office: Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	178	178
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	1	423	434
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	8	–	1	2	3	2	328	350
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	3	–	–	7	3	7	–	–	1	–	10	106	137
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	4	17	–	–	8	1	2	1	–	–	–	40	127	200
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	3	5	16	–	–	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	10	85	131
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	2	4	16	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	54	94
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	3	9	4	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	12	23	59
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	9	25	58	1	1	6	30	7	23	2	1	3	8	89	1324	1588

Average age, $34\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average service, $10\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 1290; English, 23; Irish, 274; other nations, 1—Total, 1588.

The chief constable, 2 superintendents, 6 lieutenants, 14 inspectors, 9 detective officers, 9 sergeants, and 107 constables, total 148, have served in other forces from 2 months to 27 years.

A superintendent, 7 inspectors, 4 detective officers, 5 sergeants, 99 constables, total 116, have served in the army, of whom 40 constables are in the army reserve. One constable is in the naval reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the 24 Additional Police:—

Ages.	Inspectors.	Detective Department: Sub-Inspector.	Detective Department: Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 21 ,, to 25	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	.	.	.	.	1	1
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	.	.	.	.	1	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	.	.	.	.	2	2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	.	.	.	.	6	6
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	.	.	.	.	5	5
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	.	.	.	.	6	6
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 75 ,, ,, 80	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	21	21

Length of Service in present force only.	Inspector.	Detective Department: Sub-Inspector.	Detective Department: Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 1 to 5 ,,	.	.	.	.	1	1
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	.	.	.	.	3	3
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	.	.	.	.	5	5
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	.	.	.	.	8	8
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	.	.	.	.	4	4
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 55 and above,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	21	21

Average age, 49 years. Average service, 24 years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 19; English, 2—Total, 21.

CITY OF GLASGOW—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Frock coats,	*189 0	‡115 0	‡115 0	–	–	–		*The chief constable's full-dress uniform is only supplied as required to wear on special occasions. † Includes cost of chevrons. ‡ Whole suit.
Great coats,	170 0	68 0	67 0	30 6	†29 0	21 0		
Tunics,	*538 0	–	–	26 4	†24 0	16 4		
Waistcoats,	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Serge Jackets,	–	–	–	20 7	14 8	13 0		
Patrol jackets,	–	–	–	26 4	–	–		
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*113 6	21 6	21 6	12 6 8 8	12 6 8 7	10 8 8 3	The chief inspector and detective officers receive £10, 14s. per annum each in lieu of uniform.	
Riding pants and Overalls,	*139 6	–	–	–	–	15 9		The make and material of the uniforms inspected were satisfactory.
Forage caps,	*45 0	10 4	8 4	8 9	–	3 4		
Helmets,	*70 0	–	–	–	3 9	3 9		
Gloves,	–	–	–	1 4	1 4	1 4		
Waterproofs,	–	21 6	21 6	22 0	–	–		
Capes,	–	–	–	–	5 8	5 8		
Whistles,	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8		
Riding boots,	–	35 0	–	37 6	37 6	37 6		
Leggings,	–	–	–	6 8	6 8	6 8		
Waist belts,	*38 0	–	–	–	3 11 2 1½	3 11 2 1½		
Sash,	*208 0	–	–	–	–	–		
Lanterns,	–	–	–	–	2 5	2 5		
Swords,	*123 0	–	–	–	–	–		
Batons,	–	–	–	2 6	2 6	2 6		
Spurs,	–	7 6	–	7 6	7 6	7 6		
Case for Uniform,	*45 0	–	–	–	–	–		

City Police Assessment.—4$\frac{5}{16}$d. in the £.

Variations.—1 sergeant and 10 constables died; 117 constables resigned, 15 compulsorily; 2 sergeants and 8 constables retired on gratuities; 1 detective inspector, 3 sergeants, and 20 constables were pensioned; 21 constables were dismissed for misconduct; 1 constable deserted; 3 constables transferred to County forces; total, 187 changes.

Promotions.—One detective officer to detective inspector; 6 constables to sergeant; and 4 detective constables to detective sergeant.

City of Glasgow

CITY OF GLASGOW—*continued.*

Police Reserve.—There are 56 constables in the different divisions, who, having no fixed beats, are available to fill vacancies and replace men absent from duty, on leave or sick list.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable, 10 divisional superintendents, and 25 lieutenants can prosecute in the police courts, but have no additional salary. The chief constable, 9 superintendents, and a lieutenant are inspectors under the Explosives Acts, and a lieutenant is billet-master.

Police Offices, Cells, Houses, Barracks, &c.—The city is divided into 9 divisions, and there are in all 16 stations, with the requisite offices, &c., and from 3 to 68 cells at each, in all 326 cells, and quarters for 79 married and 149 unmarried officers, who pay—married officers from £3 to £20 per annum, and single men 1s. 9d. each per week. Fourteen telephone signal boxes are usefully placed in the extended suburbs. Vans have been provided for taking prisoners to the stations. Improvements have been carried out in the Western, Northern, St. Rollox, and East Clyde Street stations, chiefly by increasing the accommodation for the detective staff; at St. Rollox a new muster room has been added, and five new cells have taken the place of old ones; in East Clyde Street station cubicle rooms for 17 single constables and a house for a married inspector have been built. One male prisoner died in the police buildings during the year; and after full inquiry no blame attached to the police.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence, all the police and fire stations, and 14 signal boxes are in communication with each other and with the Exchange. The annual cost for maintenance is £439, 11s. 3d., and the ordinary Trunk charges for messages beyond the city circle.

Ambulance Instruction.—Five superintendents, 15 lieutenants, 57 inspectors, 57 detective officers, 88 sergeants, 1014 constables, total 1236, have been instructed.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, 3 superintendents, 6 inspectors, 37 constables, total 47, are mounted on special occasions. Seven horses are kept permanently and used for van work and mounted duties.

Bicycles.—Are provided for 4 detective officers, 1 inspector, and 1 constable.

Band.—The force has an excellent band, consisting of 34 constables, which does not interfere with the men taking their regular turn of day duty, and adds very much to the popularity of the force.

Pedlars' Certificates.—1037 granted, being a decrease of 69.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging. — Males 153, females 39, total 202, being a decrease of 32.

Sheriff Officers.—Take over charge of criminal cases at certain stages of the proceedings. This most responsible duty should be attended to and carried out from the commencement to the end by the police officers specially selected and appointed for the purpose.

Remarks.—A certain number of men resign annually on account of town life not suiting them; if permitted to transfer, irrespective of age, to other forces, the loss of many good men would be saved.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF GOVAN.

Burgh of Govan.

Inspected on the 30th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 122

Area in acres, ...	1,314	Estimated population, . . .	93,093
Acres to each officer, ...	10¾	Population to each officer, . . .	763

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	Chief Constable. 1.				Lieutenants. 4.				Inspectors. 5.					Detective Staff. 9.													Detective Officers or Constables. 5.
									1st Class, 5.					1st Class Detective Inspectors, 2.					Detective Sergeants. 2.								
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment, as from 15th May 1906.	After 10 years.	After 6 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 4 Years.	After 2 Years.	After 1 Year.	On Appointment.					Pay as for Constables.
Authorised No., .			1			4					5					2				2							5
Actual No., . .	–	–	–	*1	–	1	2	1	1	1	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	2		–	–					5
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					–
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	£ 520	£ 500	£ 460	£ *420	£ 200	£ 180	£ 165	£ 150	£ 130	£ s. d. 122 10 0	£ 115	£ s. d. 107 10 0	£ 100	£ 130	£ s. d. 122 10 0	£ 115	£ s. d. 107 10 0	£ 100	s. d. 38 6	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 6					25s. 1d. to 33s. 3d.
Trav'ling allowance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

Ranks.	Office Clerks. 2.		Sergeants. 9.				Constables. 92.								Totals. 122.
							1st Class. 85.								
	1 Inspector.	1 Constable.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	After 1 year.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 7 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No.,	2		9							92					122
Actual No., .	1	1	5	3	–	1	17	11	19	18	20	8	4		122
Vacancies, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Authorised rates of pay, . .	£ s. d. 122 10 0 p. a.	s. d. 29 9 p. w.	s. d. 38 6	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1		–
Travelling allowance, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
															122 Total.

Number on day street duty, 59 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 48 for 9 hours; day office duty, 8 for 10 hours; night office duty, 7 for 10 hours. Outdoor day men every third Sunday; indoor every second Sunday; night men one night off every second week. Annual leave, lieutenants, 21 days, detective officers and inspectors 14, sergeants 12 to 14, and constables 7 to 14 days. Day and night duty alternately.

REMARKS.

* The chief constable has also £50 per annum for extra duties.
Officers and men residing in station-houses pay from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. each per week, the remainder provide their own houses.
No deduction made from pay when on the sick list.
Boot money is included in the pay.

Burgh of Govan.

BURGH OF GOVAN—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent D.C.C.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Detective Constables.	Office Inspector.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	5	5
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	1	37	43
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	4	9	18
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	7
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	6
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	7	12
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	4
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	4	5	2	2	5	1	1	9	92	122

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent D.C.C.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Sergeants.	Detective Constables.	Office Inspector.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	28	30
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	1	1	4	27	39
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,		–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	6
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	8
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	9	16
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	4
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	4	5	2	2	5	1	1	9	92	122

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 9 years. Average height, 6 feet 0¼ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 115; English, 2; Irish, 5—Total, 122.

One lieutenant, 5 inspectors, 2 detective inspectors, 1 detective sergeant, 3 detective officers, 2 sergeants, 9 constables, total 23, have served in other forces from 7 months to 7 years.

One lieutenant, 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 10 constables, total 13, have served in the army, and 9 constables are in the army reserve.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Lieutenants.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	59 6	38 0	38 0	38 0	£10 each per annum.	
Tunics,	115 0	–	–	25 11	25 11		
Patrol jackets,	96 6	60 0	30 0	24 6	24 6		
Serge jackets,	–	45 0	35 0	21 0	21 0		
Riding pants,	–	–	17 6	17 6	17 6		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, which is renewed as required.
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	30 0 56 6	18 0 21 6 25 0	15 0 16 0 17 6	14 0 11 6	14 6 11 6		
Forage caps,	21 0	16 6	9 6	4 9 4 8	4 9 4 8		
Helmets,	–	–	–	4 8	4 8		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	9 6	4 8½	2 4¼	3 1¾	3 1¾		The uniforms, &c., inspected were satisfactory. Supplied by Glasgow, Bristol, London, and Govan firms.
Capes or Waterproof coats	70 0	24 6	19 6	18 0	18 0		
Riding boots,	–	–	32 0	32 0	32 0		
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Leggings,	–	7 6	6 3	6 3	6 3		
Lanterns,	–	–	–	5 0	5 0		
Waist belts	16 6	–	–	6 6	6 6		
Sword,	55 0	–	–	–	–		

BURGH OF GOVAN—*continued.*

Burgh Police Assessment.—2¼d. in the £.

Variations.—Four constables resigned, 1 sergeant retired on pension, and 1 constable dismissed for misconduct—total, 6 changes.

Promotions.—One constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable has £50 per annum as inspector of stair and street lighting.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—There are 3 stations, the central and 2 sub-stations, with offices, &c., and from 9 to 26 cells at each, in all 45 cells. Houses are provided for 20 married and 25 unmarried men for rents ranging from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per week.

The Telephone.—The 3 stations are connected, and with the chief constable's, the lieutenants' and detectives' residences, with various local offices, shipbuilding yards, with the Glasgow circuit, and other places, at an annual cost of £50.

Band.—The force has a good pipe band of 12 men, who wear the Highland dress when playing out, this does not interfere with their taking their regular turn of duty, and it adds very much to the popularity of the force.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 4 lieutenants, 5 inspectors, 9 detective officers, 2 office clerks, 9 sergeants, and 87 constables, total 117, have been instructed.

Mounted Police.—On special occasions the chief constable in uniform, an inspector, and 5 constables who receive annual training, six horses with 7 sets of saddlery are provided, others are hired when required.

Pedlars' Certificates.—28 granted, being an increase of 4.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 2, females 0, total 2, being one more than last year.

Remarks.—Seventeen members of the Marine Division of the Glasgow Police watch rbour and docks within Govan, and are paid for by the Govan Town Council.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Hamilton.

BURGH OF HAMILTON.

Inspected on the 22nd May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 37

Area in acres, ...	1,233	Estimated population, . . .	35,000
Acres to each officer, ...	33	Population to each officer, . . .	946

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.				Inspectors. 2.				Sergeants. 4.					Constables. 30.												
														1st Class. 25.							2nd Class after 6 months.		3rd Class.			
	After 15 years.	After 10 years	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 15 years in 1st Class.	After 8 years in 1st Class.	After 5 years in 1st Class.	After 2 years in 1st Class.	1st Class after 2 years.								
Authorised No.,	1				2				4					30											37	
Actual No., .	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	9	5	6	5			2		3		37	* The chief constable has also £146 per annum for extra duties.
Vacancies, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–		–		–	† Personal.
Rates of pay, .	£ 275 †300	£ *250	£ 175	£ 150	£ 124	£ 118	£ 112	£ 106	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3			s. d. 25 1		s. d. 23 11		–	Boot money included in the pay. No deduction from pay when on the sick list.
Travelling allowance,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–		–		–	Married men pay £10 per annum for houses provided and unmarried men in quarters 2s. per week.
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–		–		–	On the 20th July the Secretary for Scotland approved of the chief constable's salary being raised to £300 per annum.
																									37	Total.

Number on day street duty, 15 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 17 for 9 hours; day office duty, 1 for 9 hours; night office duty, 1 for 9 hours; Sunday off every 6 weeks; annual leave, inspectors 14 days, sergeants and constables 8 days. Day and night duty alternately every 6 weeks.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	–	2	–	3	6
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	–	4	–	30	37

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	7	8
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	2	–	1	3
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	1	–	–	1	–	–	2
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	–	4	–	30	37

Average age, $31\frac{10}{12}$ years. Average service, $9\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 36; English, 1—Total, 37.

The chief constable, one inspector, and 2 constables have served in other forces from 5 to 13 years.

An inspector and 2 constables served in the army; one constable is still in the reserve.

BURGH OF HAMILTON—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	38 0	30 0	29 0	–	
Patrol jackets,	–	28 6	20 9	20 9	–	
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	–	14 0	13 9	13 9	–	The uniforms inspected are of good material and well made.
Forage caps,	–	10 6	5 6	5 6	–	The accoutrements and appointments are very satisfactory.
Capes,	–	15 6	15 6	15 6	–	The contract is given to a local firm, but the uniform is made in Glasgow; it would be more economical to deal direct with the manufacturing firm.
Leggings,	–	7 7	7 7	7 7	–	
Gloves (Summer only),	–	0 9	0 9	0 9		
Lanterns,	–	–	4 0	4 0	–	
Whistles and chains,	–	1 7	1 7	1 7	–	

Burgh Police Assessment.—2d. in the £.

Variations.—Two constables resigned, one to join a County force, and 2 constables were transferred to the Fife County Police.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is procurator-fiscal in the burgh police court, inspector under the Shop Hours Act, procurator-fiscal in the Dean of Guild's Court, and under the Public Houses Acts, and inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals), Petroleum Acts, and Explosives Acts, and billet-master, for which he receives in all £146. The police attend to the public weighing machine of the burgh, which is at the principal station.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—The principal police station at the Municipal Buildings provides suitable offices, and 9 cells; and there is a sub-station at Burnbank, providing an office, charge-room, a private office-room, 10 cells, and affording accommodation for 3 married and for 2 unmarried men, married men paying £10 per annum and unmarried men 2s. each per week.

The Telephone.—The 2 police stations are connected by special wire, and there is also connection with the county constabulary stations and burgh stations in the Middle Ward of the county at an annual cost of £14, 15s.; and with Glasgow and other places at the usual Trunk rates.

Ambulance Instruction.—Two inspectors, 4 sergeants, and 22 constables, total 28, hold certificates of proficiency; a complete ambulance kit is provided.

Bicycles.—Three are usefully provided.

Pedlars' Certificates.—102 granted, being a decrease of 5.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 6, females 0, total 6, being a decrease of 3.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Partick.

BURGH OF PARTICK.

Inspected on the 30th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 87

Area in acres, ...	1,006	Estimated population, . . .	67,500
Acres to each officer, ...	11	Population to each officer, . . .	775

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.																Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.															TOTAL.
	Chief Constable 1.				Superintendents. 2.				1st Class Inspectors. 3.				Detective Staff. Inspectors. 3.				Office Clerk. 1.		Sergeants. 8.				Constables. 69.										
																							1st Class, 62.									
	After 9 years.	After 6 years.	After 3 years.	From 15th May 1896.	After 9 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 9 years.	After 6 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	After 9 years	After 6 years	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	Sergeant.	Constable.	After 3 years' service	After 5 years service.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 11 years' service.	After 8 years' service.	After 5 years' service.	After 2 years' service.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
Authorised No.,			1				2				8				3		1			8							69						87
Actual No. .	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	2	4	10	8	10	20	14	4	3				87
Vacancies. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.
Authorised rates of pay, .	£ 450	£ 400	£ 350	£ 300	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 125	£ s 122 10	£ 115	£ s 107 10	£ 100	£ s. 122 10	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	.	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1				.
Travelling allowance, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.
House rents, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.
																																	87

Number on day street duty, 43 for 8 hours; on night street duty, 30 for 8 hours; day office duty, 4 for 9 hours; night office duty 3 for 9 hours. Off duty every fourth Sunday. Annual leave: superintendent 16, inspectors 14, sergeants 12, and constables 7 to 10 days. Day and night duty is taken alternately.

REMARKS.

No deduction made from pay when on the sick list.
Boot allowance included in the pay.
3 detective inspectors, 4 sergeants, and 8 constables are provided with houses at the police stations, rents varying from £8 9s to £17 per annum; the remainder provide their own houses.
Two constables in reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	1	1	19	21
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	2	–	–	3	15	20
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	1	–	–	2	7	11
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	4
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	4
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	3	3	1	8	69	87

LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	29
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	2	16	19
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	1	3	–	–	4	9	17
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	1	6	8
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	3	3	1	8	69	87

Average age, 31 years. Average service, 8 years. Average height, 6 feet $0\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 79; English, 1; Irish, 6; other nations, 1. Total, 87.

The chief constable, the superintendent, an inspector, 2 detective inspectors, 1 sergeant, and 5 constables, total 11, have served in other forces from 75 days to 19 years.

A detective officer and 12 constables have served in the army, and 6 of the latter are in the reserve.

Alterations while printing.—On the 17th February 1908, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of 1 inspector and 3 constables.

BURGH OF PARTICK—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent D.C.C.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	*70 0	48 6	39 0	37 6	27 0	The detectives £10 each per annum. Plain clothes constables £6 per annum.	* The chief constable is provided with uniform, as required, to wear on special occasions. The uniforms, &c., inspected are satisfactory, and are supplied by a Glasgow firm.
Tunics,	*90 0	–	–	–	24 3		
Patrol jackets,	–	42 0	36 0	–	–		
Serge jackets,	–	–	–	24 0	19 6		
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*30 0	16 6	16 6	14 6	12 3		
Forage caps,	*27 6	11 6	10 0	6 6	5 0		
Helmets	–	–	–	–	5 6		
Gloves,	*5 0	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10		
Capes or Waterproof coats,	*50 0	42 6	42 6	18 0	18 0		
Leggings,	–	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6		
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Waist, Shoulder, and Pouch belt,	*25 0	–	–	–	5 0		

Burgh Police Assessment.—3¼d. in the £.

Variations.—One detective inspector and 2 constables died, 2 constables resigned, 1 constable retired on pension, 1 constable was dismissed—total, 7 changes.

Promotions.—One sergeant to detective inspector and 1 constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—Nil.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The principal station, at the Municipal Buildings, has suitable offices, with 29 new cells, and the modern sub-station at Whiteinch, with an office and 18 cells, is very satisfactory. New cells have been added to Whiteinch station. Fifteen officers and men are provided with houses at both stations, for which they pay rents varying from £8, 9s. to £17 per annum; the remainder find their own houses.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence, medical officer, both police stations, 6 signal boxes, various local offices, and the Glasgow Exchange, are connected by telephone, at an annual cost of £40.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 superintendents, 3 inspectors, 3 detective inspectors, the office clerk, 8 sergeants, 57 constables, total 75, have been instructed.

Bicycles.—Two are usefully provided.

Pedlars' Certificates.—16 granted, being a decrease of 2.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 5, females 0, total 5, being an increase of 3.

Sheriff Officers.—Take over charge of criminal cases at certain stages of the proceedings, which is not satisfactory, as the police should have charge of all such cases from the commencement to the end.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Linlithgow (West Lothian).

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW (WEST LOTHIAN).

Inspected on the 17th May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 59

Exclusive of 5 additional Constables.

Area in acres, ...	76,807	Estimated population, . . .	72,778
Acres to each officer, . . .	1,302	Population to each officer, . . .	1,233

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	Chief Constable. *1. After 15 years.	Chief Constable. *1. After 10 years.	Chief Constable. *1. After 5 years.	Chief Constable. *1. On Appointment.	Superintendent Deputy Chief Constable. 1. 1st Class. 1. After 10 years.	Superintendent Deputy Chief Constable. 1. 1st Class. 1. After 5 years.	Superintendent Deputy Chief Constable. 1. 1st Class. 1. On Appointment.	Inspectors. ‡3. 1st Class. 2. After 10 years.	Inspectors. ‡3. 1st Class. 2. After 5 years.	Inspectors. ‡3. 1st Class. 2. On Appointment.	Inspectors. ‡3. 2nd Class. 1. After 10 years.	Inspectors. ‡3. 2nd Class. 1. After 5 years.	Inspectors. ‡3. 2nd Class. 1. On Appointment.	Inspectors. ‡3. 3rd Class. 1. After 10 years.	Inspectors. ‡3. 3rd Class. 1. After 5 years.	Inspectors. ‡3. 3rd Class. 1. On Appointment.	Remarks
Authorised No., .			1			1						3					* Is also chief constable of Mid and East Lothian and Peeblesshire.
Actual No., . .	*1	–	–	–	†1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	† As deputy chief constable the superintendent receives £20 additional per annum.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	‡ The detective officer may be either an inspector or a sergeant, as the chief constable may select.
Rates of pay, .	£ s. *162 10	£ 150	£ s. 137 10	£ 125	£ †200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	£ 105	£ s. 97 10	£ 90	
Travelling allowance, . .	–	–	Actual.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

	Office Clerk. 1. 1 Sergeant.	Sergeants. ‡6. After 8 years.	Sergeants. ‡6. After 5 years.	Sergeants. ‡6. After 2 years.	Sergeants. ‡6. On Appointment.	Constables. 47. 1st Class. 35. After 8 years.	Constables. 47. 1st Class. 35. After 5 years.	Constables. 47. 1st Class. 35. After 2 years.	Constables. 47. 1st Class. 35. 1st Class.	Constables. 47. 1st Class. 35. 2nd Class.	Constables. 47. 1st Class. 35. 3rd Class.	Total	Remarks
Authorised No., .	1		6					47				59	One constable in reserve at headquarters for general duty.
Actual No., . .	1	1	1	3	‡1	5	7	12	11	7	5	59	No deduction made from pay when on sick list.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rates of pay, .	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–	Boot money included in pay.
Travelling allowance, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Deputy chief constable has a free house.
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Inspectors, sergeants, and constables pay 1s. each per week house rent; single men get 3s. each per week for lodgings.
											Total	59	

Additional Constables privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergts.	Constables.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, ...	–	5	5	Yes.	By oil and coal companies.	Wear uniform, and are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, ...	–	5	5			
Vacancies, ...		–	–			

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW (WEST LOTHIAN)—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	20	21
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	13
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	4
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	3	–	1	1	5	47	59

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	17	18
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	16	18
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	5
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	3	–	1	1	5	47	59

Average age, $31\frac{10}{12}$ years. Average service, $7\frac{8}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 58; English, 1—total, 59.

The superintendent, 3 sergeants, and 13 constables, total 17, have served in other forces from 3 months to 11 years.

The chief constable, 1 sergeant, and 4 constables served in the army; 2 constables are in the army reserve. One constable has served in the navy.

Ages and service of 5 additional constables.

From 25 to 30 years, 2 constables; from 30 to 35 years, 2 constables; from 55 to 60 years, 1 constable; average age, $35\frac{3}{12}$ years. From 1 to 5 years' service, 2 constables; 5 to 10 years, 1 constable; 10 to 15 years, 1 constable; 30 to 35 years, 1 constable; average service, $11\frac{10}{12}$ years; average height, 5 feet 11 inches; nationality—Scotch, 5.
2 constables served in other forces for 4 months and $3\frac{3}{12}$ years respectively.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	45 6	44 6	31 0	31 0	£7, 10s. each per annum.	
Tunics,		-	18 3	18 3		
Patrol jackets,	*52 0	*49 0	-	-		* Includes crowns for shoulder-straps, superintendents 5s., inspectors, 4s.
Patrol serge jackets,	*47 0	*44 0	18 0	18 0		
Riding pants,	48 6	-	45 0	45 0		
Trousers (Summer),	20 6	19 9	11 8	11 8		
Trousers (Winter),	18 0	16 6	13 6	13 6		
Trousers (Serge),	17 0	16 3	10 0	10 0		The material and make of the uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and the price reasonable.
Forage caps,	18 6	13 6	5 0	5 0		
Helmets,	-	-	8 9	8		The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Capes or Waterproof coats,	15 0 38 0	15 0 33 0	15 0 33 0	15 0 33 0		
Leggings,	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10		
Riding boots,	42 0	-	32 0	32 0		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	3 5½	3 5½	3 5½	3 5½		
Waist belts,	16 0	10 6	5 6	5 6		
Whistles and chains,	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7		
Lanterns,	–	3 6	3 6	3 6		
Handcuffs,	–	4 0	4 0	4 0		

On the 11th March 1907, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the purchase of 2 pairs of riding boots and 2 pairs of riding breeches.

County of Linlithgow (West Lothian).

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW (WEST LOTHIAN)—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—2¼d. in the £.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed and provided with suitable stations by the county, and assessed at the above rate.

Variations.—Six constables resigned, 1 inspector retired on pension, 2 constables dismissed.

Promotions.—One constable to detective sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is, without allowance, chief inspector, the deputy chief constable and an inspector receive £5 each as sub-inspectors under the Explosives and Petroleum Acts; all ranks act as officers of the local authority under the Diseases Animals Act; and the section officers act as inspectors under the Shop Hours Act, 1892.

Police Stations.—There are 13 county stations, with from 2 to 6 cells at each, in all 40 cells, with suitable quarters for married and single men. Inspectors, sergeants, and constables each pay 1s. per week house rent, single men receive 3s. lodging money.

The Telephone.—Head quarters, Bathgate, Bo'ness, Broxburn, Queensferry, Whitburn, and Fauldhouse have been connected with the Edinburgh Exchange at a cost of £45 per annum, Trunk rates elsewhere.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, 3 inspectors, the detective sergeant, the office sergeant, 5 sergeants, 46 constables, total 57, hold the St Andrew's certificate; in addition all the additional constables have been instructed.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, the deputy chief constable, a sergeant, and 3 constables are mounted on special occasions, and saddlery provided.

Bicycles.—The chief constable, the deputy chief constable, 3 inspectors, the detective sergeant, office sergeant, 5 sergeants, and 36 constables are mounted on bicycles when necessary, and allowed 20s. to 30s. each per annum for upkeep.

Pedlars' Certificates.—99 granted, being an increase of 9.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been framed, approved, and were in force, but found inoperative, owing to a decision of the High Court in connection with an appealed case from Mid-Lothian.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the adjoining counties of Edinburgh (Mid-Lothian), Haddington (East Lothian), and of Peebles, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement. It would be of the greatest assistance to the police force generally, and especially in counties joined together under one chief constable, if transfers were permitted irrespective of age.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF NAIRN.

Inspected on the 12th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 10

Area in acres, ...	107,340	Estimated population, . . .	9,500
Acres to each officer, . . .	10,734	Population to each officer, . .	950

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												Total
	Chief Constable.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 7.								10
								1st Class. 4.								
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Probationary.		
Authorised No.,		1		2				8								10
Actual No., .	–	–	*1	1	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	2	–	1		10
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Rates of pay, .	£ 150	£ 140	£ 130	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 21 9		–
Travelling allowance, .	Actual	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
																10 Total.

*The chief constable has £21, 1s. for extra duties.

On the 29th April the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of 1 sergeant and decrease of 1 constable.

No deduction from pay when on the sick list.

Boot money included in pay.

One sergeant pays 1s. 4½d. per week, 1 constable free house, &c., 1 sergeant and 4 constables pay 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week, and single men live in barracks rent free.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	From 1 to 5 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–		–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	–	–	2	7	10	Total,	1	–	–	–	2	7	10

Average age, 34½ years. Average service, 9 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 10.

The chief constable and 2 constables have served in other forces from 1 to 25 years.

One constable has served in the army.

County of Nairn.

COUNTY OF NAIRN—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles of Clothing.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	31 6	30 6	–	
Patrol jackets (Serge),	–	24 0	20 6	–	
Trousers (Summer),	–	13 0	13 0	–	
Trousers (Winter),	–	13 0	13 0	–	
Forage caps,	–	6 0	6 0	–	The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	–	1 11½	1 11½	–	
Waterproof coats,	–	32 6	32 6	–	The uniforms are supplied by a Bristol firm.
Capes,	–	–	–	–	
Leggings,	–	3 4	3 4	–	
Whistles and chains,	–	1 8	1 8	–	
Waist belts,	–	8 6	8 6	–	
Lanterns,	–	6 2	6 2	–	

County Police Assessment.—3·228d. in the £.

Burghs.—The burgh of Nairn is policed by the county, and assessed at the county rate.

Variations.—One constable resigned.

Promotions.—One constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is procurator-fiscal in the Justice of the Peace Court and receives £2, 2s., he receives £2, 2s. as inspector under the Explosives, and £5, 5s. under the Food and Drugs Acts, and £10 as inspector under the Diseases Animals Act, he is also registrar under the Motor Car Act, and receives £1, 12s per annum, he is also billet-master for the burgh of Nairn.

Police Offices.—The police station at Nairn provides office accommodation, 3 cells, and houses for 4 married constables, one of the constables has a free house and 4s. per week allowance for keeping the office and cells, a sergeant has the governor's house in the disused prison, for which he pays a nominal rent of 1s. 4½d per week, the others pay 1s. 6d. to 2s. each per week for houses provided, and single men live in barracks. The cells at the station at Auldearn are not sufficiently ventilated, and the accommodation is limited.

The Telephone.—At the head-quarter office at an annual rent of £4, 4s.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 7 constables can ride a bicycle is provided by the county, and an allowance of 30s. each per annum for upkeep to three county constables who use their own on duty.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 4 constables have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—18 granted, being a decrease of 2.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been approved but are not in operation in consequence of the High Court decision in the Mid-Lothian case.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF PEEBLES. County of Peebles.

Inspected on the 14th May 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 14

Area in acres, ...	226,899	Estimated population, . . .	15,066
Acres to each officer, . . .	16,207	Population to each officer, . . .	1,076

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. *1.				Superintendent and Deputy ChiefConstable. †1.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 10.						14.	
												1st Class. 7.							
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No.,						+1			2						10			14	* Is also chief constable of Mid and West and East Lothian.
Actual No., .	*1	–	–	–	†1	–	–	‡1	1	–	–	5	1	–	1	1	2	14	† Receives £10 additional as deputy chief constable.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	‡ Office sergeant.
Rates of pay,	£ 130	£ *120	£ 110	£ 100	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	–	No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list. Actual outlays for travelling paid.
Travelling allowance, . .	–	–	Actual.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	There is a constable in reserve at head quarters for escort and general duty.
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The superintendent and deputy chief constable has a free house, others pay 1s. each p.w. house rent, single men get 3s. each p.w. for lodgings.
																			Boot money is included in the pay.
																		14	Total.

County of Peebles.

COUNTY OF PEEBLES—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	1	3	4
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	1	–	1	2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	–	1	1	10	14

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	1	–	1	1	2	5
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–		–	–	
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	–	1	1	10	14

Average age, $38\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average service, $9\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 14.

The chief constable, the superintendent, the office-sergeant, a sergeant, and 6 constables, total 10, have served in other forces from 3 to 12 years.

The chief constable and 2 constables have served in the army; 1 constable is in the army reserve.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendent.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	*45 6	31 0	31 0		
Tunics,	–	18 3	18 3	–	
Patrol jackets,	*52 6	–	–	–	
Patrol jackets (Serge),	*47 0	18 0	18 0	–	* Includes crowns for shoulder straps.
Riding pants,	47 6	–	–	–	
Trousers (Summer),	20 6	11 8	11 8		
Trousers (Winter),	18 0	13 6	13 6	–	
Trousers (Serge),	17 0	10 0	10 0		The material of the uniforms is satisfactory, the make only fair, and the price reasonable. The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Riding boots,	42 0	–	–	–	
Forage caps,	18 6	5 0	5 0		
Helmets,	–	8 9	8 0		
Gloves,	3 10	3 10	3 10	–	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	{ 15 0 / 38 0	15 0 / 33 0	15 0 / 33 0	–	
Whistles and chains,	–	1 7	1 7	–	
Leggings,	7 9	7 9	7 9	–	
Lanterns,	–	4 3	4 3	–	
Waist belts,	14 0	6 0	6 0	–	

COUNTY OF PEEBLES—*continued.* County of Peebles.

County Police Assessment.—1$\frac{34}{48}$d. in the £.

Burgh.—The county town of Peebles is policed and assessed at the above rate.

Variations.—One constable transferred to Mid Lothian and 1 constable transferred to West Lothian.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The superintendent and deputy chief constable receives £18, 8s. per annum as inspector of weights and measures for the county; the chief constable is chief inspector and the superintendent is sub-inspector of Explosives, for which the latter receives £2, 10s. per annum, and also £2, 2s. per annum as billet-master, and the whole force are officers under the Diseases Animals Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 4 county stations, with 2 to 6, in all 13 cells. The police station at head quarters, with offices and 6 cells, and quarters for the superintendent, sergeant, and married constables, are satisfactory. There are also 2 temporary corrugated iron cells attached to the station house at Broughton. The superintendent has a free house, all others pay 1s. each per week rent, and unmarried men receive 3s. per week for lodgings.

The Telephone.—The head quarters station and Innerleithen are connected with the Exchange at an annual cost of £15.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, office-sergeant, a sergeant, and 7 constables have been instructed.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable and deputy chief constable, on special occasions.

Bicycles.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, a sergeant, office-sergeant, and 10 constables can ride, and an annual allowance of 20s. to 30s. each for upkeep to those who use their own on police duty.

Pedlars' Certificates.—43 granted, being an increase of 1.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, were framed, approved, and adopted, but the decision of the High Court of Justiciary in a Mid-Lothian case have made them appear to be *ultra vires* of the powers of the County Council.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the Lothian Constabulary forces, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement; it would add to the general efficiency, and especially where counties are under one chief constable, if all ranks could be transferred irrespective of age.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Perth.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Inspected on the 24th and 25th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 83

Area in acres, ...	1,595,802	Estimated Population, . . .	90,410
Acres to each officer, . . .	19,226	Population to each officer, . . .	1,089

Strength of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	Chief Constable. 1. From 26th February 1901, After 15 years.	Chief Constable. 1. From 19th September 1899, After 10 years.	Chief Constable. 1. After 5 years.	Chief Constable. 1. On Appointment.	Superintendents. 2. 1st Class. 1. Deputy Chief Constable.* After 10 years.	Superintendents. 2. 1st Class. 1. Deputy Chief Constable.* After 5 years.	Superintendents. 2. 1st Class. 1. Deputy Chief Constable.* On Appointment.	Superintendents. 2. 2nd Class. 1. After 10 years.	Superintendents. 2. 2nd Class. 1. After 5 years.	Superintendents. 2. 2nd Class. 1. On Appointment.	Inspectors. 3. 1st Class. 3. After 10 years.	Inspectors. 3. 1st Class. 3. After 5 years.	Inspectors. 3. 1st Class. 3. On Appointment.	Remarks.
Authorised No., .	1				1			1			3			
Actual No., . .	1	–	–	–	–	*1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	* Receives £20 additional as deputy chief constable.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Two constables in reserve at head quarters.
Rates of Pay, .	£ 479	£ 446	£ 363	£ 330	£ s. d. 200 0 0	£ s. d. 175 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 151 10 5	£ s. d. 136 10 5	£ s. d. 121 10 5	£ s. d. 115 0 0	£ s. d. 107 10 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0	The officers in charge at head quarters, at Blairgowrie, Crieff, and of the legalised cells at Dunblane, have free houses; married men pay 1s. per week each house rent, and single men receive 2s. each per week lodging money.
Travelling allowance, . . .	£ 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

Ranks.	Detective Staff, 4. Sergeants, ‡3. After 8 years.	Sergeants, ‡3. After 5 years.	Sergeants, ‡3. After 2 years.	Sergeants, ‡3. On Appointment.	Detective Officer, ‡1. After 8 years' service.	Sergeants, 7. After 8 years.	Sergeants, 7. After 5 years.	Sergeants, 7. After 2 years.	Sergeants, 7. On Appointment.	Constables, 66. Office Clerk.	Constables, 66. 1st Class, 48. After 8 years.	Constables, 66. 1st Class, 48. After 5 years.	Constables, 66. 1st Class, 48. After 2 years.	Constables, 66. 1st Class, 48. 1st Class.	Constables, 66. 1st Class, 48. 2nd Class.	Constables, 66. 1st Class, 48. 3rd Class.	Total.	Remarks.
Authorised No., .	3				1	7				66							83	
Actual No., .	2	–	1	–	‡1	4	1	1	1	1	27	8	7	5	4	14	83	No deduction made from men on the sick list under 2 months.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rates of pay, .	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	–	Actual travelling expenses paid to all except the chief constable, who has an annual allowance of £50.
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boot money is included in the pay.
																	83	Total.

‡ This detective officer's special duty is the prevention and detection of sheep stealing.

Alterations while printing.—On the 1st February 1908, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of 2 constables.

COUNTY OF PERTH—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Detective Officer.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Detective Officer.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	9
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	8	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	12	13	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	14
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	9	11	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	1	–	1	–	3	8	14
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	2	7	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	5	12
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	6	10	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	4	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	4	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	3	3	1	1	7	65	83	Total,	1	2	3	3	1	1	7	65	83

Average age, $38\frac{3}{12}$ years. Average service, $15\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 83.

A superintendent, 2 inspectors, 3 detective sergeants, 2 sergeants, 11 constables, total 19, have served in other forces from 8 months to $6\frac{4}{12}$ years.

A superintendent and 3 constables served in the army.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	65 0	40 0	28 6	28 6	Allowance of £7, 6s. each per annum for plain clothes, in addition to uniform.	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Patrol jackets (Serge),	45 0	45 0	18 10	18 10		
Trousers (Summer),	18 3	18 3	11 6	11 6		
Trousers (Winter),	18 0	18 0				
Trousers (Serge),	–	–	10 6	10 6		
Forage caps,	15 0	15 0	5 6	5 6		
Waterproof coats,	38 0	38 0	28 6	28 6		
Capes,	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6		
Whistles and chains,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8		
Leggings,	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3		
Gloves,	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9		
Lanterns,	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6		

County of Perth.

COUNTY OF PERTH—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—1·509d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the city of Perth, which maintains a separate force, all the burghs are policed by the county.

Variations.—One constable died and 1 constable retired on pension ; total, 2 changes.

Promotions.—One sergeant to detective sergeant, 1 constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives Act, but has no extra allowance. The whole are officers under the Diseases Animals Acts, and the Food and Drugs Act.

Police Stations.—There are 30 stations, with from 2 to 5 cells at each, in all 68 cells, 23 of these are county property, and 7 are rented, and there are 28 rented houses provided. Three cells have been added at Rattray. The disused prison at Dunblane is used for police purposes, and affords suitable quarters for married officers, offices, and 12 cells, 10 of which are legalised for 14 days' imprisonment. There are suitable offices and 3 cells at the head quarters at Perth, and a free house, &c., for the resident married officer in charge. The rented stations at Bridge of Earn and Muckhart are not all that could be desired, but when the leases terminate the necessity for new stations will be considered. A new station at Dunning is in progress. The resident married officers in charge of stations and cells at the headquarters at Perth, Blairgowrie, and the legalised cells at Dunblane, and at Alyth, Coupar-Angus, Doune, and Crieff, have free houses. Of the remainder, married men pay 1s. each a week rent for houses provided, and unmarried men are allowed 2s. each a week for lodgings.

The Telephone.—Has been introduced connecting the head-quarter office, chief constable's residence, Blairgowrie, Dunblane, and Crieff, with great advantage, at an annual cost of £38, 10s., messages beyond being at the usual Trunk rates.

Ambulance Instruction. — The chief constable, 2 superintendents, 3 inspectors, 3 detective sergeants, 6 sergeants, office clerk, 42 constables, total 58, have been instructed.

Mounted on Bicycles.—67 of all ranks, with an annual allowance of £1 each for upkeep.

Pedlars' Certificates.—217 granted, being an increase of 15.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been adopted, and are enforced.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

City of Perth

CITY OF PERTH.

Inspected on the 6th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 40

Area in acres, ...	2,032	Estimated population, . . .	34,866
Acres to each officer, ...	50	Population to each officer, . . .	871

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																								Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable 1.				Superintendent. 1.				Inspector. 1.				Detective Staff. 2.				Sergeants. 5.				Constables. 30.															
					2nd Class. 1.				2nd Class. 1.				Detective Officers. 2.								1st Class. 26.															
	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On 23rd August 1902.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.		After 8 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	After 2 years' Service.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 11 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.									
Authorised No., .		1				1				1				2				5							30										40	
Actual No., . .	*1	.	.	.	.	.	†1		.	.	1		1	1	.	.	2	.	‡2	1	6	2	7	5	6	2	2									40	
Vacancies, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.									.	
Authorised rates of pay, . *	£ 300	£ 280	£ 260	£ 240	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120		£ 115	£ s. 10 7 10	£ 100		s. d. 36 9	s. d. 35 7	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 35 7	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6									.	
Travelling allowance, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.									.	
House rents, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.									.	
																																				40	

* And £12 for ex duties.
† And £10 as dep chief constable.
‡ One office cleri
The chief consta and superintend have 6d. a week b money, for the res is included in the p
On the 2nd Febru the Secretary for Sc land approved of allowance of £10 annum to the supe tendent as dep chief constable.
One-fourth pay deducted after be a month on sick li
Chief constable h free house, remain provide their o houses.

Number on day street duty, 18 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 18 for 9 hours; 2 on day office duty, 9 hours; 2 on night office duty for 9 hours. Every 3rd Sunday off duty. Annual leave, superintendent and inspector, 14 days; sergeants and detectives, 12 days; constables 7 to 10 days. Day and night duty alternately every 2 months.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	5	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	3
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	1	–	1	2	–	4	8
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	5	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
,, 50 ,, 55	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	2	4	1	30	40	Total,	1	1	1	2	4	1	30	40

Average age, 32¾ years. Average service, 10⅔ years. Average height, 5 feet 11¼ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 40.

The chief constable and 2 constables have served in other forces from ⅞ to 7 years.

City of Perth.

CITY OF PERTH—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent and Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	*55 6	45 0	36 6	36 6	One suit of plain clothes per annum, value 57*s.* 6*d.* each. One great coat 52*s.* 6*d.*	* Renewed as required.
Patrol jackets,	*75 0	45 0	–	–	"	
Serge jackets,	–	30 0	21 0	21 0	"	The chief constable is provided with and wears uniform on special occasions, and has also an allowance of £10 per annum for plain clothes.
Trousers (Summer),	*22 6	20 0	18 0	18 0	"	The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and prices reasonable.
Trousers (Winter),	–	–	14 0	14 0	"	The uniforms are supplied locally.
Trousers (Serge),	–	–	–	–	"	
Forage caps,	*21 0	11 9	4 7	4 7	"	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	–	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	"	
Waterproof coats,	–	35 0	–	–	"	
Capes,	–	–	17 3	17 3	"	
Whistles and chains,	–	1 8	1 8	1 8	"	
Leggings,	–	8 0	8 0	8 0	"	
Waist belts,	–	–	–	–	"	
Lanterns,	–	–	5 0	5 0	"	
Riding boots,	*70 0	*70 0	–	–	"	

City Police Assessment.—2¾d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable resigned, the superintendent retired on pension, 2 constables were dismissed, total 4 changes.

Promotions.—One inspector to superintendent, 1 sergeant to inspector, and 1 constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable as inspector of explosives has £2, as inspector under the Shop Hours Act £5, and £5 as billet-master, in all £12 per annum.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There are offices, and 11 cells, where there is an officer in charge day and night, and a female searcher when required. Except the chief constable, who has free house, members provide their own quarters.

The Telephone.—There is an instrument placed in the office free of cost for local use: messages sent beyond the city are charged for at the usual rates.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, the deputy chief constable, a sergeant, and a constable, on special occasions.

Bicycles.—Nearly all can ride, two bicycles are usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, inspector, 2 detectives, office clerk, 4 sergeants, 30 constables, total 40, have been instructed—the whole force—which is very satisfactory.

Pedlars' Certificates.—85 granted, being an increase of 13.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 11, females 3, total 14, being an increase of 7.

Remarks.—A night school has been started, and found both popular and beneficial.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Renfrew.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Inspected on the 29th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 124

Area in acres, ...	148,578	Estimated population, . . .	120,293
Acres to each officer, . . .	1,198	Population to each officer, . .	970

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendents. 3.								Detective Staff. 4.					Inspectors. 4.				
					1st Class.				2nd Class.				Inspector. 1st Class, 1.	Detective Officer.								
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 4 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 4 years.	On Appointment.	From 1st December 1905.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.
Authorised No., .	1				3				†				4					†4				
No., . .	1	–	–	–	–	*1	1	1	–	–	–	1	†1	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	–	–
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rate of pay, . .	£ s. §500 0	£ 390	£ s. 357 10	£ 325	£ 225	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 150	£ 140	£ 130	£ 120	£ s. d. 107 10 0	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	£ 130	£ s. 122 10	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100
Allowing allowance, . . .	40 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deductions for rents, deducted per week.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Remarks

The chief constable is also chief constable of Buteshire. And has also £35 per annum for extra duties.

* One superintendent, as deputy chief contable, receives an additional salary of £20 per annum.

No deduction from pay when on sick list under 2 months continuous, or 3 months in a year.

The office inspector, office sergeant, and 2 clerks are in reserve at head quarters.

With the exception of the chief constable, actual outlays are paid for travelling.

Note.—On the 10th May the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of one constable. The Secretary for Scotland also approved on the 3rd August, as from 27th July, of Inspector M'Lennan's salary being raised from £130 to £150 as personal to that officer; on the 28th November, of the chief constable's salary being raised to £500 per annum as personal to Mr. Harding.

† One superintendent temporarily authorised instead of an inspector.

§Personal to these officers.

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

Ranks.	Per Week. Office Clerks, 4.			Sergeants, 14.				Constables, 94.								Total.
								1st Class. 65.								
	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Office Clerk.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Probationers.		
Authorised No.,	4			14				94								124
No., . .	1	1	2	5	2	2	5	29	7	22	7	12	17	–		124
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Rate of pay, . .	£ §150 p.a.	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 26 3 27 5	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11		–
Allowing allowance, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Deductions for rents, deducted per week.	–	–	–	–	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–		124

Total.

All are provided with houses except the chief constable and the detective inspector. The deductions for rent are:—Superintendent and deputy chief constable, 4s.; superintendent and inspectors, 3s.; sergeants, 2s. 6d.; constables 2s.; and single men, 1s. each per week.

Boot allowance included in the pay.

Alterations while printing.—On the 4th February 1908, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of 1 constables.

County of Renfrew.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constable Clerks.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	23	25
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	26	33
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	11	14
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	12
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	3	–	4	11
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	7
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	1	–	–		–	–	1	–		2
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	4	3	1	3	1	1	14	2	94	124

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constable Clerks.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	34	3
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	20	26
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	11	17
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	6	12
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	8	14
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–				–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	4	3	1	3	1	1	14	2	94	124

Average age, 32 years. Average service, $9\frac{1}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 122; English, 2—Total, 124.

The chief constable, 2 superintendents, 1 inspector, 1 detective officer, 5 sergeants, 18 constables, total 28, have served in other forces from 5 months to $24\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The chief constable and 7 constables served in the army, and 2 of the latter are in the army reserve.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	Original cost of complete uniform, £26.	45 0	41 6	*31 6	30 0	Detective inspector and detective officers £10 per annum.	* Includes cost of chevrons.
Patrol jackets (Serge),		36 0	31 0	*21 0	15 0		
Trousers (Winter)		22 6	20 6	14 0	14 0		
Trousers (Serge),		14 6	13 6	9 3	9 3		
Riding pants,		–	–	–	26 6		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, to be renewed when required.
Forage caps,		11 6	11 6	6 0	6 0		
Riding jack boots,		–	–	–	34 0		The uniforms, &c., inspected are very satisfactory.
Waterproof coats,		45 0	41 6	31 6	–		The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Gloves,		3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8		
Capes,		14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6		
Whistles and chains,		1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8		
Leggings,		4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0		
Waist belts,		–	–	6 0	6 0		
Lanterns,		–	–	4 0	4 0		
Spurs,		–	–	–			For mounted men.
Swords,		–	–	–	21 0		For mounted men.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—2$\frac{9}{10}$d. in the £. Burgh of Port-Glasgow, 2$\frac{1}{2}$d. in the £.

Burghs.—Greenock, Johnstone, Paisley, and Renfrew maintain separate police forces, the other burghs are policed by the county.

Variations.—One sergeant and 7 constables resigned; 1 constable retired on pension, and 1 constable dismissed for misconduct—total, 10 changes.

Promotions.—One constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £20 as chief inspector of weights and measures, £5 as inspector under the Explosives Acts, £10 as inspector under the Food and Drugs Act; a superintendent has £5, 5s. and an inspector £5 as inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act.

Police Stations.—There are 19 stations (including 1 burgh), with from 2 to 8 cells at each, in all 57 cells, and 34 rented houses provided. Improvements have been carried out at Head-quarters; 2 cells have been added at Scotstoun, and Lochwinnoch has been altered. The deductions made for house rents are, deputy chief constable 4s., and superintendents and inspectors 3s., sergeants 2s. 6d., constables 2s., single men in furnished quarters pay 1s. each a week.

The Telephone.—The principal stations are now in direct and continuous communication with the head-quarter office, and the chief and deputy chief constables' residences, and many of the stations and burghs in the county, at an annual cost of £93, and the usual Trunk rates for messages to other places.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform, and 4 constables on special occasions, equipment being provided and horses hired.

Mounted on Bicycles.—One superintendent, 4 inspectors, 2 detective officers, 5 sergeants, 34 constables, total 46, and £45 is divided amongst officers and constables for upkeep.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the deputy chief constable, 3 superintendents, 4 inspectors, 4 detective officers, 15 sergeants, 2 clerks, 93 constables, total 123, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—46 granted, being an increase of 3.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced, and the county has a special Local Act under which convictions can be obtained. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have not been framed.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Greenock

BURGH OF GREENOCK.

Inspected on the 29th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 109

Exclusive of 6 additional Constables.

Area in acres, ...	2,400	Estimated population, . . .	71,269
Acres to each officer, ...	22	Population to each officer, . .	653

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c. on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings, or Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

Ranks.	Chief Constable. 1.			Superintendent. 1.			Lieutenant. 1.			Inspectors. 4.									Detective Staff. 8.					Office Clerks. 2.			Remarks.
										1st Class. 1.			2nd Class. 2.			3rd Class. 3.			Inspector.							
	After 5 years further service.	From the 1st October 1898.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	2 Sergeants.	4 Detective Officers.	Lieutenant.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constable.	
Authorised No.,		1			1			1						4								8				2		On the 26th Mar the Secretary for Sc land approved of reduction of 3 co stables.
Actual No., .	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	5	–	1	–	1	On the 10th Augu the Secretary for Sc land approved of rat of pay as shown these tables for t superintendent, t lieutenant, the inspe tors, and detecti staff.
Vacancies, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rates of pay, .	£ *400	£ 350	£ 300	£ 180	£ 165	£ 150	£ 145	£ 140	£ 135	£ 130	£ 125	£ 120	£ 120	£ 115	£ 110	£ 115	£ 110	£ 105	£ 120	£ 115	£ 110	s. d. 37 4 p.w.	s. d. 32 8 33 10 35 0 36 2 p.w.	–	£ 105 p. a.	–	s. d. 32 1 p. w.	On the 8th Octob the Secretary for Sc land approved of rat of pay as shown these tables for se geants and constable *The chief constal also receives £10 f extra duties and £ for uniform.
Travelling allowance, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	One-fourth pay ducted when on s list.

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

Ranks.	Sergeants. 9.							Constables. 83.															TOTAL	Remarks.
								1st Class. 60.																
	After 12 years Merit Class.	After 10 years.	After 8 years.	After 6 years.	After 4 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	Merit Class.*	After 11 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 4 years.	After 3 years.	After 2 years.	After 1 year.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.						
Authorised No.,				9									83										109	*Limited to 10 co stables with not le than 6 years approv service.
Actual No., .	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	9	13	3	10	3	5	5	3	9	10	12					108	There are day a night male and fema turnkeys.
Vacancies, .	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1					1	An inspector has free house. the remainder provide th own. A sergeant a 13 single constab are in barracks at t central station, a pay 3s. each per wee except the sergeant who has a free hou
Rates of pay, .	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 7	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 34 5	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1					–	
Travelling allowance, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					–	Boot money is i cluded in the pay.
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					–	
																							109	

Number on day street duty, 57 for 10 hours; on night street duty, 47 for 9 hours; office day duty, 6 for 10 hours; office night duty, 2 for 10 and 1 for 9 hours. The day constables every 2nd Sunday off duty, night constables every 3rd Sunday. Annual leave, superintendent, lieutenant, and inspectors 14 days; detective officers, sergeants, and constables 12 days. Superintendent, lieutenant, detective officers, sergeants, and constables quarterly rotation of day and night duty, with an average of 9½ hours for street duty and 10 hours for office duty.

State of Additional Constables privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, ...	6	6	Yes, for pay, but not for promotion.	6 railway companies.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and are under the orders of the chief constable of police.
Actual Strength, ...	6	6			
Vacancies, ...	–	–			

BURGH OF GREENOCK—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspectors.	Detective Department. Inspector.	Detective Department. Sergeants.	Detective Department. Detective Officers.	Clerks. Inspector.	Clerks. Constables.	Clerks. Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8
From 21 ,, to 25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	21
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	19	21
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	12	15
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	.	1	.	2	1	.	3	.	.	2	9	18
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	8	13
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	5
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	5
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 75 and above	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals, .	1	1	1	4	1	2	5	1	1	9	82	108

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspectors.	Detective Department. Inspector.	Detective Department. Sergeants.	Detective Department. Detective Officers.	Clerks. Inspector.	Clerks. Constables.	Clerks. Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	14
From 1 to 5 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	28
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	13	17
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	14	19
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	2	8	17
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	3	9
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, 55 and above	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals, .	1	1	1	4	1	2	5	1	1	9	82	108

Average age, $32\frac{3}{12}$ years. Average service, $9\frac{10}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches. Nationality—Scotch, 101; English, 2; Irish, 5—Total, 108. One vacancy.

The chief constable, 1 inspector, 2 detective officers, 1 sergeant, 4 constables, total 9, have served in other forces from 1 to 23 years.

A sergeant and 1 constable have served in the army.

Ages and Length of Service of the 6 Additional Constables.

Ages.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of age, ...	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	2	2
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	3	3
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and aoove	–	–	–
Totals, . .	–	6	6

Length of Service in present Force only.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service, . . .	–	–	–
From 1 to 5 ,, . . .	–	–	–
,, 5 ,, 10 ,, . . .	–	–	–
,, 10 ,, 15 ,, . . .	–	1	1
,, 15 ,, 20 ,, . . .	–	–	–
,, 20 ,, 25 ,, . . .	–	1	1
,, 25 ,, 30 ,, . . .	–	2	2
,, 30 ,, 35 ,, . . .	–	2	2
,, 35 ,, 40 ,, . . .	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,, . . .	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,, . . .	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,, . . .	–	–	–
,, 55 and above . . .	–	–	–
Totals, . . .	–	6	6

Average age, $52\frac{10}{12}$ years. Average service, $25\frac{10}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 5; Irish, 1—Total, 6.

Three constables served in another force from 2 to 5 years.

One sergeant and 1 constable served in the army; 1 constable is in the reserve.

Burgh of Greenock.

BURGH OF GREENOCK—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	An allowance of £12 per annum for uniform.	48 6	48 6	48 6	25 6	25 6	Supplied with plain clothes to the value of £6, 10s. 9d.	* For office wear. † Indoor officers. The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. The clothing inspected is satisfactory. The uniforms are supplied by a Bristol firm and locally.
Patrol jackets,		52 6	52 6	52 6	–	–		
Serge jackets,		*29 6	*29 6	*29 0	20 6	20 6		
Trousers (Summer),		21 0	21 0	21 0	11 11	11 11		
Trousers (Winter),		16 10	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 10		
Forage caps,		14 6	14 6	14 6	†6 6	†6 6		
Helmets,		–	–	8 6	5 6	5 6		
Capes and Waterproof coats,		30 0	30 0	15 6	15 6	15 6		
Gloves (Summer only),		0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6		
Leggings,		7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6		
Whistles and chains,		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2		
Waist belts,		–	–	–	4 8	4 8		
Lanterns,		–	–	–	–	7 0		
Riding boots,		–	–	35 6	35 6	35 6		
Riding pants,		–	–	–	27 9	27 9		

Burgh Police Assessment.—4d. in the £.

Variations.—One sergeant died; 13 constables resigned, 3 compulsorily; 1 constable retired on pension, 1 detective officer retired with a gratuity, and 2 constables were dismissed—total, 18 changes.

Promotions.—A sergeant and a constable to detective officers, 2 constables to sergeant.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform, an inspector, 1 sergeant, and 5 constables, on special occasions, 4 horses and 8 sets of saddlery, saddlery property of Corporation.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable as billet-master receives £5, and as inspector of explosives for the lower estuary of the Clyde he has £5 per annum; a detective officer, as assistant inspector of explosives, receives £7, 10s.; 2 inspectors have £3, 15s. each, and a detective officer has £7, 10s. as inspectors of common lodging-houses; and a constable receives £7 for ringing the town's bell at 5.30 a.m. on week days, which is certainly not a police duty.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—At the central station the offices are suitable, and there are 38 cells on 5 flats, which are reached by a lift and a stone staircase, and a muster-hall off which there are rooms for the different ranks, lavatories, &c.; there is a sub-station at the east end with suitable offices and 6 cells, and 3 sub-signal stations, one with 2 cells and 2 with 1 cell; the inspector in charge of the sub-station has a free house; and at the central station furnished quarters and attendance are provided for 13 unmarried men, who pay 3s. each per week, and an inspector, who has free lodgings for looking after the station; the remainder provide their own houses.

The Telephone—The chief constable's residence, the 2 stations and 5 signal stations, and other places are connected by telephone at an annual cost of £20, 15s. 3d., and with the Trunk system at the usual rates.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the superintendent, the lieutenant, 6 inspectors, 7 detective officers, 9 sergeants, 64 constables, total 89, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—72 granted, being a decrease of 11.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 5, females 3, total 8, being a decrease of 3.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Johnstone

BURGH OF JOHNSTONE.

Inspected on the 30th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 12

Area in acres,	300	Estimated population,	12,000
Acres to each officer,	25	Population to each officer,	1,000

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.				Inspector. 1.			Sergeants. 2.					Constables. 8.								
													1st Class. 4.								
	After 12 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Detective Officer.	After 8 years.	After 5 years	After 2 years.	On Appointment	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Probationary		
Authorised No.,		1				1				2						8				12	
Actual No.,	1					1		1				1	1		1	2	1	3		12	No deduction from pay when on sick list.
Vacancies,																					Boot money included in pay.
Rates of pay,	£ 225	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ 107 10	£ 100	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 35 1	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11		The chief constable is allowed £25 per annum for house rent. The remainder provide their own houses.
Travelling allowance,																					
House rents,																					
																				12	Total.

Number on day street duty, 4 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 5 for 9 hours; 1 on day office duty, 10 hours; 1 on night office duty for 10 hours. Every fourth Sunday off duty. Annual leave—inspectors, 12 days; sergeants, 10 days; constables, 8 days. Day and night duty taken alternately.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	4	4
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	4	4	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	2	2	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	1	–	1
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	1	–	1	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	1	1	1	–	1	4
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	1	1	1	–	1	4	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–		
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–		–
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–		–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–		–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	1	8	12	Total,	1	1	1	1	8	12

Average age, 31 years. Average service, $7\frac{1}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 12.

The chief constable and the inspector have served in other forces from 2 to 7 years.

Burgh of Johnstone.

BURGH OF JOHNSTONE—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	*95 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	–	
Tunics,	*115 0	–	–	–	–	
Patrol jackets,	–	55 0	25 0	23 6	–	Cost of chevrons included.
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*32 6	21 0	{ 17 0 / 15 6 }	{ 17 0 / 15 6 }	–	
Forage caps,	*30 0	11 0	5 6	5 6	–	*The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, which is provided as required.
Capes or Waterproof coats,	*37 6	37 6	17 6	17 6		The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and are supplied locally, but the prices are high.
Leggings,	–	7 3	7 3	7 3	–	
Gloves,	*4 6	2 9	2 9	2 9	–	
Whistles and chains,	*1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	
Lanterns,	–	4 3	4 3	4 3		
Waist belts,	*60 0	–	5 6	5 6	–	
Sword,	*63 0	–	–	–	–	

Burgh Police Assessment.—4½d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable resigned to join the Berwickshire Constabulary; the detective sergeant and one constable were transferred to Fifeshire.

Promotions.—One sergeant to detective sergeant, one constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—Nil.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—In connection with the municipal buildings and court-house there are police offices and 5 cells. A muster room for the men is being provided. The chief constable receives £25 per annum for house rent, the other members provide their own houses. There is a female turnkey and cleaner, who receives £39 per annum.

The Telephone.—The police office and chief constable's house are in connection with the Paisley district Exchange, at an annual cost of £11.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

Mounted on Bicycles.—One is provided for general use.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, the detective sergeant, the sergeant, and 4 constables have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—15 granted, being a decrease of 10.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 4, females 1, total 5, being 5 more than last year.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF PAISLEY.

Burgh of Paisley.

Inspected on the 29th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 97

Area in acres, ... 3,344 | Estimated population, . . . 88,750

Acres to each officer, ... 34½ | Population to each officer, . . . 915

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on 31st December 1907.

| RANKS. | Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Burgh of Paisley.

BURGH OF PAISLEY—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent and Lieutenant.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	60 0	58 0	58 0	38 9	38 9	£7, 16s. per annum in lieu of uniform.	
Patrol jackets,	*95 0	55 0	55 0	–			
Serge jackets,	–	–	–	26 6	26 6		
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*35 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0		* Original cost, renewed as required.
Riding pants,	–	–	–	22 0	22 0		
Riding Boots,	–	–	–	33 0	33 0		The chief constable is provided with uniform to wear on special occasions.
Forage caps,	*30 0	11 0	11 0	–	–		
Helmets,	–	–	–	5 6	5 6		The material is good, but the make not nearly good enough for the big prices paid.
Capes and Waterproof coats,	*45 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	–	2 0½	2 0½	2 0½	2 0½		The uniforms are supplied locally.
Leggings,	–	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9		
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Lanterns,	–	–	–	–	3 9		
Waist belts,	–	–	–	6 6	6 6		

Burgh Police Assessment.—3½d. in the £.

Variations.—Six constables resigned, 2 constables dismissed, 2 constables retired on pension—total, 10 changes.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable and superintendent are inspectors of explosives, and the superintendent has £35 per annum as inspector of weights and measures, and the chief constable is inspector of lighting.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The Central police station provides offices and 20 cells, these are lit by gas burners inside; a case has arisen of a prisoner getting a burn. Electric light should be introduced, it is used throughout the rest of the building; and suitable quarters should be provided for a certain number of unmarried men in order that a body of police could be readily obtained on an emergency; and there is a sub-station with office and 4 cells very usefully provided in the west end, and the station at Charleston has 2 cells.

The Telephone.—The police stations and the chief constable's house are in connection, at a cost of £15, 7s. 9d. per annum.

Mounted.—A sergeant and 3 constables on special occasions.

Bicycles.—Two usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, superintendent, lieutenant, 3 inspectors, 3 detective officers, 7 sergeants, 74 constables, total 90, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—72 granted, being a decrease of 1.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 2, females 0, total 2, being 3 less than last year.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF RENFREW.

Burgh of Renfrew.

Inspected on the 30th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 11

Area in acres, ...	1,675	Estimated population, . . .	12,000
Acres to each officer, ...	152	Population to each officer, . . .	1,091

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salary.			Pounds and Shillings.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											Total	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector. 1.			Sergeants. 1.				Constables. 8.								
											1st Class. 7.								
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Authorised No., . .		1			1			1					8					11	
Actual No., . . .	–	*1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	1	–		11	*The chief constable receives also £33 per annum for extra duties.
Vacancies, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 200	£ 175	£ *150	£ 115	£ 107	0 £ 10	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1			Boot money included in the pay. Provide their own houses, except one constable, who is provided with a house for which he pays 4s. per week.
Travelling allowance, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
House rents, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		11	Total.

Number on day street duty, 5 for 10 hours; on night street duty, 4 for 9 hours. Day office duty, 1 for 10 hours; night office duty, 1 for 9 hours. One Sunday and one week day off every 6 weeks. Annual leave—Inspector 12 days, sergeants 10, constables 7 to 8 days. Day and night duty is taken alternately every six weeks.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	1	1	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–		–	5	5	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	1	–	–	–	3	4
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	1	–		–	1
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	–	–	–	1	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,		–	–	1	1	2
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	1	–	–	–	1	2	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,			–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–		–	–	–	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,		–	–	–		–
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	1	–	1	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,		–		–	–	
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–		–	
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–		–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–		–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–					–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	
Total,	1	1	–	1	8	11	Total	1	1	–	1	8	11

Average age, $32\frac{8}{12}$ years. Average service, $7\frac{5}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 11; English 0; Irish, 0—Total, 11.

The chief constable and 1 constable served in other forces for 15 and 2 years respectively.

Burgh of Renfrew.

BURGH OF RENFREW—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	* Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	*60 0	†45 0	†32 3	†30 10	–	
Patrol (and Serge) jackets,	*70 0	†40 0	†23 9	†21 6	–	* As required.
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*30 0	{ 13 6 { 16 6	11 3 14 9	10 9 14 9	–	† Includes chevrons and ambulance badges.
Trousers (Serge),	–	–	–		–	
Forage caps,	*21 0	9 6	3 9	3 9	–	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Capes or Waterproof coats,	–	24 6	16 0	16 0	–	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory.
Leggings,	–	4 0	4 0	4 0	–	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	3 6	1 10	1 10	1 10	–	The clothing is supplied locally and by a Glasgow firm.
Waist belts,	–	–	6 6	6 6	–	
Lanterns,	–	3 9	3 9	3 9	–	
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		

Burgh Police Assessment.—3¾d. in the £.

Variations.—One constable transferred to the County of Ayr.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable, as prosecutor in the Dean of Guild and Police Courts receives £10, £8 as inspector of lighting, and as inspector of weights and measures £15, he is also inspector under the Explosives, and the Food and Drugs Acts. The Council pays the chief constable £5 per annum beyond his present salary.

Police Offices and Cells.—The station with 5 cells is not all that can be desired. New police buildings are being talked of, and are certainly required. The office accommodation is quite inadequate, a muster room is wanted, and houses should be provided for some of the force to reside at the station. There is no resident officer, but there is always an officer on duty in the office day and night, and a female attendant lives near the station and is available when required. One constable is provided with a house, for which he pays 4s. per week rent.

The Telephone.—The Police Office is connected with the Exchange, police doctor's house, and constable's house for £13 per annum.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, the sergeant, and 7 constables—total 10, have been instructed.

Mounted.—The chief constable and 1 constable on special occasions.

Bicycles.—Nine can ride, and a bicycle is usefully provided.

Pedlars' Certificates.—Three granted, being a decrease of 2.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 1, females 0, total 1, being same as last year.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

County of Ross and Cromarty.

Inspected on the 15th to 18th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 55

Area in acres, ...	2,009,558	Estimated population, . . .	76,421
Acres to each officer, . . .	36,537	Population to each officer, . . .	1,389

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.														Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												Total	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendents. 2.						Inspector. 2.				Sergeants. 7.					Constables. 43.							55	
					1st Class. † 2. Deputy Chief Constable.			2nd Class.			3rd Class. 1.			Detective Inspector					1st Class. 36.								
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.		After 10 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Authorised No.,			1			†2						1		1		7						43				55	* The chief constable has £15 per annum for extra duties.
Actual No.,	.	.	.	*1	†1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	1	1	22	5	7	2	2	3	52	† One superintendent has £20 per annum extra as deputy chief constable.
Vacancies,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	No deduction from pay when on sick list.
Rates of pay,	£ 325	£ 300	£ 275	£ 250	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 110	£ 102	s. 10	£ 95	£. s. 9710	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2		Boot allowance included in the pay, except 1 superintendent and 1 inspector, personal to them at 6d. per week.
Travelling allowance,				£ 30																							All ranks, except the chief and deputy chief constable, pay 1s. 6d. each per week for houses provided. When private houses are rented over £3 18s., up to £8 per annum is supplemented.
Boot allowance,					6d. p.w.						6d. p.w.																
House rents,																									Total,	55	

County of Ross and Cromarty.

COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	From 1 to 5 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	4	5
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	5	6
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	–	1	1	5	8	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	1	–	1	1	2	5
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	2	7	9	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	2	9	11
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	–	–	–	–	5	6	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	4	5
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	1	–	1	4	6
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	1	1	–	1	2	5	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	1	1	6	41	52	Total,	1	2	1	1	6	41	52

Average age, 39¼ years. Average service, 15½ years. Average height, 5 feet 11½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 52. Three vacancies.

One superintendent, the inspector, and 5 constables, total 7, have served in other forces from 1 to 4 years.

The chief constable and 1 constable have served in the army, the latter is still in the reserve.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	–	37 6	37 6	33 0	33 0	–	* Original cost, renewed as required.
Patrol jackets,	*105 0	–	–	–	–	–	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Patrol jackets (Serge),	–	38 0	36 0	24 0	19 0	–	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*31 6	{ 15 6 / 17 9 }	15 6 / 17 9	12 0	12 0	–	The uniforms inspected are of good material, well made, and the prices reasonable.
Forage caps,	*35 0	12 6	12 6	4 6	4 6	–	
Waterproof coats and capes,	*50 0	35 0	35 0	18 11	18 11	–	The uniforms are supplied locally.
Whistles and chains,	–	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	
Leggings,	–	3 7½	3 7½	3 7½	3 7½	–	
Gloves,	*5 6	5 0	5 0	2 6	2 6	–	
Haversacks,	–	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	–	
Shoulder and Sword belts,	*35 0	–	–	–	–	–	
Lanterns,	–	–	–	3 6	3 6	–	

COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—*continued.* Ross and Cromarty.

County Police Assessment.—3·271d. in the £.

Burghs.—Cromarty, Dingwall, Tain, and Stornoway are policed, and are assessed at the county rate, and the stations are provided by the county.

Variations.—One constable died; a superintendent and a sergeant retired on pension, a constable was dismissed.

Promotions.—The detective inspector to superintendent, a constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £15 as chief inspector under the Weights and Measures, and the Explosives Acts. The deputy chief constable is a sub-inspector of weights and measures and receives £25. The inspector at Tain receives £25, and the sergeant at Cromarty £11, 10s. per annum, as court-house keepers. All members of the force are inspectors under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

Police Stations.—There are 14 county stations, with from 2 to 3 cells at each, in all 30 cells, and 9 county and 14 rented houses without cells are provided. The Stornoway station has been improved. Four cells in the disused prison at Dingwall are legalised for a period of 14 days' detention or imprisonment, before, after, or during trial of prisoners, and are in charge of a constable who has a free house, &c., and his wife receives £15 as matron. All ranks, except the chief constable and the deputy chief constable, pay 1s. 6d. each per week as station house rent, but when private houses are rented over £3, 18s., the excess not exceeding £3 is supplemented by the county. The superintendent at Stornoway and the inspector at Tain are each allowed £6 per annum for cleaning and heating offices and cells, the sergeant at Invergordon £2, 12s. per annum, and others in charge of stations with cells £1 per annum for the same purpose.

Bicycles.—38 of all ranks can ride, a bicycle is usefully provided at head quarters, 18 use their own and receive an annual allowance of 20s. each per annum for upkeep.

The Telephone.—The head quarter office with the Exchange at Dingwall for £5 per annum.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the deputy chief constable, a superintendent, 1 inspector, 5 sergeants, and 22 constables, total 31, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—48 granted, being a decrease of 3.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced. Bye-laws have been framed for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, but are inoperative, owing to a decision of the Court of Session in a Mid-Lothian case.

Remarks.—The strength as to area and population is given for the authorised force, but for some time the force has been 3 under strength, so the actual number to the acre is 1 to 38,645 and 1 to 1,469 of the population; however, this number appears sufficient, and has the advantage that in cases of emergency additional men can be added at once.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Roxburgh.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

Inspected on the 4th and 5th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force (exclusive of 1 additional constable), . 40

Area in acres, ...	424,979	Estimated population, . . .	31,501
Acres to each officer, . . .	10,624	Population to each officer, . . .	788

Strength of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																		Total.	Remarks.
	*1	Superintendent D.C.C. 1.			Inspectors. 2.			1.	1.	Sergeants. 3.				Constables. 31.								40	
	Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 24				2nd Class.	3rd Class.					
														After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.							
Authorised No., .	*1		†1			2		1	1		3						31						40	* The chief constable is also chief constable of Berwickshire and Selkirkshire.
Actual No., . .	*1	†1	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	13	5	2	4	4	3				40	* The chief constable also receives £25 for extra duties.
Vacancies, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	† As D.C.C. receives £20 per annum additional.
Authorised rates of pay, . .	*£ 300	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 110	£ 102	s. 10	£ 95	s. 32	d. 1	s. 29	d. 9	s. 33	d. 3	s. 32	d. 1	s. 30	d. 11	s. 29	d. 9	s. 28	d. 7	s. 27	d. 5	s. 26	d. 3	s. 25	d. 1	s. 23	d. 11	s. 22	d. 9	.	No deduction made from pay when on sick list under 2 months, and after that optional.
Travelling allowance, . . .	£ 40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	One constable is in reserve at head quarters.
House rents, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boot money is included in the pay.
																																	40	With the exception of the chief constable, all live rent free, and single men, not in barracks, receive 2s. each per week lodging money. Total.

Additional Constable privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, . .	–	–	–	1	1	Yes.	By a Private Person.	Wears uniform, is appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, .	–	–	–	1	1			
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	6
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	–		6	6
„ 35 „ „ 40	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	6
„ 40 „ „ 45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	4
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
„ 70 „ „ 75	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ 75 „ and above	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	2	1	1	3	31	40

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	5
From 1 to 5 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	4
„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
„ 25 „ 30 „	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	4
„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 35 „ 40 „	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 45 „ 50 „	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	2	1	1	3	31	40

Average age, 36¾ years. Average service, 14 years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 38 ; English, 2 ; Irish, 0—Total, 40.

Additional Constable.—Age, 37 years. Service, 13$\frac{11}{12}$ years. Height, 5 feet 10½ inches. Nationality—Scotch.

The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 3 constables, total 6, have served in other forces from 4 months to 7 years.
Three constables have served in the army, and 1 is in the reserve.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	46 0	46 0	*28 0	*28 0		*The cost of sergeants' chevrons and constables' bars not included.
Tunics,	–	–	*29 0	*29 0		
Patrol jackets,	42 0	36 0	–	–		
Serge patrol jackets,	40 0	30 0	*18 3	*18 3		
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	18 0	18 0	11 9	11 9	£7 10s. per annum.	
Riding pants,	–	–	–	22 6		The chief constable is provided with uniform to wear on special occasions.
Forage caps,	6 3	4 3	3 6	3 6		The uniforms inspected are of good material, well made, and the prices reasonable.
Helmets,	–	–	7 3	7 3		
Waterproof coats,	30 0	30 0	27 6	27 6		The uniforms are supplied by a Bristol firm.
Capes,	22 6	22 6	16 9	16 9		
Whistles and chains,	–	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Leggings,	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9		
Gloves	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2		
Waist belts,	–	3 6	3 6	3 6		
Lanterns	–	4 0	4 0	4 0		
Haversacks,		4 6	4 0	4 0		

County Police Assessment.—$2\frac{1}{10}$d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the Burgh of Hawick, which maintains a separate force, all the other burghs are policed and the stations are provided by the county.

Variations.—One constable died, 1 constable resigned to join an English force, 1 constable retired on pension, 1 sergeant was tranferred to Berwickshire—total, 4 changes.

Promotions.—One constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £25 per annum as procurator-fiscal for the burgh of Jedburgh, he is also inspector under the Explosives Act; an inspector is inspector under the Weights and Measures Act, for which he receives £20 per annum; 2 inspectors and 2 sergeants are inspectors under the Swine Fever Order, 1894; the chief constable, the deputy chief constable, 2 inspectors, 3 sergeants, and 3 constables are inspectors under Diseases Animals Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 20 stations, with from 1 to 6 cells at each, in all 42 cells, 16 are county and 4 rented property, 5 have only single cells, an unusually large number, but at places where there are very few prisoners, and there are 4 rented station houses without cells provided, and 2 rented houses. When the lease of the rented station with cells at Liliesleaf falls it should not be renewed, but the opportunity taken to build a county station there. The cells at head quarters are legalised for 14 days' detention or imprisonment before, during, or after trial, and are in charge of a married constable, whose wife receives, as matron, 7s. a week.

The Telephone.—The police stations at Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, Hawick, Denholm, and Newtown are usefully connected at an annual cost of £7, 10s. each, and the chief constable's house for £3 per annum.

County of Roxburgh.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH—*continued.*

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform, and 2 constables, are mounted on special occasions.

Bicycles.—The superintendent, the 4 divisional officers, and detective sergeant are allowed 20s. each per annum for upkeep of their bicycles, and others using their own when on duty are allowed 3d. per double mile, but not to exceed 5s. per day.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, 2 inspectors, 3 sergeants, 23 constables, total 29, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—63 granted, being an increase of 1.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have not been framed.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the adjoining county of Berwick and Selkirkshire, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement. Combined forces would be more efficient if the chief constable had the power to transfer men irrespective of age.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Hawick.

BURGH OF HAWICK.

Inspected on the 5th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 15

Area in acres, ...	1,081	Estimated Population, . . .	18,000
Acres to each officer, ...	72	Population to each officer, . . .	1,200

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salary in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										Total.	Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector. 1			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 11.						15	
											1st Class. 6.							
	As from Whitsunday 1905.	As from Whitsunday 1903.	On Appointment, 12th July 1902.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No., .		1			1			2					11				15	* The chief constable has also £20 per annum for extra duties.
Actual No., .	*1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	†3	3	.	.	3	2	15	† One is office clerk.
Vacancies, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	No deduction from pay when on sick list.
Authorised rates of pay, . .	£ 200	£ 180	£ 160	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	.	
Travelling allowance.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boot allowance is included in pay.
House rents, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Provide their own houses, with the exception of the office constable in charge of the legalised cells, who has a free house, &c.
																	15	Total.

Number on day street duty, 6 for 10 hours; night street duty, 7 for 9 hours. Office day duty, 1 for 11 hours; office night duty, 1 for 9 hours. Day men every 2nd Sunday off. Night men one night off every 2 weeks. Annual leave, inspector 14 days, sergeants 10, constables 8. Day and night duty taken alternately.

BURGH OF HAWICK—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	5	5
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	–	–	4	4
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	1	1	1	–	3
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	1	–	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–		–		1	1
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	2	10	15

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	2	2
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	3	3
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	1	–	–	–	3	4
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	1	1	2	–	4
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,		–	–		–	
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,		–	–	–		
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–		
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	
Total,	1	1	1	2	10	15

Average age, $33\frac{2}{3}$ years. Average service, $9\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 14; English, 1; Irish, 0—Total, 15.

The chief constable, the inspector, and 1 constable served in another force from 5 months to $19\frac{1}{4}$ years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
		s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	Chief constable allowed £10, 10s. for uniform.	37 0	31 0	31 0	–	The chief constable wears uniform on specia occasions. The uniforms inspected are satisfactory. The clothing is supplied locally.
Patrol jackets,		35 0	22 0	22 0	–	
Trousers (Summer, Serge, and Winter),		15 0	11 0	11 0	–	
Forage caps,		15 0	6 9	6 9	–	
Gloves,		2 1	2 1	2 1	–	
Capes,		18 6	18 6	18 6		
Leggings,		12 6	12 6	12 6		
Whistles and chains,		1 8	1 8	1 8	–	
Waist belts,		–	5 3	5 3	–	
Lanterns,		5 6	5 6	5 6	–	

Burgh of Hawick.

BURGH OF HAWICK—*continued.*

Burgh Police Assessment.—4d. in the £.

Variations.—Four constables resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable, as inspector under the Explosives, and Food and Drugs Acts, of weights and measures, has £10 per annum, and £10 as fire-master. He is also billet-master and inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There are suitable offices and 10 cells in the municipal buildings; the introduction of electric light throughout the police premises is an improvement; the cells are legalised for the detention of prisoners before, during, or after trial, for any period not exceeding 14 days, and are in charge of a resident married constable, who lives rent free, and his wife, as matron, receives an allowance of 15s. a week.

The Telephone.—The office is connected with the chief constable's house, the Hawick Exchange, public works, Jedburgh, Galashiels, Selkirk, Kelso, St. Boswells, and Melrose, at a cost of £13 per annum.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

Bicycles.—One bicycle is provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—All the members of the force except the last joined constable.

Pedlars' Certificates.—115 granted, being an increase of 9.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 2, females 3, total 5, being 1 less than last year.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

County of Selkirk.

Inspected on the 3rd July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 15

Area in acres, ...	172,373	Estimated population, . . .	9,741
Acres to each officer, ...	11,491	Population to each officer, . . .	649

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1.	Inspector. 1.			Sergeant. 1.				Constables. 12.							15	
	Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 10. After 8 years.	1st Class. 10. After 5 years.	1st Class. 10. After 2 years.	1st Class. 10. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Authorised No., .	1		1			1					12					15	*Is also chief constable of Berwickshire and Roxburghshire.
Actual No., . .	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	5	4	.	1	.	2		15	On the 25th January the Secretary for Scotland approved of an allowance of £10 per annum to the inspector as deputy chief constable
Vacancies, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	
Authorised rates of pay, . .	£ 100	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	s. d. 22 9			One constable is in reserve at headquarters.
Travelling allowance, . . .	£ 30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	No deduction from pay when on sick list under 2 months.
House rents, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	Boot money included in the pay.
																	With the exception of the chief constable all live rent free. Single men receive 2s. per week lodging money.
																15	Total.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
From 21 ,, to 25	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 ,,	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	-	-		-	-	2	2
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	-	-					
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	-	-	-	-	-		
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	-	-	-	-	-		
,, 75 ,, and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	1	-	1	12	15	Total,	1	-	1	-	1	12	15

Average age, 38 years. Average service, 11½ years. Average height, 6 feet.
Nationality—Scotch, 15.

The chief constable, an inspector, and 4 constables have served in other forces from 1 to 43 years.

County of Selkirk.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	–	36 9	34 6	34 6		
Patrol jackets (Serge),	–	36 0	19 0	19 0		
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	–	16 0 12 0	16 0 12 0	16 0 12 0	–	
Forage caps,	–	7 0	3 9	3 9	–	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Waterproof coats and capes,	–	27 6 17 6	24 6 17 6	24 6 17 6	–	The uniforms inspected are of good material, well made, and the prices reasonable.
Whistles and chains,	–	1 8	1 8	1 8	–	
Leggings,	–	6 6	6 6	6 6	–	The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Gloves,	–	3 6½	3 6½	3 6½		
Lanterns,	–	6 0	6 0	6 0	–	
Haversacks,	–	–	–	4 0	–	

County Police Assessment.—2¾d. in the £.

Burghs.—The county town of Selkirk is policed and assessed at the above rate, the county providing the police station, offices, cells, &c. The burgh of Galashiels maintains a separate police establishment.

Variations.—One constable resigned, 1 constable retired on pension.

Promotions.—Nil.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform, the sergeant, and 1 constable on special occasions.

Bicycles.—Seven constables are allowed 10s. to 20s. each per annum for upkeep of their own bicycles, and a bicycle is provided for the head-quarter staff.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is chief inspector of weights and measures; the chief constable, the inspector, and a sergeant are officers under the Diseases Animals Acts; the chief constable and inspector are inspectors under the Explosives Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 7 county stations, with quarters for married constables, with 2 to 3 cells at each, in all 15 cells. The head-quarter offices, &c., in the county buildings at Selkirk are very suitable. With the exception of the chief constable, all live rent free, and single men are allowed 2s. each per week lodging money; the inspector's wife, at the head-quarter office, is allowed £10 for looking after offices and cells.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK—*continued.*

The Telephone.—The head-quarter station is in communication with Galashiels, Hawick, Melrose, Kelso, Peebles, Ashkirk, Boldside, and Cloverfield, at an annual cost of £17, 10s.: messages to other places charged at the usual Trunk rates.

Ambulance Instruction.—The inspector, sergeant, and 9 constables—total, 11.

Pedlars' Certificates.—24 granted, being an increase of 4.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced.

Remarks.—The appointment of the chief constable of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire to be chief constable is a very good arrangement: the combined forces would be more efficient if the chief constable had power to transfer men from one force to another irrespective of age.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF GALASHIELS.

Inspected on the 3rd July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 13

Areas in acres, ...	1,030	Estimated population, . . .	14,000
Acres to each officer, ...	80	Population to each officer, . .	1,077

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.													Total.	Remarks.
	1.	Sergeants. 3.				Constables. 9.								13	
	Chief Constable.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 9. After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
Authorised No., .	1		+3						9					13	
Actual No., . .	*1	+1	1	–	1	1	2	3	3	–	–			13	
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			–	
	*150	33 10	32 8	31 6	30 4	29 2	28 0	26 10	25 8	24 6	23 4				
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
														13	Total.

* The chief constable has also £6 per annum for extra duties.
† One is office sergeant.
No deduction from pay when on sick list.
Boot money included in pay.
The chief constable is provided with a residence at the police station, for which he pays a rent of £8, 10s. per annum, the remainder provide their own houses.

Number on day street duty, 5 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 5 for 9 hours. Office day duty, 1 for 9 hours; on office night duty, the chief constable, who is resident. Sergeants every alternate Sunday, and constables every third Sunday off duty. Day and night duty every six weeks. Annual leave, sergeants 10 days, constables 8 days.

Burgh of Galashiels.

BURGH OF GALASHIELS—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	–	–
From 21 „ to 25	–	–	–	–	1	1	From 1 to 5 „	1	–	–	–	3	4
„ 25 „ „ 30	–	–	–	–	4	4	„ 5 „ 10 „	–	–	–	–	5	5
„ 30 „ „ 35	–	–	–	–	3	3	„ 10 „ 15 „	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 35 „ „ 40	1	–	–	–	1	2	„ 15 „ 20 „	–	–	–	2	–	2
„ 40 „ „ 45	–	–	–	1	–	1	„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 45 „ „ 50	–	–	–	1	–	1	„ 25 „ 30 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 50 „ „ 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	–		
„ 55 „ „ 60	–	–	1	–	–	1	„ 35 „ 40 „			–	–	–	–
„ 60 „ „ 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 40 „ 45 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 65 „ „ 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 45 „ 50 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 70 „ „ 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 50 „ 55 „	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 75 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	2	9	13	Total,	1	–	1	2	9	13

Average age, 34 years. Average service, 8½ years. Average height, 5 feet 11½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 12; English, 1.

The chief constable, a sergeant, and a constable have served in other forces from 1 to 16 4/12 years.

Two constables have served in the army.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
			s. d.	*s. d.*		
Great coats,	Chief constable allowed £10, 10s. for uniform.	–	37 0	37 0	–	
Patrol jackets,		–	24 0	24 0	–	
Trousers (Summer, Serge, and Winter),		–	{ 13 6 / 17 0	13 6 / 17 0 }	–	
Forage caps,		–	5 6	5 6	–	The uniforms and appointments as inspected are satisfactory.
Capes or Waterpoof coats,		–	36 0	36 0	–	
Whistles and chains,		–	2 0	2 0	–	The clothing is supplied locally.
Leggings,		–	3 9	3 9	–	
Gloves,		–	3 1	3 1	–	
Waist belts,		–	5 6	5 6		
Lanterns,		–	5 6	5 6	–	

Burgh Police Assessment.—3d. in the £.

Variations.—Nil.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is depute burgh fiscal without allowance, he receives £2 as explosives inspector, £4 as inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, he is also inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and billet-master.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There are offices and 5 cells, and the latter are legalised for a period of imprisonment, after conviction, not exceeding 3 days, and a cell is set aside for females, with a separate key, in charge of a female matron, who receives an allowance of 3s. per diem when so employed. The chief constable has a residence at the station, for which he pays £8, 10s. per annum; the chief constable supervises the keeping of the Burgh Buildings, for which he receives an allowance of £26 per annum, out of which he has to provide for the matron, and the cleaning of the offices and cells. The chief constable's house has been improved; the charge room is the only place the clerks have to work in, and it also does duty as a muster room; a muster room for the men should certainly be provided, and gas removed from inside the cells.

The Telephone.—The station is in telephonic communication with the county constabulary head quarters at Jedburgh, Kelso, Innerleithen, Selkirk, and with Peebles, and Melrose, at an annual cost of £6, 10s., a very reduced rent, the company having the use of the roof of the police station for their wires, and with Edinburgh and other places at the usual Trunk rates. An additional private telephone has been introduced between the charge room and the chief constable's house.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform and a constable on special occasions.

Bicycles.—One usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The whole force is instructed, which is very satisfactory.

Pedlars' Certificates.—71 granted, being a decrease of 13.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 1, females 0, total 1, being the same as last year.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Stirling.

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

Inspected on the 18th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 111

Exclusive of 7 additional Constables.

Area in acres, ... 296,554 | Estimated population, . . . 129,435

Acres to each officer, . . . 2,671 | Population to each officer, . . . 1,166

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.

Ranks.	Chief Constable. 1.	Superintendents. 2.				Inspectors. 7.										Office Constable.	Detectives. 1.	Remarks.
		1st Class. 2.				1st Class. Inspectors. 5.					1st Class. Office Inspectors. 2.							
	After 5 years.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 9 years.	After 6 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 9 years.	After 6 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.		Sergeant.	
Authorised No.,	1		2							7						1	1	* The deputy chief constable receives £20 per annum additional salary as such.
Actual No., .	–	1	*2	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	On the 4th June, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an increase of 1 sergeant and 1 constable. On the 9th August, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the appointment of Mr. Charles Middleton as chief constable, with a salary of £350 per annum.
Rates of pay, .	£ s. d. –	£ s. d. 350 0 0	£ *225	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 130	£ s. 122 10	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	£ 130	£ s. 122 10	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	s. d. 25 1 per week.	s. d. 36 2 per week.
Travelling allowance, . .	–	50 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

	Sergeants. 13.					Constables. 86.							Total.	
						1st Class. 69.								
	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No.,			13						86				111	
Actual No., .	2	3	4	2	2	23	7	10	17	12	10	7	111	
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rates of pay, .	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11		
Travelling allowance, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
House rents, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		Boot money included in the pay. Officers in charge of stations live rent free, others pay 1s. to 1s. 6d. each per week. Single men find their own lodgings.
													111	Total.

One constable is in reserve at head quarters.

No deduction made from pay when on the sick list.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength, ...	1	6	7		The Carron Company, Grangemouth Docks, an explosives company, a coal company, and new railway and public works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, ...	1	6	7	Yes.		
Vacancies, ...	–	–	–			

COUNTY OF STIRLING—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Inspectors.	Office Sergeant.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	18	19
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	18	22
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	10	15
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	7	12
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	1	1	–	–			3	5
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	5	1	2	–	1	13	86	111

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Inspectors.	Office Sergeant.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	13
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	26	26
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	18	19
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	12	18
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	10	17
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	10
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	5
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		–	1
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	2	5	1	2	–	1	13	86	111

Average age, $34\frac{2}{12}$ years. Average service, $10\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 105; English, 4; Irish, 2—Total, 111.

The chief constable, 1 superintendent, 3 inspectors, 3 sergeants, and 15 constables, total 23, have served in other forces from 7 months to 17 years.

One sergeant and 8 constables have served in the army, and 6 constables are in the army reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the Additional Police:—

Ages.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	3	3
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	–	1	1
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	1	1
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	1	–	1
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	1	1
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–
,, 75 ,, and above	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	1	6	7

Length of Service in present Force only.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–
From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	1	1
,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	3	3
,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	–	1	1
,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	1	–	1
,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	1	1
,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–
,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	–	–	–	–
,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–
,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–
,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–
Total,	–	1	6	7

Average age, $33\frac{5}{12}$ years. Average service, $10\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 5; English, 1; Irish, 1—Total, 7.

One sergeant and 1 constable served in other forces from 7 months to $4\frac{3}{12}$ years.

County of Stirling.

COUNTY OF STIRLING—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		
Great coats.	*46 0	46 0	44 0	†31 9	31 0	Receives annually the cost of a sergeant's uniform.	* Original cost, will be renewed as required. † Includes cost of chevrons. The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. The uniforms, &c., inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is supplied by a Glasgow firm.
Frock coats.	*60 0	60 0	–	–	–		
Waistcoats, ...	*20 0	20 0	–	–	–		
Patrol jackets, ...	*56 0	56 0	49 6	†21 6	18 6		
Trousers (Summer), . . .	*24 0	24 0	22 0	10 8	10 8		
Trousers (Winter), . . .				14 9	14 9		
Forage caps, ...	*15 0	15 0	15 0	5 6	5 6		
Capes or Waterproof coats, .	*20 0	20 0	20 0	19 6	19 6		
Whistles and chains, . . .	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Leggings, ...	–	–	–	5 0	5 0		
Gloves, ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	1 11	1 11		
Waist belts, ...	–	–	–	4 0	4 0		
Lanterns, ...	–	–	6 0	6 0	6 0		

County Police Assessment.—$3\frac{3}{10}$d. in the £. Falkirk district, 4d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the county town of Stirling, which maintains a separate force, all the other burghs and populous places are policed by the county.

Variations.—The chief constable and a sergeant retired on pension, 10 constables resigned, 1 compulsorily, 1 constable was dismissed—total, 13 changes.

Promotions.—One sergeant to inspector, 2 constables to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable, 2 superintendents, 2 inspectors, and 6 sergeants are inspectors under the Explosives Acts; the chief constable, 2 superintendents, 3 inspectors, and 4 sergeants are inspectors under the Diseases Animals Acts. One superintendent has £65 and an inspector £30 as burgh procurator-fiscals; a superintendent has £35 as inspector of weights and measures; a superintendent has £3 as inspector under the Petroleum Acts; a sergeant has £10 under the Shop Hours Acts. Five constables as School Board officers have £28 between them. Too many extra duties are performed by this force.

Police Stations.—There are 14 stations, all county property, with 2 to 17 cells at each, in all 65 cells, and 60 rented houses provided. At the County Buildings, Stirling, there are suitable offices for the chief constable and the head-quarter staff, 3 police cells, 3 Sheriff Court cells, and 10 additional cells are legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment of county and burgh prisoners, before, during, and after trial, and are in charge of a sergeant, who has a free house, &c., and £30 allowance to his wife as matron. At Falkirk, in connection with the police offices and court-house, there are 17 police cells, which are legalised for 14 days' imprisonment, in charge of a resident constable, who receives a free house, &c., and £26 per annum allowance to his wife as matron. The new station with 2 cells at Bannockburn is completed.

The Telephone.—The head quarters at Stirling, with Falkirk, Grangemouth, Polmont, Bridge of Allan, Denny, Kilsyth, Milton of Campsie, Maddiston, and Lennoxtown, at a cost of £110 per annum, and other places at the usual rates, which greatly increases the effectiveness and more general usefulness of the force.

COUNTY OF STIRLING—*continued.*

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, a superintendent, 6 inspectors, 14 sergeants, 86 constables, total 108, have been instructed.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable, a superintendent, 7 inspectors, 13 sergeants, 91 constables, total 113, and 38 bicycles are provided by the county; the county keeps in repair private machines free of charge.

Pedlars' Certificates.—142 granted, being an increase of 8.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been adopted. A Mendicity Society has also been established and worked by the constabulary.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF STIRLING.

Inspected on the 18th April 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force (exclusive of 4 additional Constables), 20.

Area in acres,	1,423	Estimated population,	20,045
Acres to each officer,	71	Population to each officer,	1,002

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 30th December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salary.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.														Total	Remarks.
	1.	Inspector. 2.			Sergeants. 1.				Constables. 16.							20	
									1st Class 14.								
	Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Authorised No.,	1		2			1					16					20	
Actual No.,	1	–	–	†2	–	–	–	1	4	1	5	4	1	1		20	
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
Authorised rates of pay,	£ s. d. *200	£ s. d. 110	£ s. d. 102 10	£ s. d. 95	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11		–	
House rents,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
																20	Total.

* The chief constable has also £25 per annum for extra duties.

† One office clerk.

No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.

Boot money is included in the pay.

The constable in charge of the sub-station lives rent free, others provide their own houses.

Number on day street duty, 8 for 11 hours. On night street duty, 13 for 10 hours. Office day duty, 2 for 11 hours. Office night duty, 1 for 10 hours. Every third Sunday off duty, also one week-day a month. Annual leave, 8 days. Day and night duty alternate month.

Burgh of Stirling.

BURGH OF STIRLING—*continued.*

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D.O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	Remarks.
Strength,	–	–	–	4	4	Yes.	By the War Office, to watch military store-houses.	Wear uniform, and are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	–	–	–	4	4			
Vacancies,	–	–	–	–	–			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	Of and under 1 year's Service,	–	–	–	–	2	2
From 21 ,, to 25	–	–	–	–	7	7	From 1 to 5 ,,	–	–	–	–	8	8
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	–	–	1	–	3	4	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	–	–	1	–	2	3
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	–	1	–	1	3	5	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	–	1	–	1	3	5
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	–	–	–	–	2	2	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	–	–	–	–	1	1	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	1	–	–	–	–	1
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	1	–	–	–	–	1	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, 75 and above,	–	–	–	–	–	–	,, 55 and above	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	1	1	16	20	Total,	1	1	1	1	16	20

Average age, $30\frac{6}{12}$ years. Average service, $7\frac{11}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 19; English, 1—Total, 20.

The chief constable and 3 constables have served in other forces from $1\frac{5}{12}$ to 10 years.

Ages and Length of Service of the 4 Additional Constables appointed on 1st April 1894, for watching War Office Stores.

Ages—from 21 to 25 years, 2 constables; from 30 to 35 years, 1 constable; from 35 to 40 years, 1 constable.
Length of Service—under 1 year, 1 constable; 1 to 5 years, 1 constable; from 5 to 10 years, 1 constable; from 10 to 15 years, 1 constable.

Average age, $28\frac{1}{12}$ years. Average service, $5\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 4.

BURGH OF STIRLING—*continued.* Burgh of Stirling.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	65 0	45 0	*34 6	34 6	-	* Includes cost of chevrons, etc. The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Patrol jackets,	70 0	68 0	*21 0	21 0	–	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	–	
Forage caps,	18 0	18 0	8 6	8 6		
Gloves,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	–	The clothing inspected is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The uniforms are locally supplied.
Capes or Waterproof coats,	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	–	
Leggings,	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	–	
Whistles and chains,	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	–	
Waist belts,	–	–	4 6	4 6		
Lanterns,	–	–	5 0	5 0		

Burgh Police Assessment.—2⅛d. in the £.

Variations.—Two constables resigned and 1 constable was dismissed.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £10 as inspector under the Diseases Animals Acts, £12 as burgh procurator-fiscal, £3 as inspector of explosives and no allowance as billet-master.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is a chief constable's office, general office, muster-room, and 5 cells, old, inferior, and in a most unsuitable position. New police buildings are urgently required lower down in the town, on a very suitable site, the property of the burgh, and the subject deserves the earliest serious attention of the authorities; in the meantime they have provided an office and 4 cells as a temporary measure on that site. At St. Ninians there is a sub-station office and 2 cells with free quarters for the married constable in charge; all others provide their own houses.

The Telephone.—The principal office and sub-stations have been connected with the exchange and town-clerk's office at an annual cost of £13, 2s. 2d.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform and 4 constables on special occasions.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 inspectors, 1 sergeant, and 20 constables, total 24, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—60 granted, being an increase of 15.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—3 male, 0 female, total 3, being 2 more than last year.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Sutherland.

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

Inspected on the 13th June 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 18

Area in acres, ... 1,207,188 | Estimated population, . . . 21,389
Acres to each officer, . . . 67,066 | Population to each officer, . . . 1,188

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries. Chief Constable. 1. After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Inspector, Dep. C. C. 1. After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. Sergeant. 1. After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	Constables. 15. 1st Class. 14. After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Remarks.
Authorised No.,	-	-	1		1			1				15						18	
Actual No.	-	-	-	1	-	-	*1	-	-	1	-	9	1	4	-	-	1	18	
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 260	£ 240	£ 220	£ 200	£ 115	£ 107	s. 10	£ 100	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	s. d. 22 9	s. d. 21 7	s. d. 20 5		
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
																		18	Total.

* The inspector as deputy chief constable has no allowance as such.

There is a constable in reserve at head quarters.

No deduction from pay when on sick list.

All ranks paid actual outlays for travelling.

Boot money is included in the pay.

Officers in stations live rent free, and single men get 2s. per week for lodgings.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 21 ,, ,, 25	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	From 1 to 5 ,,	1	-	-	-	-	4	5
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	3	
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	-		1	-	1		2
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	-	-	-	-			-
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	-		-	-		-	-	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	-	-	-	-	-		
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	-	-	-		-	-	-
,, 70 ,, ,, 75		-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 75 and above	-	-	-		-	-	-	,, 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	1	-	1	15	18	Total,	1	-	1	-	1	15	18

Average age, 38 years. Average service, 11½ years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 18.

The chief constable and 8 constables, total 9, have served in other forces from 1 to 23 years.

Two constables served in the army and one is in the reserve.

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND—*continued.* County of Sutherland

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	a100 0	42 6	24 6	24 6	–	aOriginal cost, renewed as required.
Patrol jackets,	a142 0	60 6	22 6	17 6		
Trousers (Summer),	a48 0	22 6	12 3	12 3		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, which is renewed as required.
Trousers (Winter),	–	16 6	14 6	14 6	–	The uniforms inspected are of good material.
Trousers (Serge),	–	–	–	–	–	
Forage caps,	a25 0	15 0	10 0	6 0		
Whistles and chains,	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10		The uniforms are supplied by an Inverness firm.
Capes or Waterproof coats,	–	23 0	21 0	21 0	–	
Haversacks,	–	8 0	3 9	3 9		
Leggings,	–	5 8	5 8	5 8		
Gloves,	–	2 9	2 9	2 9		
Lanterns,	–	4 0	4 0	4 0		
Frock coat,	–	–	–	–		

County Police Assessment.—3¾d. in the £.

Burghs.—The county town of Dornoch, and all the populous places, are policed by the county, and are assessed at the above rate.

Variations.—Nil.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives and the Diseases Animals Acts, for which he receives actual travelling and personal expenses when so engaged. The inspector is assistant inspector under the Explosives Acts, and the whole force are officers under the Diseases Animals Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 8 stations, with 2 cells at each, in all 16 cells, 2 stations are county property, and 6 are rented, there is also a house, county property, and 4 rented houses without cells. Water has been introduced into the stations at Tongue and Lochinver. Officers in charge of stations live rent free, and unmarried members receive 2s. each per week for lodgings.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

Bicycles.—The chief constable, the inspector, a sergeant, and 11 constables use their own, and 5 are allowed 30s. each per annum for upkeep; others receive 1d. a mile when specially used.

County of Sutherland.

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND—*continued.*

The Telephone.—Has not been introduced.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, the sergeant, and 13 constables, total 16, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—23 granted, being a decrease of 6.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been approved, and are in force.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of Wigtown.

COUNTY OF WIGTOWN.

Inspected on the 8th and 9th July 1907.

Authorised Strength of the Force, ... 24

Area in acres, ...	327,815	Estimated population, . . .	32,000
Acres to each officer, . . .	13,659	Population to each officer, . . .	1,333

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1907.

Ranks.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.									Remarks.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Superintendent, Deputy Chief Constable. *1.			Office Inspector. 1.			
	After 10 years from 26th March 1898.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	
Authorised No., .		1			1			1		* The deputy chief constable has no additional salary as such.
Actual No., . .	1	–	–	–	*1	–	–	–	1	
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rates of pay, .	£ 240	£ 220	£ 200	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 105	£ s. 97 10	£ 90	
Travelling allowance, . . .	£ 18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Ranks.	Weekly pay in Shillings and Pence.									Total.	Remarks.
	Sergeants. 4.				Constables. 17.						
					1st Class. 16.						
	After 8 years.	After 5 years	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Authorised No., .			4				17				24	
Actual No. . .	4	–	–	–	9	4	3*	–	–	1	24	One constable in reserve at head quarters for escort and general duty.
Vacancies, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No deduction made from pay when on the sick list.
Rates of pay, .	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	–	
Travelling allowance, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Actual outlays paid for travelling.
House rents, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boot money is included in the pay. With the exception of the chief constable, all live rent free.
											24	Total.

COUNTY OF WIGTOWN—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Office Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	–						
From 21 .. to 25						1	1
.. 25 30	–					2	2
.. 30 35						5	5
.. 35 40			–	1	–	2	3
.. 40 45		1				3	4
.. 45 50						1	1
.. 50 55					2	2	4
.. 55 60	1			–	2	1	4
.. 60 65	–						
.. 65 70				–	–	–	
.. 70 75	–			–	–	–	–
.. 75 .. and above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	1	–	1	4	17	24

Length of Service in present Force only.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Office Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's Service,		–	–	–	–	1	1
From 1 to 5 ..	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
.. 5 .. 10 ..	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
.. 10 .. 15 ..	–	1	–	1	–	4	6
.. 15 .. 20 ..	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
.. 20 .. 25 ..	1	–	–	–	–	2	3
.. 25 .. 30 ..	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
.. 30 .. 35 ..	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
.. 35 .. 40 ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
.. 40 .. 45 ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	
.. 45 .. 50 ..		–	–	–	–		
.. 50 .. 55 ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
.. 55 and above							
Total,	1	1	–	1	4	17	24

Average age, 42 years. Average service, 15$\frac{11}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11$\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 23; English, 1; Irish, 0—Total, 24.

The chief constable, the superintendent, 2 sergeants, 8 constables, total 12, have served in other forces from 6 months to 6$\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The chief constable, the superintendent, and 1 constable have served in the army, 1 constable is in the army reserve.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles.	Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable.	Office Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	Remarks.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
Great coats,	55 0	52 6	38 0	38 0		
Patrol jackets,	53 0	50 0			–	
Serge jackets,	47 6	45 6	20 6	20 6		
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	18 11 18 0	18 11 18 0	16 6 12 10	16 6 12 10		
Forage caps,	13 0	11 0	4 10	4 10		The uniforms and appointments inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The uniforms are supplied locally.
Waterproof coats and capes,	40 0 19 6	37 6 19 6	37 6 19 6	37 6 19 6		
Leggings,	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0		
Gloves,	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6		
Lanterns,			3 9	3 9		
Whistles and chains,	1 6	–	1 6	1 6		

County Police Assessment.—Owners 1·660d., occupiers ·580d.—total, 2·40d.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed and stations, &c., provided by the county. Stranraer pays quota of £178, other burghs the same as the county.

Variations.—One constable resigned, 1 constable discharged.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties.—The chief constable is chief inspector under the Explosives Act, and the whole force inspectors under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, one inspector receives £1, 10s. per annum. The inspector at Wigtown receives £5 per annum as sanitary inspector. One sergeant as inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts receives £1 per annum.

Police Stations.—There are 13 county stations, with from 2 to 4 cells, in all 31 cells, and 7 rented houses without cells provided. The disused prison at Wigtown is the headquarter police station, where there are 4 cells legalised for 14 days' imprisonment, before, during, and after trial, in charge of a resident office sergeant, whose wife, as matron, receives £11, 10s. per annum. Newton-Stewart appears to be now a more central and convenient place for the headquarters of the force. In the old prison at Stranraer 4 cells have been taken into use and police offices provided, the constable in charge receives £6 for cleaning, &c.; three cells are still available in the County Buildings if required. Except the chief constable, all ranks live rent free. A large number of the station houses want attention. The principal defects are (1) Sanitary arrangements; (2) Heating arrangements for cells; (3) Damp houses and cells; (4) Communication between cells through gratings. These are now being taken in hand.

Telephonic Communication.—None. The principal stations would be usefully connected as soon as the system is introduced into the county.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable, the deputy chief constable, 3 sergeants, and 14 constables, total 19, on their own bicycles, towards the purchase of which an allowance of £10 to the deputy chief constable, and £5 each to sergeants and constables, has been made, to cover the first three years, after which allowances of £1 to £2 will be given for upkeep. The chief constable has an annual allowance of £2 for the upkeep of his own bicycle. One bicycle is provided by the county.

Ambulance Instruction.—The superintendent, the inspector, 4 sergeants, and 14 constables, total 20, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—68 granted, being an increase of 1.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been adopted, but are not enforced, owing to the decision of the High Court of Justiciary in an appealed case from Mid-Lothian.

Report.—The force is efficient.

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